"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday partly cloudy; west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,947. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BOLSHEVIKI AGAIN SURRENDER TO FOE; ACCEPT ALL TERMS

Berlin Informed That Envoy Has Gone to Dvinsk with Official Reply.

NEW PEACE CONFERENCE

Delegates Will Hold Another Meeting at Brest-Litovsk to Sign Treaty.

PARLEY WITH RUMANIA ON

Meanwhile Invaders of Russia Continue Advance—American and Other Embassies Leaving.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Germany's peace terms have been accepted by Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, and Leon Trotzky, Foreign Minister, acting for the Central Executive of the Soviets. This announcement is made in a Russian official statement received by wireless. It adds that Russia will send a delegation immediately to Brest-Litovsk.

A Russian Government wireless message addressed to the German Government at Berlin announces that a Parliamentary representative left Petrograd Sunday at noon for Dvinsk for the purpose of transmitting to the German High Command at Dvinsk Russia's official reply to Germany's peace conditions.

Another communication, addressed "To All," announces that the following message has been sent to the Government at Berlin:

According to the decision of the Central Executive of the Soviets, taken at 4:30 Sunday morning, the Soviets and People's Commissaries have decided to accept Germany's peace conditions, and will send a delegation to Brest-Litovsk.

In an interview with the Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company Trotzky is quoted as having said:

"If we don't get a separate peace we shall fight to the finish. We do not lose hope. We are informed from Stockholm that relations between Berlin and Vienna are strained. If we possessed an army able to fight we would start war with Germany.

"If there is any one able to resist the German invasion it is our (Bolshevist) party. We have declared that we were forced to sign a peace declaration, and our humiliation is not greater than when strikers are forced to agree to the terms of the capitalists. The first symptoms of the panic will soon pass, and we shall apply resolute methods in order to finish the war."

A Telegraph Exchange dispatch from Petrograd, dated Saturday, says:

"The American and Japanese Embassies and the Chinese, Siamese, and Brazilian Legations are leaving Petrograde today for Vyatka or Vologda. If necessary they will go to Vladivostok."

Informal peace negotiations with Rumania were begun yesterday at Castle Bufftea, near Bucharest, according to advices reaching diplomatic circles at The Hague, as transmitted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that point. The terms of the Central Powers are said to include territorial acquisitions for Bulgaria and economic preferences for Germany and Austria. Premier Averesco of Rumania will consult King Ferdinand at Jassy, for which purpose a few days of grace were given by the representatives of the Central Powers.

Germany is represented in the negotiations by Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, Austria by Foreign Minister Czernin, and Bulgaria by Premier Radoslavoff.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.—Acceptance of the German terms, however onerous they may be, is urged strongly by the Bolshevist Premier, Nikolai Lenine. He asserts the demoralized and retreating army refuses absolutely to fight, and says that he will not remain in the Government or on the Central Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates an instant longer if the "policy of phrases" obtains the upper hand.

SOCKHOLM, Feb. 24.—Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik Commander in Chief, has sent a message to the German Staff at Berlin asking a reply as to whether the armistice is restored automatically by Russia's acceptance of Germany's peace terms. The message says:

"Supposing that all reason for a continuation of the war will disappear from the moment the People's Commissaries declare their acceptance of Germany's proposed peace conditions, I request you to inform me whether the German High Command takes a similar view and, in that case, whether it considers that from the moment the German Government receives the foresaid acceptance, it may be concluded that the armistice becomes re-established automatically under the same conditions as regulated the operations before the state of war was restored on Feb. 18."

CHAOS IN RUSSIA AS GERMAN SEES IT

Country's Industrial Production Has Sunk to 5 Per Cent. of Normal, He says.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—The state of chaos in Russia is described by an eyewitness in the Tageszeitung. Passengers on trains have been frozen to death owing to the lack of glass in the car windows. When the German and

Continued on Page Three.

General Election Certain, Asquith Tells Liberals

LONDON, Feb. 24.—An official report of an address delivered at a meeting of the Liberal whips and agents on Friday shows that ex-Premier Asquith declared that a general election was now inevitable, and that preparations should be made to meet it.

His speech dealt mainly with the changes brought about by the last franchise bill, especially the women's vote, and indicated the possibility that an election might come even within a few weeks.

BERKMAN IN RING OF GERMAN SPIES

Hindu, Now in Berlin, Asked Him and Emma Goldman to Send On "Comrades."

INQUIRED FOR TANNENBAUM

Attorney General Gregory Issues Letters Calling for Answers in Code.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Letters were made public by Attorney General Gregory tonight to show that Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman were apparently co-operating with German spies in foreign countries.

The letters were written to Berkman by Har Dayal, a Hindu revolutionary propagandist, now in Berlin, and were found among papers seized in the printing office of Mother Earth, an anarchist publication in West 125th Street, New York, at the time that Government agents arrested Berkman for conspiracy to interfere with the enforcement of the army draft law.

In making public the two letters to Berkman the Attorney General authorized the statement that Har Dayal, who wrote the letters under the assumed name of "Israel Aaronson," was now in Berlin, and that he had been there "since 1914 trying to organize a Hindu revolution in close collaboration with the German Foreign Office."

Dayal urged Berkman to send "some earnest and sincere comrades" to help the Indian Revolutionary Party. The letters were dated in October, 1915, and asked Berkman to communicate with Dayal by code telegrams in care of Madame Kercher, whose address was given as 116 Oude Scheveningerweg, Scheveningen, Holland. The second letter asked Berkman to send "real fighters, I. W. W.'s and anarchists," and said "our Indian party" would make all necessary arrangements.

"From Emma and Yourself."

Dayal suggested that some of these "earnest comrades" for use in the Hindu revolutionary movement might be found in New York or Paterson. He also asked Berkman for the names and addresses of prominent "anarchist comrades" in Spain, Denmark, France, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, and other European countries, and asked for letters of introduction for Dayal to them "from Emma and yourself."

Attorney General Gregory explained that Har Dayal founded the Hindu revolutionary newspaper Ghadr in San Francisco, now being conducted by Ram Chandra, who is on trial there for conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition against India. This trial has been in progress since December, when it was testified that Srinivas R. Wagel, a Hindu prominent in plans for the revolution, had asked Count Bernstorff for $20,000,000 to finance the proposed revolution against British rule in India.

Testimony was given in this trial by Thomas J. Tunney, a New York Inspector, that he had been told of Wagel's request by Dr. Chandra K. Shakravarty, one of the defendants. It has also been disclosed in the trial at San Francisco that there was a plot to effect a secret treaty between Germany and China whereby the former would protect the latter from all aggression for five years if Chinese forces were sent into India to aid a proposed revolution there.

The details of this supposed plot were outlined at the trial in code messages purporting to have passed between Dr. Chakravarty, one of the Hindu defendants, and a committee of German officials and others in Berlin. Copies of these messages in the original and decoded form were introduced at the trial.

Statement by Gregory.

The statement which the Attorney General requested the Committee on Public Information to make public follows:

"In connection with the recent agitation among certain radicals protesting against the imprisonment of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, now serving sentences for their conspiracy to interfere with the draft, the Department of Justice today made public two letters. These letters, written to Alexander Berkman by Har Dayal, show that Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman were apparently co-operating with German spies in foreign countries. These letters were found among the papers seized in the printing office of 'Mother Earth' at the time of the arrest of Berkman and Goldman.

"Har Dayal was the founder of the Hindu revolutionary newspaper 'Ghadr' in San Francisco, now being conducted by Ram Chandra, who is now on trial

Continued on Page Four.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

GIVE ARMY OFFICER 25-YEAR TERM FOR AIDING THE ENEMY

Capt. Henkes's Papers Seized After He Had Sought to Avoid Fighting Germans in France.

BLOOD RELATIONSHIP PLEA

Found to Have Aided Bernstorff, Given to Teuton Funds, and Spread Peace Propaganda.

BROUGHT BACK FROM FRONT

His Company in the 16th Infantry One of American Units in Battle with Germans.

Captain David A. Henkes of the 16th Infantry Regiment, a part of the American expeditionary force in France, has been dishonorably discharged from the army, and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment at hard labor. He had demanded to be relieved from service on the ground that he was unwilling to fight friends and relatives in the German Army and had been returned here from France for trial on charges of violation of his oath of loyalty to the United States. After Captain Henkes had been removed from duty with the 16th a part of the regiment was cut off by a German barrage fire, and some of its members killed, wounded, and captured.

According to dispatches from Washington, evidence that, in spite of his commission in the United States Army, he was in touch with German agents, a contributor to von Bernstorff's propaganda funds, and worked for peace at any price before America went to war, was largely responsible for the heavy punishment imposed upon Henkes.

This evidence was discovered after Henkes was brought back from France for trial because of his insistent demands that he be allowed to resign, to avoid fighting relatives and friends in Germany. On landing he asked to be allowed to see his wife. This was denied, but he was permitted to telephone to her, and officers "listening in" heard him instruct his wife to burn all his papers.

Before Mrs. Henkes could carry out the order her home was entered and the incriminating letters and papers seized. According to officers of the Judge Advocate General's department, these proved that Henkes not only had been in communication with Count von Bernstorff, lately German Ambassador to the United States, but had contributed to German, Austrian, and Turkish funds and had been an active propagandist.

Announcement of the conviction of Captain Henkes by a general court-martial was made last night from Army Headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island. Former Captain Henkes will be confined in the United States Army Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Henkes was charged with violating the ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth Articles of War, which relate to conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to the interests of the army, "thereby attempting to avoid service under his said oath and demonstrating disloyalty to the Government of the United States and sympathy with its enemies."

Charges Based on Three Letters.

The charges were based upon three letters written by Captain Henkes; one, dated San Antonio, Texas, May 24, 1917, to the Secretary of War; a second, dated United States Expeditionary Force, France, June 29, 1917, to the Adjutant General in Washington, and a third, dated American Expeditionary Force, Oct. 10, 1917, also to the Adjutant General. The three letters constituted a chain of arguments as to why he should not fight the Germans. He asked to be assigned to other than active duty, if he could not get entirely out of the army, but insisted that it was best for him to be relieved of all duty connected with the prosecution of the war of the United States against Germany.

In his letters Captain Henkes said that his father came from Germany, that his mother was of German descent, and that he had many friends and relatives in Germany. The tenor of all the letters was that of this sentence: "I cannot force myself to the conviction that I am capable of making war on my kindred upon their soil, in a manner that would become my duty and station."

The letters stated that his request to be allowed to resign had been approved by his battalion commander, the Department Quartermaster, and the commanding general, Southern Department, and he asked pardon for writing to headquarters to push his request for permission to resign.

Captain Henkes was brought back from France in November and on Nov. 27 was put on trial before a court-martial on Governors Island. Orders No. 85 of the general court-martial, being a record of the case, which was made public yesterday, showed that the specifications as to each of the two charges were identical, the three specifications in each charge being based upon the three letters. The record said:

Record of Court-Martial.

General Court-Martial Orders, No. 85.

Before a General Court-Martial, which convened at Governors Island, N. Y., pursuant to Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 304. Nov. 27, 1917, Headquarters Eastern Department, was arraigned and tried Captain David A. Henkes, 16th Infantry.

Charge I. Violation of the ninety-fifth article of war.

Specification I. In that Captain David A. Henkes, 16th Infantry, hav-

Continued on Page Two.

Frankfort Paper Scorns Mrs. Whitehouse's Mission

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 24. — The Frankfurter Zeitung has just learned from Switzerland that Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the American suffrage leader, has been sent to Switzerland to appeal to German Socialists and suffragists from headquarters in that country.

It recalls the fact that Mrs. Whitehouse was a guest of the American Embassy in Berlin in the Winter of 1914 and attended Socialist and suffragist meetings. It quotes Ambassadore Gerard as saying that the acquaintances made at that time will enable Mrs. Whitehouse to reach the ears of German women, but it adds:

"The lady may reach German women's ears, but hardly their hearts; and the Socialists will also give her to understand that they cannot be reached by Wilsonian propaganda."

AMERICAN GUNS CHECK FOE'S FIRE

Retaliatory Barrage Near Toul Keeps German Artillery Quiet for a Day.

ENEMY ATTACKS AGAIN

Renewed Bombardment Wounds Three Americans, but Does Little Material Damage.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 23, (Associated Press.)—In the American sector northwest of Toul today the Germans tried the tactics of concentrating artillery fire on one of the American positions, apparently with the purpose of obliterating it. The American guns immediately punished the German batteries with a doubly heavy retaliatory fire, and then swept the enemy lines with a vicious barrage, undoubtedly inflicting considerable damage. The German guns promptly ceased firing. Whether they were silenced or stopped firing for other reasons is unknown, but since that time hardly a shot has been fired from that point.

Last night a German patrol was found once more within the American wire. It was driven back by machine gun and rifle fire. American patrols worked freely, without interference.

The Germans today dropped into the American trenches an entirely new type of bomb, resembling a baseball. No damage was done.

Along the front generally there was less firing, owing to low visibility. The Germans continued to shell their targets in the towns behind the lines, adding one town which hitherto has not been shelled.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 24, (Associated Press.)—Last night and today the German bombardment on various points within the American lines northwest of Toul was considerably more intense than usual. Today the enemy, who was more active in many ways, was apparently using still more guns than customary.

Little material damage has been done by the bombardment, although three men were slightly wounded early this morning.

Last night enemy patrols made persistent efforts to penetrate the American wire defenses, but without success. One patrol was fired upon and driven off while wire cutting, probably preparatory to a contemplated raid.

Large troop movements are going on back of the enemy's lines during the night.

There was no aerial activity today owing to bad weather.

8 PERSHING MEN WOUNDED.

Artillerymen Were in Action Feb. 21—A Private Missing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — General Pershing reports eight artillerymen slightly wounded in action on Feb. 21. They are:

GRABOWSKI, FRANK, Sergeant, 2,214 Claybourn Avenue, Chicago.
GRUBB, ROBERT E., private, Rogersville, Tenn.
KIRBY, FRANK T., private, Aurora, Ill.
KNOEPFLIN, RENE E., private, 1,530 Knox Street, Cincinnati.
MEYERS, HARRY M., private, Marion, Ind.
RAU, FRED R., private, Lagro, Ind.
RENNES, ANDREW B., private, Grand Forks, N. D.
SLITER, FREDERICK A., private, R. F. D. 1, Polk, Penn.

Deaths from disease among American soldiers in France were reported today as follows:

DOCKEN, CLARENCE O., Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, meningitis; Mount Hebron, Wis.
DUKES, JAME C., private, field artillery, pneumonia; Collinsville, Ill.
LANE, DEWEY, private, coast artillery, pneumonia; Carrollton, Texas.
SOLLOWAY, JOHN S., private, field artillery, measles; Cleveland, Ohio.
WALLIN, GEORGE W., private, engineers, pneumonia; Cushing, Wis.
WOODIN, EARL, private, engineers, pneumonia; Sherman, Conn.

General Pershing notified the War Department today that Cadet Harold K. Bulkley of the Signal Corps was killed in an airplane accident Feb. 18. No details were given. The address of the cadet's father, Edward G. Bulkley, is on the records as at 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Private Edward Roberts, Iroquois, S. D., was reported missing after an action on Feb. 8, with the announcement that a private report had erroneously named Edward Roberts, 347 West Sixteenth Street, New York City, as the missing man.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mat. Wed., 25c to $1. Biggest success in N.Y.—Advt.

GOMPERS REJECTS A GERMAN LURE TO DISCUSS PEACE

Refuses to Attend a Workers' Conference Proposed by Teuton Labor Leader.

WON'T TALK WITH THE FOE

Spokesman of Holland Workers, as Intermediary, Forwarded Invitation from Legien.

NO DELEGATES FROM HERE

Efforts Also Made to Reach Labor Men in England and France.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced yesterday that Karl Legien, head of the Federated Trade Unions of Germany and a Social Democrat leader in the Reichstag, had sent him an invitation to attend or to send representatives of the federation to attend a workers' conference to discuss peace. This conference was to be attended, if possible, by workers' delegates from all the allied countries, according to the German wish. Mr. Gompers replied to Herr Legien that no American workers' delegates would meet with the Germans.

The invitation to the American workers to indulge in peace talk came to Mr. Gompers from M. Oudergest of Amsterdam, a labor leader of Holland. Mr. Gompers said he knew that Oudergest was speaking for Legien. It is understood that the same invitation went to the labor leaders of England and France. Mr. Gompers refused to say whether he had knowledge of what their reply to Legien was, but he made it very plain what the tenor of the reply of the American Federation of Labor was. He said that his reply made it plain that American workers were now very busily engaged in the task of defeating the Kaiser and had no wish to attempt to modify the situation by parleys with delegates of German workers.

Legien is a pro-war Socialist. Inasmuch as he is supporting the Kaiser's war program there was special force in the observation of Mr. Gompers that, on the face of it, it was plain that the Kaiser would give passports to no delegates to a labor conference who were not bound to be his minions.

When asked when he had received the invitation from Legien, Mr. Gompers replied, "Very recently." The matter was referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which was responsible for the reply Mr. Gompers sent to Herr Legien.

Mr. Gompers, asked to discuss the matter, said that his speech at the Washington's Birthday labor meeting on Friday night had been a reply in effect. In that address Mr. Gompers said:

And let me say to you that, talking of international conferences with representatives of the enemy countries, we are not going to permit ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security and, under the guise of radicalism, go back a hundred years. Why, the Kaiser's minions would not give a passport to any one unless he would carry out the policy of the autocracy of Germany.

Then shall we meet in council with these men, gaining from us our confidence, swerving us from the path of duty, trying to influence us that the Government of these democracies are, after all, only capitalistic? I have said, and I say in the name of the American labor movement: "You can't talk peace with us now. You can't talk international conferences with us now. Either you smash your autocracy, or, by the gods, we will smash it for you. Before you talk peace terms, get back from France, get back from Belgium, into Germany, and then we will talk peace."

Those in more or less close touch with the situation at the time saw between the speech and the absence of American delegates from the Interallied Labor Conference, which closed in London on Saturday, a more than possible connection. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labor Party, and its spokesman at the London meeting, was in favor of the Stockholm conference, and is in favor of conferences with German delegates. James Ramsay MacDonald, another leader of the British Labor Party, said at the meeting that the only way to prevail upon Germany to abandon militarism was to confer with the German proletariat. Mr. Gompers, as spokesman for the American workers, is firmly opposed to such conferences now with German autocracy solidly in the saddle, and with German armies in France and Belgium, and the German people seeming unrepentant.

Gompers Explains His Views.

The London conference proposed another interallied Labor Conference in the near future, at the same time holding out the hope of a conference which would include German and Austrian delegates. It was announced that a commission would be sent to this country to enlist the support of American labor. Mr. Gompers was asked to comment upon this.

"If there is held a conference of delegates of labor from the allied countries," he said, "for the purpose of unifying effort to speed up the war and to discuss the democratic questions of the labor of democratic countries, American labor will be represented. But it will not be represented, I repeat, at the proposed conference if it is to include dele-

Continued on Page Four.

Letters of Azeff, most notorious of Russian police spies, who gave double-cross to both Revolutionists and Government officials, are revealed for first time. To-night's Ev. Sq. Evening Post.—Advt.

RED CROSS LINER FLORIZEL ASHORE NEAR CAPE RACE; 147 PROBABLY LOST; STORM BLOCKS ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE

Line Is Put Across Florizel With Rocket, But Is Followed By No Sign of Life Aboard

This message was received late last night at the office of the Red Cross Line in this city from Captain Trasker Cook, in charge of the relief work at the wreck of the Florizel:

BROAD COVE, N. F., Feb. 24.

Have returned. Can do nothing until the sea moderates. Will have another try in the morning. Captain Marshall standing off with steamer Britain.

Put rockets and line on board, but got no response. The steamer Home launched a boat, but we could not get within a quarter of a mile of the Florizel.

Some cargo washing ashore here. Have placed men on the bank here to watch chance to get to her if any offers. Condition of the ship hopeless, and I regret to report I cannot hold out much hope.

COOK.

HITS ROCKS IN BLIZZARD

Pounding to Pieces, with Stern Submerged and Bow Above Water.

LIFE LINE DISREGARDED

No Sign of Living Persons on Board, Although Men Had Previously Signaled.

STEAMERS STANDING BY

Will Renew Attempts at Rescue at Dawn, but with Faint Hope.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 24.—The Red Cross liner Florizel, which left St. John's last night for Halifax and New York with 147 persons on board—seventy-eight passengers and sixty-nine members of the ship's company—went ashore in a dense blizzard shortly before daylight this morning at Broad Cove on the Newfoundland Coast, twenty miles north of Cape Race.

The ship drove on the rocky shore, and immediately began pounding to pieces. Her stern sank into the sea, but her bow remained above the water, encouraging the hope that some of those aboard might be rescued.

It was found impossible to make any attempt at rescue until nightfall, and when the attempt was made it met with no success. A line was shot across the stranded vessel by means of a rocket fired by naval gunners on shore, but there was no response from those on board, causing fear that all had perished. The attempt to reach the wreck is to be renewed in the morning.

When darkness shut in tonight the Florizel was a battered hulk. She was submerged from her funnel aft, heavy combers continually swept her decks where her bow was held up by a jagged rock. Some of those aboard had taken refuge in the forecastle, but this was battered in during the afternoon, leaving the rigging the only place where a human being could cling for his life. So far as could be seen from shore, only five men were able to climb the rigging.

Up to midnight watchers at Broad Cove reported seven bodies washed ashore. Those identified were Mrs. Fred Butler and Edward Froude, first-class passengers for New York; Corporal Fred Snow, Royal Flying Corps; Joseph Kean, master mariner, and James Long, seaman.

Snow was one of six non-commissioned officers of the Newfoundland regiment who were proceeding to Toronto to join the Royal Flying Corps.

Managing Director on Board.

Of the passengers fifty were saloon and twenty-seven steerage. Among the saloon passengers were John Shannon Munn, Managing Director of Bowring Brothers Company, Limited, of Liverpool and New York, owners of the steamer; Major Michael Sullivan, commander of the Newfoundland Forestry Battalion; Thomas McNeil, principal of the McMurdo Drug Company of this city; Fred Smythe, manager of the Newfoundland Woolen Mills; William Butler, an architect, and his wife, who were on their way to Florida; William Earle, a fish merchant, bound for Canada on a business trip; Edward Berteau, Robert Snow, Norman Sellars, John Parsons, Ralph Burnham, and Alex. Ledingham. The last six named were cadets of the Newfoundland regiment who were to join the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto. Others on the passenger list were buyers, commercial travelers, and a number of women.

Accompanying Mr. Munn were his little daughter, Betty, 3 years old, and her nurse. They were on their way to New York to join Mrs. Munn and Mr. Munn's stepfather, Sir Edgar Bowring, and proceed to Florida with them.

Major Sullivan had been here on official business and was returning to Scotland to rejoin his battalion, which is engaged in lumber cutting.

Joseph Kean, a master mariner, whose body was one of those washed ashore, was bound for Halifax to take command of the steamer Sable in the seal fishery next month.

All but three of the passengers were natives of Newfoundland. Three commercial travelers, E. W. Stevenson of New York, W. W. Dauphine of Montreal, and O. P. Belleveau of Toronto, were on their way home.

All the members of the ship's company were natives of Newfoundland, mostly of St. John's. The disaster affects nearly every family in this city. Many of those aboard were business men of St. John's proceeding to Canada and the United States. There were also some fishermen going to Boston.

The crew of the Florizel included one woman, Miss E. McHardy. The vessel was commanded by Captain W. J. Martin, a master of long experience and who was credited with the full confidence of the owners.

Sickness developed on the steamer while she lay here a few days ago, and all those seeking passage upon her were told that it would be necessary for them to be vaccinated. It is believed that at least twenty were deterred by this requirement from taking passage and pro-

HOOVER TO REPORT CAR NEEDS DAILY

Plans Organization to Assist in Notifying McAdoo About Food Shipments.

ZONE MANAGERS INCLUDED

New System Extended to Take In the Requirements of the Allied Agencies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Officials of the Railroad and Food Administrations will get together at once to formulate a comprehensive program for the movement of grains and other foodstuffs in an effort to end the danger of shortage and delay in shipments for America and the allied nations.

In response to a letter received yesterday from William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, announced tonight that within the next two or three days an organization would be completed to carry out his part of the work.

Steps also will be taken to centralize the purchase of all foodstuffs for the Allies in the Food Administration, as it is believed that such action will facilitate rail and ship movements. With Mr. Hoover's announcement tonight, it was felt, all danger of a controversy which might imperil the best interests of the nation was dissipated.

"The Food Administration," Mr. Hoover said, "directly purchases only a minor proportion of the foodstuffs for the allied Governments. The bulk of this foodstuff is purchased directly by the allied agencies with the assistance of the Food Administration. The arrangements of transportation rest in the allied agencies, and their complaints as to car shortages and delayed movements have hitherto been addressed directly to railway points, and the Food Administration has been generally informed.

"The Food Administration has now directed the allied agencies to furnish it daily with their requirements, in order that they may be transmitted to the Railroad Administration in Washington.

Regional Agents to be Named.

"The most serious problem is the car needs, due to delayed movement of last year's crops, and of livestock from the primary country points to the interior terminals, the mills, and the manufacturing centres, where they can be purchased for export and domestic supply. The presentation of these needs to the Railroad Administration is being met by the appointment of regional transportation agents for the Food Administration, already established in Chicago and proposed at New York and Atlanta. Their agencies will secure and furnish information as to car necessities for the primary movement of foodstuffs to the regional railway administration.

"Shippers of foodstuffs should apply in the first instance to the local railway officials for cars, and upon failure to secure necessary transportation, they should, for grain and grain products, apply to the Food Administration zone managers; while shippers of live stock and perishables in the same difficulties should apply for the present directly to the Food Administration in Washington. These applications for cars will be put before the various Regional Directorates, and will be daily reported to the Railroad Administration in Washington.

"C. E. Spens, Vice President of the Burlington Railway, has been appointed the head of the Food Administration Transportation Division in charge of all these activities.

"The Food Administration is confident that in view of the Director General of Railroads' assurances as to the supply of cars, if brought to his attention, losses of foodstuff through decay and possible shortage in distribution or to the Allies, will thus be averted."

On receipt of a statement tonight that the Cleveland Hebrew School and Institute, which directs the distribution of matzoth for Passover in Cleveland and the surrounding towns, was threatened with a shortage of this food, Director General McAdoo arranged for the placement of fourteen cars at Cincinnati to the firm which supplies this food and authorized special movement to Cleveland.

Unless the matzoth are in Cleveland by March 1 for distribution, it was stated, the Jews of that district would

Continued on Page Two.

MRS. MUNN HERE, HER CHILD ABOARD

Wife of Sir Edgar Bowring's Stepson Cries for News of Husband and Daughter.

LIST OF THOSE ON SHIP

Thirty-one in the Two Cabins Were Bound for New York—Others Booked for Halifax.

John Shannon Munn, a Managing Director of Bowring & Co., owners of the Florizel, who was on board, with his three-year-old daughter Betty and a nurse, was on his way to New York to join his wife, who has been staying at the Plaza for the last three weeks. With Mr. Munn's stepfather, Sir Edgar Bowring, one of the heads of the steamship company, the family, immediately after Mr. Munn's arrival in this city, intended to take a vacation trip South.

When she learned of the disaster Mrs. Munn was encouraged to hope for the best, as news had come to the agents of the line in this city that every effort was being made to reach the wreck and rescue survivors. Charles W. Bowring, President of Bowring & Co., joined the party at the Plaza and remained all afternoon and night in telephone and telegraph communication with his representatives in St. John's.

Each message as it was received was delivered to the anxious wife and mother. As the hours wore on and no news arrived of their rescue, Mrs. Munn pleaded hysterically for word of her husband and child. Her sobs could be heard in the corridor of the fourteenth floor of the Plaza, the names of her daughter and her husband constantly on her lips.

The names of those aboard the Florizel are:

THE PASSENGER LIST.

First Class for New York.

BAGGS, J. H.
BUTLER, WILLIAM.
BUTLER, FRED.
BUTLER, Mrs. F.
BARRETT, M.
CANTWELL, KITTY.
DALTON, ANNIE.
DALY, JAMES.
FROUDE, EDWARD.
LEDINGHAM, ALEC.
LARACY, PATRICK.
MILLER, JAMES.
McNEIL, THOMAS.
McCONBREY, JAMES.
SMYTHE, FRED.
WRIGHT, ROBERT.

Second Class for New York.

COSTELLO, JOHN.
DODD, WILLIAM.
DANIEL, MINNIE.
FITZPATRICK, P. J.
GRIFFITHS, DAVID.
GUSSWELL, WILLIAM.
GUILFOYLE, PETER.
GREENING, EDWARD.
MALONEY, JOSEPH.
MALONEY, MRS. J.
MALONEY, —, (child.)
PELLEY, ELIZABETH.
POWER, A.
SPARROW, J. G.
WHELAN, THOMAS.

First Class for Halifax.

BERTRAN, EDWARD.
BURNAM, RALPH.
BISHOP, WILLIAM E.
BELLEVUE, O. P.
BEAUMONT, Miss B.
CHOWN, FRANK.
CONNOLLY, JOHN.
CONNOLLY, MICHAEL.
DAUPHINEA, W. W.
DRISCOLL, MICHAEL O.
EARLE, WILLIAM.
GARDNER, ARCHIBALD.
KIELEY, JOHN.
KEAN, Captain JOSEPH.
MUNN, JOHN S.
MUNN, BETTY, (child.)
MASSIE, GEORGE.
MASSIE, Mrs. G.
MASSIE, —, (child.)
MILLER, CHARLES H.
MOULTON, GEORGE A.
MOULTON, —, (son.)
MOORE, WILLIAM.
PARSONS, JACK C.
PORMITER, GEORGE H.
PORMITER, WILLIAM.
SNOW, FRED.
SELLARS, NEWMAN.
ST. JOHN, GERALD.
SULLIVAN, Major MICHAEL.
TRENCHARD, Miss.

Second Class for Halifax.

BARTLETT, JAMES.
CROCKWELL, JAMES.
CLEARY, JOHN.

Continued on Page Two.

ceeded to Halifax or New York by rail.

The Florizel was a sister of the steamer Stephano, which was sunk by the German submarine U-53 off Nantucket on Sunday night, Oct. 8, 1916. She had been continued in the service between St. John's and New York, but since the United States entered the war her movements had not received publicity.

The Florizel sailed from here at 8 o'clock last night. Her cargo included 10,500 barrels of dry codfish and herring for New York and 1,200 barrels for Halifax, her only port of call between St. John's and New York.

Turned West Too Soon.

A blizzard was brewing when she left, and it grew worse toward midnight, but abated in the early morning hours. The Florizel would have to proceed southward along the coast toward Cape Race, about sixty miles distant. Mariners here think she probably put her head seaward to ride out the storm, and when the wind moderated somewhat toward morning her commander, thinking he had passed south of Cape Race, turned westward.

The ship struck in Broad Cove about 5 A. M. She sent one wireless message of distress, which was received at the Cape Race radio station, saying she was ashore and in imminent danger of destruction. Her wireless apparatus worked haltingly and soon was silent.

Nothing further was heard from her, and, as the cove is in a remote and sparsely settled district, it was not until late in the forenoon that a rescue party reached the scene. They discovered the Florizel lying well inshore and subjected to a merciless pounding by the heavy seas.

Small boats could not live in the surf, and efforts to escape from the ship were hopeless, while, in the absence of lifesaving equipment, no assistance could be rendered from shore. Men could be seen on the bridge signaling for help, and some had lashed themselves in the rigging.

Gradually, under the buffeting of the waves, the stern disappeared from view, and after a few hours the vessel was almost submerged, while men in the rigging still signalled frantically, but hopelessly, for aid.

While the watchers looked on the six bodies came ashore—five men and a woman. Two of the bodies had not been identified tonight.

Meanwhile arrangements had been made here to send the Terra Nova, a sealing vessel, to the aid of the Florizel, and a special train carrying physicians, nurses, and supplies was made up and dispatched to the point nearest the scene of the wreck.

Five Men Moving Aboard.

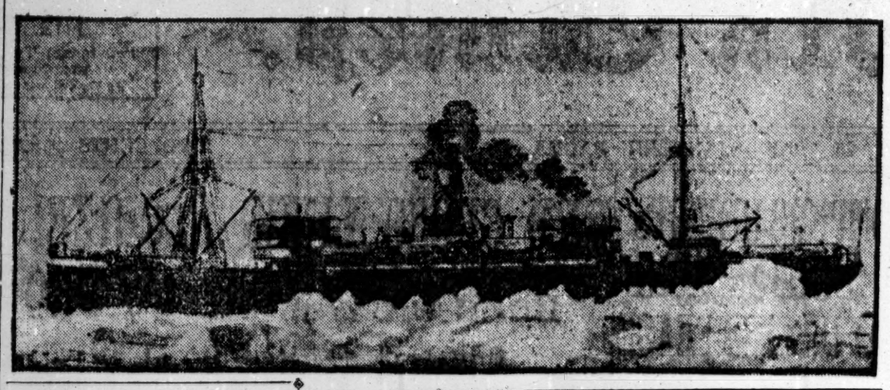
A message received here from Broad Cove early tonight said that, just as darkness set in, four or five men were seen to rush from the forecastle at intervals, when the wash of the seas permitted, and wave for help. At that time it was impossible to do anything for them, but there was a faint hope that with the arrival of life-saving apparatus some survivors might be rescued.

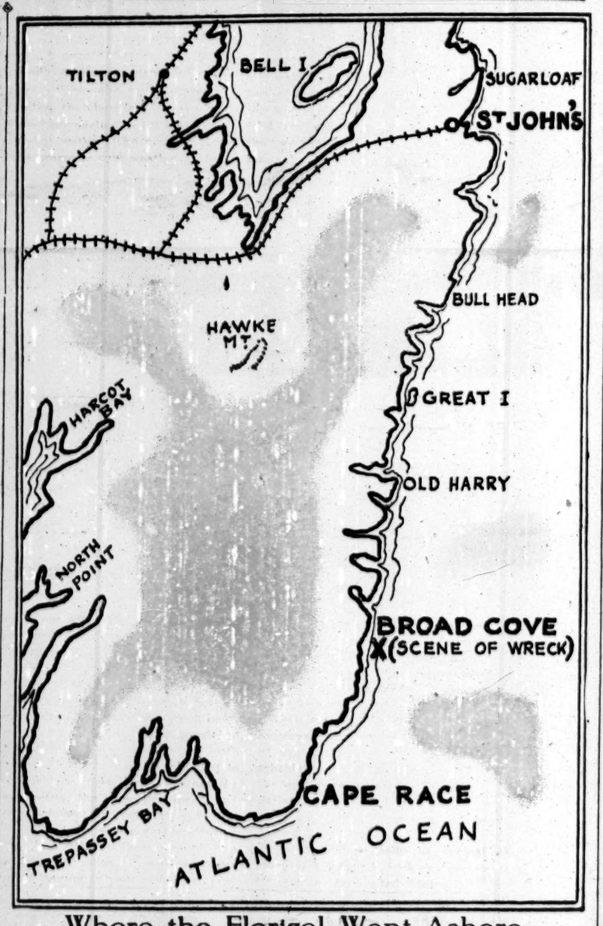
The relief train from this city reached Broad Cove, two miles from the wreck, soon after 5 o'clock. It was under the direction of Tasker Cook, marine agent, and carried, besides physicians and nurses, a party of naval gunners with rocket-firing apparatus, by means of which it was hoped to get a line over the ship.

The coastal steamer Prospero, equipped with lifesaving apparatus, from Placentia Bay, and four steamers from this city have been sent to Broad Cove, and two of them had reached there at nightfall. Should the weather moderate there was thought to be a chance that the steamers might be of assistance.

While the stern of the Florizel was submerged, her bow, resting on the ledge, was partly out of water. Mariners hoped that, in addition to the five seen near the forecastle, other survivors were huddled in the forward part of the ship and might still be saved.

Red Cross Liner Florizel as an Ice Breaker.





Where the Florizel Went Ashore.

WRECK REPORTED TO AGENTS.

Series of Telegrams That Brought News of the Disaster.

Good news from the wreck of the Florizel was anxiously awaited all day yesterday at the office of the Red Cross Line, 17 Battery Place, in this city, but none came. Late last night a message was received from Captain Trasker Cook, in charge of the relief work at the scene of the wreck, announcing that attempts to get to the stranded boat had been abandoned until dawn because of the darkness and the terrific sea.

The last message gave very little hope for the lives of those on board. Rescuers had launched a boat, but could not get within a quarter of a mile of the Florizel. A line was shot on board, but no one appeared to take it.

That there were persons alive on board as late as 8 o'clock last night was shown when the watchers on shore saw a light flash from the part of the vessel which was not submerged. Earlier five men were made out on deck.

The first news of the disaster to the Florizel that reached Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, the agents of the line, came in a brief dispatch to C. W. Bowring, saying the vessel was in distress and going to pieces. The telegram came from the company's agent at Halifax, and was received at 6 A. M. Two hours later a telegram was received from Eric Bowring, agent of the company at St. John's, saying he was sending the Terra Nova to assist the Florizel. The Terra Nova is a sealing vessel that has been used on arctic exploring expeditions.

Eric Bowring telegraphed later that the Florizel was ashore at Fresh Water Point, and that a relief train with food, clothing, and physicians was being made up. A subsequent message read:

"Ship about three lengths off at present. Too rough to get boats away from her or off to her. Seas going over her from aft of engine room, but later report says sea is going down. Doing everything possible."

A message received late in the afternoon from Campbell & Co., Halifax agents, read:

"Harvey (at St. John's) wires: 'Wind off shore. Prospects good for saving passengers and crew. Vessel probably a total wreck.'"

Subsequently this telegram was received by Sir Edgar Bowring of the Red Cross Line from Eric Bowring at St. John's:

"Commissioner of Wrecking, who is at scene, at 1 P. M. advises Florizel a total loss; also probably all lives lost. Six bodies have been picked up. Some men seen on wreck, but no indications life. Seas now breaking over her sides."

A telegram from the same source received later read:

"Telegraph operator reports that Florizel is under water from funnel aft. Forward, seas continually breaking over her cabin decks."

Later telegrams received by representatives of the Red Cross Line here said several relief steamers had been dispatched from St. John's and Halifax to the scene of the wreck, and were expected to arrive by 5 P. M. It also was reported that, with the coming of night, the seas were subsiding.

Charles W. Bowring received this message from St. John's at 7:30:

"Have just received this message from Captain Trasker Cook: 'Can do nothing from shore. Terra Nova and Home lying off. Sea getting smoother. Expect to do something shortly. Dark when we got here, but the men had seen a light on Florizel. Vessel lying upright under water from funnel aft. Bridge above water. Will do what I can to get rockets aboard.'"

The next message received told of the failure of the attempt at rescue.

Of the passengers on board Alexander Ledinhan was formerly second engineer of the Stephano. He enlisted in the Canadian contingent as a private, saw service abroad and was promoted to Lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth Battalion.

Edward W. Stevenson, whose name appears on the Florizel's passenger list as Stevens, is an importer of 29 Broadway, who was making the round trip to St. John's to confer with P. Templeman, who was formerly in the shipping business at this port. Mr. Stevenson lived at 114 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and three sons. Mrs. Stevenson was so ill yesterday that her sons did not tell her of the disaster. One of the sons said last night that the father left two weeks ago for St. John's. A day or two ago the family received a letter saying that Mr. Stevenson would return on the Florizel. Mr. Stevenson was 54 years old.

Besides 10,500 barrels of dry codfish and herring for New York and 1,200 barrels for Halifax, the cargo contained the following sent here for transshipment:

230 casks and 25 barrels destined for Kingston, Jamaica.
185 casks consigned to Martinique.
185 casks to Barbados.
80 casks to San Juan, P. R.
100 casks to Grenada.
5 casks and 70 tubs to Dominica.
30 casks for Demarara.
200 drums to Havana.
550 oil; 5,000 barrels of herring; 480 casks of dried codfish, and 840 cases of lobsters.

Scotch-cured herring is worth $13.50 a barrel, and lobsters $23 a case in this market. Dried codfish is valued at $50 a cask. The oil consignment was either cod-liver oil, worth $80 a barrel when of the nonfreezing variety, and $42 when the ordinary refined oil, or seal or whale oil, worth about 55 cents a gallon.

The total cargo is said to have been valued at $800,000. The ship was worth $1,000,000. Ship and cargo are fully covered by insurance.

Shortly after the outbreak of the world war the Russian Government made an offer to purchase the Florizel and the Stephano for use as icebreakers in the White Sea. Although the price offered was said to be a record for vessels of the class, it was refused by the owners.

The Florizel was sheathed below the waterline with battleship armor heavily reinforced at the sloping bows by concrete. She was constructed in this manner to enable her to ride over and crush the heavy fields of ice, and it was said by one of her officers recently that she could cut her way through fields of ice three to five feet thick.

The Florizel conveyed the first Newfoundland regiment across the Atlantic in October, 1914, accompanying other ships carrying the original Canadian contingent.

SEALER AND PACKET BOTH.

Florizel Built for Two Trades—Sister Ship Stephano Torpedoed.

The Florizel, wrecked near Cape Race, was a sister ship of the Stephano, torpedoed and sunk by U-boat 53 off the Massachusetts coast in October, 1916, and was the last of the passenger-carrying vessels of the Red Cross Line. The other vessels of the line are freighting for the Allies.

The Florizel has been used of late by the British Government as a dispatch boat between St. Johns, N. F., Halifax, and New York. British officials have been among her passengers and she has carried wounded soldiers and supplies for the British Government.

Her last service in New York waters was at the time of the recent cold spell, when A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, used her as an icebreaker in Raritan Bay, Newark Bay, and Yonkers and in and about the Kill von Kull, so that coal barges could be moved and freight congestion relieved.

For the task of breaking ice the Florizel was well fitted, as she was constructed for the sealing trade. Her bows were of solid steel, so that she could plough her way through the northern ice fields.

The vessel was owned by the New York, Newfoundland & Halifax Steamship Company, known as the Red Cross Line, a subsidiary of the C. T. Bowring Company, Ltd., of Liverpool and New York. When the Florizel first came to this port, in 1909, she was considered one of the strangest craft that ever came alongside a pier. The vessel was a modern sealer, powerful and effective, and yet fitted out luxuriously for the carrying of passengers.

The owners of the vessel are interested in sealing, which is one of Newfoundland's most lucrative industries. The Florizel, like other vessels of the line, was especially designed for hunting the seal through the pack ice south of Labrador. Sealing vessels, as a rule, were not designed for carrying passengers, but when the line decided to build the Florizel it was determined to combine both sealing and passenger carrying equipment. Thus the vessel could be used in the Spring for seal hunting and in Summer for the tourist trade.

The Florizel was built by C. Connell & Co., Ltd., at Glasgow in 1909. She was of about 3,500 tons, 305 feet long, 43-foot beam, and had a depth of 29 feet. She was of the single-screw type, with three-cylinder engines. Before engaging in a sealing expedition for her bronze propeller was substituted a powerful one of cast steel.

Her construction made her superior as a sealer. She had twice the tonnage of an ordinary sealer and could store more pelts between decks. In addition, her speed and great bulk gave her more power as an ice-breaker. The Florizel, with her steel bows, especially constructed for encounters with the ice, could penetrate further in heavy ice than the typical sealer, and she could lead the way through ice floes sometimes many feet deep.

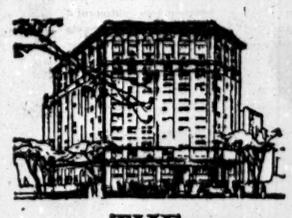
Her building was watched with interest by the men of the sealing trade and many a "Bluenose" gathering discussed the changes she would make in sealing, for she was to be the largest vessel in that trade and was to be manned by Newfoundlanders.

In the sealing season the Florizel carried a crew of 203, the maximum number allowed by the sealing laws of Newfoundland. Always she led the fleet. Carried forward by her powerful engines, her 3,500 tons enabled her to smash through all but the heaviest ice fields. Her engines could drive her at 13 knots, faster than any other ship of the fleet. So she could cover a wider field.

Her first season was a banner one. Caught in the ice for ten days, her crew hunted seals. When she finally got free she had a heavy load of pelts, for the hunters had encountered a vast migrating herd and 31,000 seals, large and small, had been killed.

The pelts were stored in the forward and amidship holds and allowed to freeze.

On this trip, as on others, the Florizel was able to save sealers whose crafts had been caught in the ice and crushed. Through her wireless equipment she was able to send daily bulletins of the catch and messages to the families of the men aboard.



THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Madison Square

Come Where the Leaders Are

Here you rub elbows with New York representatives of scores of leaders in practically every nationally known line. Forty-nine of the firms located here are "rated" $1,000,000 or better. Their salesrooms, forming a permanent business exposition, attract buyers who find the location so easy to reach.

MRS. MUNN HERE, HER CHILD ABOARD

Continued from Page One.

FAGAN, A. Y.
FOWLER, R. J.
FORREST, U.
HOWELL, CHARLES.
LONG, GEORGE.
LYNCH, JOHN.
MAHONEY, GREGORY.
NICHOLLE, LEONARD.
PUDDESTER, GEORGE.
PEARCEY, H.
RICHARD, W.
STEVENS, Mr.
STOCKLEY, JOSEPH.

THE CREW.

BAILEY, C., seaman, St. John's.
BEST, R., seaman, St. John's.
BURRY, J., seaman, St. John's.
CARTER, CECIL S., senior wireless operator, New York City.
CHESTER, G., waiter, Newfoundland.
COLLIER, E. H., third engineer, St. John's.
CROCKER, G., St. John's.
DAVIS, J., oiler, St. John's.
DODD, H., waiter, Newfoundland.
DOOLEY, W., seaman, St. John's.
DWYER, J., waiter, Newfoundland.
FERNANDEZ, J., stoker, Spain.
FLEET, A., waiter, Newfoundland.
FORNES, H., stoker, Spain.
FREEMAN, R., seaman, St. John's.
GARCIA, T., stoker, Spain.
GOVER, A., seaman, St. John's.
GREEN, T., seaman, St. John's.
GUIREIRO, R., stoker. Spain.
GUTHRIE, G., second cook, Newfoundland.
HARTERY, B., third cook, Newfoundland.
HATCHARD, A. T., seaman, St. John's.
HENNEBURRY, T., oiler, St. John's.
JACKMAN, P., third officer, St. John's.
JAMES, A., seaman, St. John's.
JOHNSON, J., pantryman, Newfoundland.
KING, J. R., second officer, Nova Scotia.
LUMSDEN, J. G., second engineer, St. John's.
LYNCH, P., waiter, Newfoundland.
MARTIN, W. J., master, St. John's.
McHARDY, Miss ETHEL, stewardess, 102 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
McKINNON, J., baker, Newfoundland.
MENDEZ, J., stoker, Spain.
MOLLOY, W., seaman, St. Johns.
MOODY, A., butcher, Newfoundland.
MURPHY, B. J., junior wireless operator, New York.
PINESET, J., carpenter, St. Johns.
POWER, J., seaman, St. Johns.
POWER, M., boatswain, St. Johns.
READER, J. V., chief engineer, Halifax.
REELIS, C., waiter, Newfoundland.
REQUEIRA, F., stoker, Spain.
ROY, H., mess boy, Spain.
RODRIQUES, G., stoker, Spain.
RODRIQUES, M., stoker, Spain.
RODRIQUEZ, E., stoker, Spain.
SEQANE, J., stoker, Spain.
SNOW, CHARLES, chief steward, Newfoundland.
SNOW, HARRY, waiter, Newfoundland.
TAYLOR, H., fourth engineer, St. John's.
TIMMONS, E., oiler, St. Johns.
TUCKER, J. E., first officer, St. Johns.
VORGE, H., chief cook, Newfoundland.
VILA, JOSE, stoker, Spain.
VISCOUNT, J., seaman, St. Johns.
YANES, M., stoker, Spain.

The crew as registered here includes only fifty-six names, but St. John's reports sixty-nine aboard.

SPAIN POSTPONES SAILINGS.

Holding Up of Steamers for America Laid to Delays Here.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—A Barcelona dispatch to the Imparcial says official orders have been given postponing the departure of the Spanish steamships which were about to sail for the United States.

This measure is said to be due to delays, extending in some cases to sixty days, to which Spanish vessels have been subjected in American ports.

For Sale

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION of the GOODWIN CAR COMPANY

makers of the well-known dumping car bearing the Goodwin name.

Entire property, including 79 Goodwin cars now operating under lease, repair shop with machinery, storage tracks, etc., located on 25 acres leased land, under option, adjacent to Chicago. In short, assets of every description, including good will.

To be sold at public auction, at noon, February 26th, 1918, at Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey Street, New York. Jos. P. Day, Auctioneer.

An investment opportunity for those familiar with the present day possibilities of a railroad dumping car. For full information apply to

GOODWIN CAR COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York

a sea of good will

It is like standing on the shore of a sea of good will, where every wave has a voice and cries "Well done!" when one leafs through the vast testimonial files of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business. There are 12,264 of these friendly messages. They tell of help had from SYSTEM, FACTORY, British SYSTEM, SYSTEM ON THE FARM, the Shaw business books, mail courses and reports—up-leaping phrases of gratitude and thanks that swell and surge like a tide.

Not least are stories of good results from SYSTEM advertisements

Relief for INDIGESTION with VICHY FRUTI

Genuine Vichy salts, guaranteed by French Govt., with pure fruit juices. The perfect mild laxative —all Druggists—

First

In January, 1918, as well as in the preceding months, the New York Times published a greater volume of real estate advertising than any other New York newspaper.

ARMY OFFICER GETS 25 YEARS' PENALTY

Continued from Page One.

ing taken an oath of office, in which, among other things, he swore that he would "support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic" and that he would "bear true faith and allegiance to the same," did on or about the 28th day of May, 1917, in support of a letter of resignation previously submitted, write and mail a certain letter in words and figures as follows:

"San Antonio, Texas, May 26, 1917.
"From: Capt. D. A. Henkes, 16th Inf.
"To: The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
"Subject: Resignation.

"1. In the event that the reasons stated in my letter of resignation are not deemed sufficient, I feel it my solemn duty to further state the following:

"2. Further service as a commissioned officer must sooner or later take me to Europe, and there bring me in conflict with those who are my relatives and friends, although for the time being legal enemies. My father came from Germany. My mother was born here shortly after the arrival of her parents. We have many other relatives and friends there. I cannot force myself to the conviction that I am capable of making war on my kindred upon their soil, in a manner that would become my duty and station. I earnestly request that I may not be required to undergo this ordeal. I seriously doubt my ability to withstand it, and would avoid in the interest of my country, family, and friends what at least appears the probable consequence.

"3. As an only alternative if my services will not be dispensed with I would suggest duty in another field. However, I must earnestly believe that it is to the manifest interest of the Government that my services as a commissioned officer of the army be terminated by the acceptance of the said resignation.

"4. I sincerely regret to feel called upon to avoid the usual methods of communication. The subject and emergency appears to admit of no alternative, and I trust my efforts may be pardoned.

"D. A. HENKES."

thereby attempting to avoid service under his said oath and demonstrating disloyalty to the Government of the United States and sympathy with its enemies.

Repents His Plea.

Specification 2—In that Captain David A. Henkes, 16th Infantry, having taken an oath of office in which, among other things, he swore that he would "support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic," and that he would "bear true faith and allegiance to the same," did, on or about the 28th day of June, 1917, in support of a letter of resignation previously submitted, write and mail a certain letter in words and figures, as follows:

"United States Expeditionary Force,
France, June 29, 1917.
"From Captain D. A. Henkes, 16th Infantry.
"To the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., (through military channels.)
"Subject: Resignation.

"1. On May 26 I forwarded a letter tendering my resignation as an officer of the army. Reasons other than those specifically stated were alleged. These were verbally stated to the authorities approving resignation, viz., my Battalion Commander, the Department Quartermaster, and the Commanding General, Southern Department. Believing it my duty to also acquaint my immediate superiors and the War Department of these reasons and of the situation in which I am placed, the following is submitted.

"2. Further service must sooner or later bring me in conflict with those who are my relatives and friends, although for the time being legal enemies. My father came from Germany. My mother was born in the United States shortly after the arrival from Germany of her parents. Other relatives and friends remain there. My wife came from Austria. Near relatives of hers live there. I cannot force the conviction that I am capable of making war on my kindred upon their soil, in a manner that would become my duty and station. I earnestly request that I may not be required to undergo this ordeal. I seriously doubt my ability to withstand it, and would avoid, in the interest of my country, family, and friends, such consequences as at least appear probable.

"3. If my services will not be dispensed with, I request duty in another field, or such duty as will not require me to actively participate against my own blood or personally direct others in doing so. I trust that my request may not be construed as disloyalty to my own country or that same is inspired by a consideration of personal safety. I am willing to do transport duty in the submarine zone or other duty of a similar nature, all of which I will perform to the best of my ability. However, I believe it but just that one so situated and whose services may be judged by a question of loyalty, should not be placed in a position of trust or authority. I, therefore, beg that my services as a commissioned officer be now terminated by the acceptance of my resignation. D. A. HENKES."

thereby attempting to avoid service under his said oath and demonstrating disloyalty to the Government of the United States and sympathy with its enemies.

State of Mind Unalterable.

Specification 3. In that Captain David A. Henkes, 16th Infantry, having taken an oath of office in which, among other things, he swore that he would "support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic," and that he would "bear true faith and allegiance to the same," did, on or about the 10th day of October 1917, in support of a letter of resignation previously submitted, write and mail a certain letter in words and figures as follows:

"American Expeditionary Force,
"Oct. 10, 1917.
"From Capt. D. A. Henkes, 16th Infantry.
"To: The Adjutant General, War Dept. (Thru Military Channels.)
"Subject: Resignation.

"1. Pursuant to the provisions of Par 79, A. R., I hereby tender my resignation as an officer of the army, to take effect at earliest date.

"2. My reasons have heretofore been stated, particularly in letter dated June 28 last, and are matter of record. I do not now find occasion to add to or alter the views already expressed. The underlying facts are unalterable. These and the attendant circumstances have impelled me to the belief that my first duty becomes one of tendering my resignation as an officer of the army. That duty having again been performed, I trust that those in position of authority and greater responsibility may see fit to recommend acceptance. D. A. HENKES."

thereby attempting to avoid service under his oath and demonstrating disloyalty to the Government of the United States and sympathy with its enemies.

After repeating the evidence given above as specifications for the second charge, violation of the Ninety-sixth Article of War, the record said:

PLEAS.

To all the specifications and charges: "Not guilty."

FINDINGS.

Of all the specifications and charges: "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

To be dismissed the service and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for twenty-five years.

The sentence is approved. The execution of the sentence will be directed in orders after the record of trial has been reviewed in the office of the Judge Advocate General, or a branch thereof, and its legality there determined; and jurisdiction is retained to take any additional or corrective action, prior to or at the time of the publication of the general court-martial order in the case, that may be found necessary.

2. The record of trial in this case having been reviewed in the office of the Judge Advocate General and found legally sufficient, the sentence will be duly executed. The United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as the place of confinement, to which place this general prisoner will be sent, under suitable guard, without delay.

Captain David A. Henkes, 16th Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the army from Feb. 23, 1918. (201. J. A.) (J. A. G. O. No. 110130.)

By command of Major Gen. Mann:
W. A. SIMPSON,
Colonel, Retired, Adjutant.

Began as Spanish War Private.

Former Captain Henkes is 43 years old, and a native of Iowa. He enlisted as a private in Company G, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, on June 16, 1898, for service in the Spanish-American war. The following year, when opportunity was given to members of the National Guard to volunteer for the regular army, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 40th United States Infantry. He was promoted to be a Corporal, then a Sergeant, and in 1901 obtained a commission as a Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the 28th Infantry. Four years later, in 1905, he was made a First Lieutenant and transferred to the Sixteenth. In 1907 he was graduated from the Army Infantry and Cavalry School. In 1916 the Sixteenth was sent to the Mexican border, and after the Mexican campaign, Lieutenant Henkes was commissioned a Captain, and assigned to Company B.

The Sixteenth was one of the first American regiments to go to France, and was known as one of the best in the United States Army. There have been reports that the Sixteenth has been concerned in some of the fights between Germans and Americans in France.

It is understood that Henkes is now on his way to Fort Leavenworth.

The 95th Article of War is headed "Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman," and says:

"Any officer or cadet convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service."

It was on conviction of violation of Article 96 that the former Captain was given his heavy sentence. This article is headed "General Article" and reads:

"Though not mentioned in these articles, all disorder and neglect prejudicial of good order and military discipline, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the military service, and all crime or offenses not capital, of which persons subject to military law may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general or special or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and punished at the discretion of such court."

HOOVER TO REPORT CAR NEEDS DAILY

Continued from Page One.

be without food for eight days during their Passover holidays, as there was no substitute permitted for unleavened bread.

Special Inquiry in Illinois.

At the request of Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, Mr. Hoover has agreed to send a personal representative to Southern Illinois to study the agricultural and milling situation there. In the last few weeks many mills in Southern Illinois have been compelled to shut down by reason of a ruling of the milling division of the Federal Food Administration, it is alleged, although they have thousands of bushels of wheat in their elevators and there are thousands of bushels of wheat on the farms in contiguous territory which they could grind.

Farmers, because they are unable to get corn and mill feeds, have been feeding wheat to cattle and hogs. They are threatening to cut down not only their wheat acreage this year but also their cattle and hog feeding unless the Food Administration alters its policy.

Mr. McCormick in a letter to Mr. Hoover contended that the policy of the milling division of the Food Administration with respect to Southern Illinois was at exact variance from that of the Department of Agriculture, which is seeking to increase wheat acreage and cattle and hog raising.

CITES OTHER PRO-GERMANS.

Army and Navy Register Speaks of a Chaplain Sent Home.

In the issue of The Army and Navy Register of Washington of Feb. 10 there appeared an article under the caption "Pro-Germans in the Army." In this article The Register, which is one of the two best-known service papers in the United States, said there were at least two and possibly three instances of pro-German officers in the United States Army. One of the officers referred to was probably Captain Henkes, for the article says, referring to one of the three: "He has sought on several occasions to resign on account of his widely known and candidly expressed German views."

Another officer, The Register said, who has been almost equally pronounced in his sentiments and who is said to be the subject of an army investigation is a Chaplain, who recently returned to this country from France, his return being ordered by General Pershing.

The article as it appeared in The Army and Navy Register read:

A paragraph on these pages last week, alleging the presence in the personnel of the army of several members in possession of distinct, not to say offensive, pro-German sentiments, has attracted much attention. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts brought this subject to the attention of the Secretary of War in the hearing before the Senate Military Committee on Wednesday, with no more result than a promise by Mr. Baker to furnish the committee with information of a condition of which the Secretary evidently knew more than he was willing to tell.

It is known to committee members that there are at least two, and possibly three, instances of this obnoxious anti-American attitude among army officers. It is not at present permitted to divulge all of the facts, pending Mr. Baker's reply to the committee request for information, but it may be stated that in one case the officer has sought on several occasions to resign on account of his widely known and candidly expressed pro-German views.

Another is that of a Chaplain who is almost equally pronounced in his sentiments. Both officers were, for some unaccountable reason, ordered to France, and both were returned to this country by General Pershing. The committee members, anxious to learn what the War Department would do in these cases, were told by Mr. Baker that the officers might be brought before a court, although nothing of that sort had been done or would be done until the Judge Advocate General ascertained the existence of treason.

This inquiry produced from Senator Reed a protest against aspersions that "our army is reeking with treason," which no one had suggested or imagined. This did not prevent Senator Weeks from remarking that the truth of individual pro-German proclivity, if it existed in the army, should be made known and an example made of such offenders.

It remains the occasion of remark that Mr. Baker knew nothing of such notorious instances; it would appear that they were of an importance to be brought to his attention and to that of the President for special action, which, as Mr. Baker intimated, should be drastic. The fact that the cases exist and that nothing has been done is something quite worthy of public knowledge, together with the explanation from the War Department why there has been such amazing indifference.

TO TRAIN WOMEN FARMERS.

Employment Service Announces Plan on a National Scale.

The United States has not reached the stage where there is a large demand for women workers on farms, according to a statement issued yesterday by the United States Employment Service. But because the possibility is seen that the war may bring the need of women toiling in the fields a plan has been drawn up by the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, and the Council of National Defense for the registration, training, and distribution or assignment of women for farm work on a national scale. If the need comes the call will be sent out.

The statement said in part: "Where farmers can obtain men and boys, the opinion is that these should first be utilized and women used when male labor is no longer available, or for the performance of lighter forms of farm work.

"It is the consensus of opinion that until there is some definite information as to farm labor shortage it would be unwise to stimulate general interest in the question of placing women on farms. There are, however, certain kinds of farm work, such as fruit picking, dairying, &c., in which women have been engaged in some farming sections, and experience indicates that women might be used in these and other sections in greater numbers.

He took precautions to insure his wife's financial independence

A business man of this city wished to make absolutely certain that his wife would have a steady income during her entire life, no matter what his own circumstances might be.

After consulting our officers he made a "Voluntary trust," the income from which would maintain his wife comfortably. The trust is "irrevocable"—that is, neither the man himself nor his wife can use the principal nor alter the terms of the trust. He can, however, add to the principal whenever he wishes.

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GERMANS TAUNT "POOR OLD TOMMY"

British Capture a Trench Sign Exulting in the Ukraine Peace Treaty.

ENEMY WILL USE TANKS

Haig's Aviators Have Observed Drill in Preparation for the Coming Offensive.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 24.—The enemy's artillery was rather more active yesterday on various sectors of the British front than in recent weeks. His guns were busy in Flanders, where in the morning he attempted a raid near Passchendaele, in the neighborhood of Hill 70, and near Lens, where other raiders came out with no success, on each side of the valley of the Scarpe, where I watched his shells bursting about Monchy, and on the British ground above Gavrelle and southward by Fleaquières Ridge and the country below Cambrai.

It seemed to me that many of these scattered shots on each side of the Scarpe valley were for ranging purposes and to get the variations of the wind. The German gunners fired a number of "woolly bears," a mixture of high explosive and shrapnel which makes a big black smudge of smoke, and they burst so high that they had no deadly effect. All this shooting has no unusual significance. It is not for the beginning of a great offensive, and is only gun practice for harassing fire.

In some of the trenches opposite us are poor troops, not yet replaced by those lions, who have been fed up for a fight and trained in offensive tactics by intensive culture 100 miles or so behind the lines—poor troops, and weary of war and miserable in morale. Some of them who were captured the other day had more than a touch of Polish blood. They were glad to be taken in a raid and brought safely to the British lines. An officer I know spoke to them in German, and after some questions asked them whether the Kaiser was still popular among the German troops. They shrugged their shoulders and said:

"We have no great love for him. We love our wives and children and our little farms, and we want the war to be ended, so that we can go back to them."

Taunts from German Trenches.

From the utterances of prisoners one may know something of the mentality of the enemy who lives on the other side of the way and the changing moods that pass down his trenches as the winds of war blow by with rumors and hopes and false promises and whispers of revolt. But sometimes out of the silence that reigns in No Man's Land and the hidden life of the enemy beyond there comes a message or a sign that reveals the latest emotion of those men. So it was a few days ago when our sentries saw stuck up between the trenches at dawn a big board with some English words scrawled on it in large white letters. It was a message of taunting and mock pity:

"Peace with Ukraine!" said the words. "Hard luck on Tommy!" and then, in the last line: "Poor old Tommy!"

"Poor Old Tommy" grinned at this notice board and crawled out to it and brought it back as a trophy. It is "Poor Old Fritz" that is the cause of the same sentiments of condolence among the British when they talk of the German offensive. "If he tries to attack us here," they say, "he will come up against a snag; he will get it straight in the neck."

I have been a good deal up and down the lines lately, and from north to south, wherever I have been, I have heard not officers only but men express perfect conviction that if the enemy tries to get through on their particular sector he will be swept to pieces. That this is the belief of men who have no illusions, who have no dust in their eyes but that of battlefields, and who will have to resist whatever assault may come and endure the abomination of shellfire, should be reassuring to any overanxious minds. The men of the British Army believe that, however powerful the enemy's attack may be, they are now strong enough in defense to prevent any big drive through. At best, the Germans could gain only parts of the ground in advance of the British defenses, and in doing so they would pay a fearful price.

Germans Preparing to Use Tanks.

Meanwhile it is certain that the enemy is preparing to bring tanks into action. We knew some time ago that he was training some of his troops to attack behind them, and some of our observers have seen a tank behind the enemy lines. It was lumbering around, with a body of German infantry on each side of it. This year may see tanks pitted against tanks, and many curious alterations in tactics resulting from this moving machine-gun emplacement. But the British have a long start in experience and technique, and the advantage should be immensely on their side.

During these days and nights of wartime there is incessant vigilance in the British lines for anything that may come. In spite of the big, dull boredom of a battlefield, where nothing moves except the shell-tossed earth, I find a sense of drama in coming into one of the observation posts near the German trenches among the boys who sit there, with their telescopes, studying a section of the enemy's front like bacteriologists who gaze through a microscope at the life of a disease. They know every dead tree and every hummock of earth, and every bit of ruin within that field, and the enemy's working parties cannot take a scratch on the earth or put out a coil of wire without attracting the notice of these Peeping Toms.

FRENCH AND BRITISH TAKE LEAD IN RAIDS

Former Make a Successful Incursion in Alsace—Renewed Artillery Activity.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—In a bold raid in upper Alsace yesterday a French detachment penetrated the German lines near Lower Aspach, destroyed defense works and shelters and returned with fifteen prisoners. Artillery engagements of considerable intensity are reported on several sectors, including that of the Butte du Mesnil, where American batteries are posted.

The official report issued by the French War Office this afternoon says:

Rather heavy artillery fighting occurred during the night in the regions of Vauxaillon and Chavignon, in the sector of Butte du Mesnil and on the left bank of the Meuse. A German raid against small French posts south of Corbeny was without success.

In upper Alsace a French detachment boldly crossed the bridge at Aspach and penetrated the region northwest of Lower Aspach, where it destroyed German defense works and set fire to a number of shelters. A captive balloon was brought down by French artillery. The French troopers returned to their trenches after inflicting losses on the enemy, bringing back fifteen prisoners and a machine gun.

On the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet.

The War Office announcement tonight says:

Artillery actions of considerable intensity occurred in the region of Chambrettes, Apremont Forest, and at several points in the Vosges and Upper Alsace.

HAVRE, Feb. 24, (Associated Press.)—The Germans are multiplying their local attacks on the Belgian front, but these are considered simply feelers. There has been some lively fighting, and the Germans have been driven off in every case by the use of grenades and rifles. The foe has suffered considerable losses on the Yser front without having been able to reach the Belgian lines.

Lieutenant Thierry, holder of the best fighting record in the Belgian Aviation Escadrille, was brought down on Saturday in a fight with four adversaries, and fell inside the enemy's lines behind Woumen. Thierry had the destruction of ten enemy airplanes to his credit.

The Foreign Service Committee of the Aero Club of America recently voted to confer the Special War Medal of the club upon Lieutenant Thierry.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—"A raid attempted by the enemy last night in the neighborhood of Broodseinde was repulsed," says this afternoon's official report. "The hostile artillery was active throughout the first half of the night in the Passchendaele sector.

"On Friday night hostile raids against Belgian posts in the neighborhood of Merckem were successfully driven off."

The report from Field Marshal Haig's Headquarters in France tonight says:

Fifteen prisoners, including an officer, were captured in an unsuccessful raid by the enemy near Broodseinde this morning. Several others of the raiding party were killed by our fire.

Early in the morning the enemy attempted a raid on two of our posts in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal, but was repulsed each time. We had no casualties.

The hostile artillery was active during the day at a number of points along our front, particularly in the neighborhood of the Souches River and southeast of Armentières.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (via London.)—Increased activity on the Franco-Belgian front, with the French and British taking the initiative in a series of raids on a large scale, is reported by the War Office. The communication follows:

The British and French displayed great activity in reconnoitring at many points on the front. Strong French detachments attempted to push forward over the Ailette into Chevregny. They were repulsed by a counterthrust in front of the southern edge of the wood. On the western bank of the Meuse our storming troops brought prisoners from the French trenches.

In the Vosges we fought successful reconnoitring engagements. West of Mülhaesen French battalions, after a violent bombardment of several hours, attacked on both sides of the Doller. Near Lower Aspach French attacks broke down before a counterattack. In the vicinity of Exbrucke and Lower Burnhaupt attacks broke down before the fire of Bavarian troops. Fourteen prisoners remained in our hands.

WADE IN FRENCH MUD.

Our Troops at Disembarking Base Camp Hate Winter Quarters.

A PORT IN FRANCE, Jan. 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—When the first American troops reached this base in June and July of last year they were outspokenly delighted with the camp, which lies three or four miles from the seaport. Most of the men had come from long months in Texas and Mexico, and they could not say enough about the clean, wooden barracks and the mild, pleasant weather.

All succeeding troops that have disembarked here have been quartered for a time at the same camp, which between times has doubled its capacity and acquired a number of new features, but never a word of praise escapes the soldiers now, for as a wet weather and Winter camp it has developed disadvantages with which the authorities have constantly to wrestle.

Its very distance from town, which at the beginning was regarded as an advantage because it took the soldiers out in the country, away from the city, and gave the men healthy hikes, is today a disadvantage. All the permanent troops at port, including the 3,000 negro stevedores, must morning and evening travel more than three miles in motor trucks that tear up the roads faster than they can be repaired. Though loads of crushed stone are constantly being distributed, they are but drops in the bucketfuls of mud and the ruts with which the roads are corrugated.

The camp was originally believed to be unusually healthy because of its position overlooking the harbor and high above the town. But the site itself, which is on a sort of plateau, is perfectly flat, and every bit of rain that descends remains on the plain. The weather this Winter has been peculiarly rainy, and the earth floors of the shacks in which the men live have become over and again seas of mud, through which the men must wade and over which they must sleep. And the roofs have been found to be so faulty that rain streams in until the inhabitants of each shack have to set up their field tents over their bunks in order to keep dry.

As a result the carpenter force of the camp has been kept busy all Winter making repairs, though it has been difficult and generally impossible to substitute wooden for the earthen floors. When the weather has been really cold, which it has been part of the time, it has been found that the small stoves with which the shacks were first equipped are entirely inadequate to heat the buildings properly.

Great strides have been made in providing recreation and amusement for the men. The camp, which will hold 20,000 men if necessary, now has two Y. M. C. A. "huts," which really are big double halls arranged so that the men can play basket ball on one side, or give entertainments on the portable stages, while on the other they have libraries and writing rooms, canteens and social rooms.

Each hut has its outdoor athletic field, where baseball and football are the rule every fine leisure day. Two Y. M. C. A. men, assisted by several women workers, are in charge of each building, operate the canteens, have charge of the motion picture shows and in general look after the welfare of the camp.

The camp authorities have rigidly divided the camp so that all the negro soldiers who live there permanently shall be by themselves, with their own quarters and even their own Y. M. C. A. building, which is in process of construction.

FRANCE'S HEAVY LOSSES.

1,000,000 Men Killed, But 3,000,000 Still Fighting, Says Knecht.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—"Far from being "bled white," France today, after three and a half years of desperate warfare, is much stronger in spirit and almost as strong physically as during the latter months of 1914, said Captain Marcel Knecht, member of the French National Commission to the United States, in an address here today.

"France entered the war with 38,000,000 inhabitants," Captain Knecht declared. "We already have lost 1,000,000 men killed and another 1,000,000 men have been crippled for life and permanently put out of the fighting.

"But today we have 3,000,000 fighting men in the trenches we hold. And behind our lines are 1,750,000 other men, who, while they do not wear the fighting blue, are dressed in the civilian army garb."

TEUTON CHANCELLOR WILL SPEAK TODAY

Expected to Deal with Russia, Rumania, and the Council of Versailles.

PAN GERMANS TRIUMPHANT

Democratic Parties in Reichstag, Dejected, Cease Opposition to Plans of Conquest.

By ARTHUR RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—The world is to be provided with another big dose of German political oratory. Tomorrow (Monday) Chancellor von Hertling and Vice Chancellor von Payer will speak in the Reichstag on foreign and domestic questions, respectively.

It is believed that Hertling will in the first place deal with the Russian situation, and is expected to refer to pending negotiations with Rumania and the decision of the Versailles council. A big speech is expected, but as far as can be gathered nothing sensational is looked for.

The Rumanian problem is now attracting great attention in the German press. It is clear that the Central Empires and their ally most concerned, Bulgaria, are going to "stand by their position of might," as the Chancellor's recent phrase had it. Germania, inspired from the Chancellor's palace, bluntly tells Rumania that she must regard herself as completely conquered and at the mercy of her enemies, though naturally, it adds, Germany and Austria-Hungary have no claims on Rumanian territory.

"No territorial claims," however, would appear to include, as far as the Dual Monarchy is concerned, annexation of Rumanian territory under the guise of strategic alternation of frontier lines. Bulgaria, under the same head, will undoubtedly claim the entire Dobrudja, and this claim will certainly be supported by her allies, as it will give her and them possession of Constanza, the important Black Sea port, and strip Rumania of anything worth having in the way of coastline. Bulgaria, too, it is believed, will object to the cession of Bessarabia to Rumania.

Rumania will certainly have to give her enemies economic advantages, surrendering to them almost complete control of the Danube, the importance of which the German expansionists recently have been emphasizing in connection with their eastern dreams.

It is clear, therefore, that the terms Rumania will have put before her will be extremely stiff, and the Lokal-Anzeiger warns her that there must be no delay, as the Central Empires are "ready to strike hard in a moment."

The Russian situation causes great joy in the Pan German camp and corresponding dejection in democratic ranks in Germany. War correspondents are sending glowing accounts of the rapid German advance and the Junker press is delighted. The democratic papers fully admit that the handing over to the army command of the situation as regards Russia is a great Pan German victory.

The Munich Post is alarmed at the expression used by Kühlmann the other day that he was ready to make peace with Russia on terms "which correspond to our interests." It takes that as a sign that the Government "will conclude no peace of understanding, but a German peace."

The Leipsic Volkszeitung paints a pathetic picture of the inaction and utter helplessness of the democratic forces in the Reichstag. It regards last Wednesday's sitting of the Reichstag when the news came of the Lenine Government's offer as revealing the "complete triumph of the unholy policy of the Fatherland Party." The Russian offer was received coldly, it says, and even Dr. David, the Majority Socialist, spoke weakly, as though nothing new had happened. The Conservatives reaped from the debate the satisfaction that their demands would be met, and that military action would not be stopped before Livonia, Esthonia, and Ukrainia were free of Russian troops.

The sitting, says the paper, "illuminated the real war aims of the Government and the bourgeois parties' last veil fell from the German plans of conquest." David demanded that the military operations should cease, but the Government Socialists stood alone. The famous peace resolution majority did not exist. The Government Socialists, the article concludes, did not even appear concerned to defend the right of self-determination, once the palladium of the Scheidemann group against the Conservatives and the Centre and the "bourgeois parties received the Petrograd message coldly because they feared it would disturb their plans of conquest. They, too, want the military to have a free hand for some time to bring the booty home. The way is toward chaos."

The Independent Socialists, it should be explained, refused to agree to the Ukrainian peace, because it outraged the right of self-determination, and they preserve a waiting attitude as to the Government's policy toward the Petrograd offer. Everything indeed goes to show clearly that now the Pan Germans are in complete command.

PRESS ASSAILS AUSTRIA.

Sharp Comment by German Writers Shows Cool Relations.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—The German papers comment on the relations between Germany and Austria, which apparently are becoming quite strained. The Tagesseitung contrasts the abuse of Germany in Austria in connection with the Ukrainian treaty with the praise bestowed on Count Csernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. The paper tries to discover the motive of the Vienna official news agency in publishing the Polish manifesto reflecting upon Germany, which has given great offense, and comes to the conclusion that the Austrian censorship by its attitude all along has failed to show appreciation of Germany's interests, adding:

"It is time that we point out most emphatically how such incidents are endangering the friendly relations between the two countries."

The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "The present attitude of certain Austrian newspapers is decidedly not calculated to make the feeling in Germany toward Austria any more friendly."

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Polish members of the Austrian Parliament are continuing the outspoken criticism of Germany occasioned by the terms of the Ukrainian peace treaty and the resumption of military operations against the Russians. German newspapers reflect the irritation caused by the attitude of the Poles. In a dispatch from The Hague on this subject the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes a message from Vienna repeating the report current several days ago that dissolution of the Reichsrat was expected unless the Poles ceased their attacks.

FINE A FLEMISH PATRIOT.

Germans Mulct Deputy Franck for Opposing Separatist Intrigues.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—According to news received by the Belgian Legation from occupied Belgium, the German authorities are more and more disturbed by the spread of the movement by the Flemish population against the intrigues of the "activists."

Recently the Flemish Deputy Louis Franck, an Alderman of Antwerp, at a meeting of the National Committee on Revictualment, made an eloquent address in which he declared that the indissolubly patriotic firmness of the Belgian people was entirely in accord with the dignity of the facts of history as shown by their ancestors under the yoke of a foreign enemy in the past.

The German authorities dragged Franck before a military tribunal and threatened to deport him. Nevertheless, the German judges did not dare to execute this threat, and condemned him to pay a fine of 10,000 marks, remarking that, since the Deputy was charged with having incited a spirit of opposition, this was the last time that he could hope to be let off with a fine.

The movement on the part of the Flemish population and the municipal authorities in the Flemish districts against the usurpation of power by the self-styled Council of Flanders is gaining ground in occupied Belgium. The Imperial Chancellor is overwhelmed with circular letters of protest and with petitions from Municipal Councils, not only of the cities, but even from the smallest villages of Flanders. For instance, word was received at Havre of new letters of this kind sent by Municipal Councils and notables of twenty-nine communes of the neighborhood of Antwerp, Turnhout, Herenthals, of the north of Brabant, and of the eastern part of Flanders. It is said that many more are on their way. All these protests ardently declare not only the traditional attachment of the signers to the language and the peculiar characteristics of the Flemish people, but likewise their indignation against the farcical movement—entirely unauthorized and unjustified—of the "activists," and so give proof, by the moving force of their simplicity and straightforward expression, of their immutable patriotism and whole-hearted love for their Belgian fatherland.

John Hancock

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NEW GENERAL STRIKE AGITATED IN GERMANY

Uproar Caused in Reichstag by Deputy's Prediction of a Revolution.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—There are numerous indications in Germany of a very systematic campaign to promote a new general strike, says a Berlin dispatch to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen.

A revolution in Germany was predicted by Dr. Cohn, Independent Socialist Deputy, in an address to the Reichstag on Friday, the Volkszeitung of Cologne says. Dr. Cohn's address, made during the debate on the peace treaty with Ukraine, threw the Reichstag into an uproar.

"It is not correct to say that the people of Russia's Baltic provinces are longing for German rule," he declared. "The treaty with Ukraine is not the first step toward general peace. I see the day coming when revolution will reach Germany and the people will take the fate of their rulers into their own hands."

The Independent Socialists cheered the speaker. From other parts of the House came shouts of "Traitor!"

SUSPEND STRIKE IN SPAIN.

Telegraph Operators Decide to Transmit Election News.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The telegraph operators throughout Spain, who have been on a passive strike, without leaving their posts, as a protest against the delay in taking action on their demand for higher pay in compensation for increased work since the outbreak of the war, have decided to transmit the news of the parliamentary elections.

These elections are being held today, and the balloting will continue tomorrow.

ITALIANS CHEER AMERICA.

Deputies Applaud Sonnino's Reference to Our Turning the Scale.

ROME, Feb. 24.—An allusion made to the United States in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday brought all the members to their feet in a burst of cheering. The demonstration occurred in the course of the debate on war aims and general policies, which ended in a vote of confidence in the Government, 340 to 44.

Referring to Russia's collapse, Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, said that fortunately the United States had taken the place of the defaulting power in the Allies' line, and that, where formerly America had sent money and munitions to Russia, these would now be furnished to the remaining allies and would be a determining factor in the successful termination of the war.

The Minister pointed out that the war was entering a critical and decisive phase. He said that all the Allies desired peace, but that the best way to hasten a worthy and durable peace that would not mean shame and disaster was for the Allies to maintain a close union.

ALAND ISLANDS SEIZED BY SWEDEN

Petrograd Reports That Small Garrison of Bolshevist Troops Resisted Stubbornly.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19, (via London, Feb. 21,) (Delayed.)—At the Bolshevist headquarters confirmation is given of the report that Swedish forces have seized the Aland Islands. The landing force was resisted stubbornly by the small garrison of Bolshevist troops.

The forwarding of Swedish troops to maintain order in the Aland Islands was reported unofficially last week, although until the arrival of the above dispatch, apparently delayed by censor, no announcement had been received of the actual seizure of the islands. The Swedish Parliament on Saturday adopted the Government's proposal for military intervention. Premier Eden said the project was to be carried out under an agreement arrived at between the Finnish Red Guard, which is supported by the Russians, and the White Guard, which is attempting to overthrow the Bolsheviki.

The Aland Islands, which formerly belonged to Sweden, are populated largely by Swedes, who have made several appeals to Stockholm for protection and return of the islands to Sweden.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN ITALY.

Considerable Increase of Firing on Mountain and River Fronts.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Concentration of fire by Italian and enemy artillery east of the Brenta is reported in today's official communication. The artillery was also more active in the Giudicaria region of the Trentino front, on the Asiago plateau, and along the middle reaches of the Piave.

The text of the report follows:

Our artillery and the enemy's concentrated their fire at points east of the Brenta, and there was more frequent and harassing firing in the Giudicaria region, on the Asiago plateau, and in the vicinity of the Val Dobbiadene and of Montello. Along the middle course of the Piave and below there was brisk firing among scouting parties. At Capo Sile one of our patrols brought back a few prisoners from a reconnoitring expedition.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (via London.)—Following is the official report from the Italian front:

East of the Brenta River the Italians advanced to the attack at Col Caprile in the evening. They were repulsed by our fire.

LINE WILL HOLD, DILL SAYS.

Representative Tells Audience That Germany Can't Get Through.

Addressing the congregation of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last night, Representative Clarence C. Dill of Spokane said that Great Britain and France were in the war to a finish, and now that America was one of their allies the Germans would never break through the lines on the western front.

Representative Dill, who recently returned from a visit to the western front, told of the air raid while he and his colleagues were in the House of Parliament, which resulted in two German planes being brought down without doing any serious damage.

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Smileage!

Q. What is a Smileage Book?

A. A Smileage Book is a little book of coupons issued under direct authority of the War Department, and good for a Soldier's admission to any paid entertainment given in the Theatres at the various National Army and National Guard Camps.

Q. Why should I buy Smileage Books?

A. Because you can thus make it possible for the boys of your acquaintance in the National Service to enjoy, without cost to them, the best, cleanest and most elevating types of plays, pictures and concerts. And because in this way you will strike an effective blow at the wrong kind of amusement.

Q. Where can I buy Smileage Books?

A. In common with all Trust Companies and Banks of New York City, The Columbia Trust Company is a designated official distributing agent, under Government endorsement, for Smileage Books. You can buy them at any one of our branches in units of

$1 (20 five-cent coupons)
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CHAOS IN RUSSIA AS GERMAN SEES IT

Continued from Page One.

Austrian delegates left Petrograd they had not eaten bread for days. There are only two locomotives in Petrograd, one of which is capable of only ten miles an hour.

Repairs formerly costing 30,000 rubles now cost 500,000 rubles. The riveting of a boiler costs 70,000 rubles, which, says the correspondent, is not surprising, as the riveter gets forty rubles for a day's work of three or four hours. There are half a million unemployed in Petrograd, and the industrial production of the country has sunk to 5 per cent. of the normal.

In some of the districts most of the blast furnaces have been extinguished. Sugar production has been reduced from one hundred million poods, (a pood is about thirty-six and a half pounds,) to forty million poods, and next year will not reach ten million.

The Chief of the Finance Ministry is a college student. The Fifth Army Chief is a former actor. The Chief of Telegraphs is a clerk. The Government's reporter of the Financial Commission at Brest-Litovsk was a clerk, who, says the writer, "hadn't the faintest notion of the simplest exchange problems." The commander of the noted Pavloff Regiment is a woman.

A Dutch resident of Petrograd, in a long letter published in The Hague Nieuwe Courant, says that lynching occurs daily. After detailing seizures at the capital and many extravagances, he concludes: "Russia is so completely disorganized that it will be years before she recovers."

MARTIAL LAW IN PETROGRAD.

Bolsheviki Talk of "Passionate Desire" to Defend the Capital.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.—Petrograd was placed under martial law today. The following proclamation was issued by the General Staff of the Petrograd military district:

1. The City of Petrograd is declared to be under martial law.

2. All persons caught in the act of stealing, pillaging, attempting expropriation, or otherwise committing reprehensible deeds will be shot without pity by detachments of the revolutionary army.

3. Every individual, organization, or institution not having special permission must hand over to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of the district all bombs, grenades, projectiles, and other explosives, which the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates will send to army depots. Every person who does not conform within forty-eight hours with this paragraph will be declared an outlaw.

4. All journals and other organs of the press are obliged strictly to verify all news given regarding the activities of the Government, as well as information coming from the theatre of war. The Extraordinary General Staff gives notice that refusal to submit in all respects to this order will involve suppression of the offending journal and the arrest of the editor and his collaborators.

5. Documents dealing with produce arriving or which has arrived or is retained in Petrograd or its environs must be presented to the Extraordinary General Staff. All produce will be paid for at rates fixed by the Food Controller. Any person who refuses to submit to this order or is convicted of concealing provisions will be shot as a speculator.

6. Counter-revolutionary agitators, German spies, and other persons who rise against the Government of revolutionary Russia will be shot.

7. All orders issued by the Extraordinary General Staff enter into force on the day of publication in the press organs of the Government.

8. All newspapers are compelled to publish the orders of the Extraordinary General Staff in heavy type on the first page.

In consequence of the declaration of a state of siege six of the most important Petrograd newspapers, which opposed the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, have been suppressed. If attempts are made to reissue them the entire staffs will be arrested. The proprietors are ordered to pay full wages to the workmen during the period of suppression.

Formation of an army of volunteers to defend Petrograd has been begun, the Bolshevist Telegraph Agency announces.

"This crisis of irresolution in the spirit of the population is definitely at an end," the statement says. "The wave of panic has changed to a passionate desire to defend Socialist Petrograd by all means and to ward off attacks made against it. The appeal of the Council of Commissioners, beginning 'The Socialist Fatherland is in danger,' has caused an outburst of enthusiasm among the masses.

"Enrollment of large numbers of volunteers has begun. In a few days there will be under arms not less than 50,000 fighters, without counting soldiers who desire to fight. Special regiments are being formed, consisting of Socialist nationals from Esthonian, Lettish and Mussulman regiments in Petrograd. These Socialist regiments will be called regiments of defense of the Socialist Fatherland. Many women are expressing their desire to be armed and lend their aid to fighters marching against the Germans and supporters of General Kaledine.

"It is the same in the towns of Kiev, Moscow, and Pskov."

REGIMENT'S ENVOYS SHOT.

German Reply to Assurance That Russia Was Not at War.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20, (Delayed.)—The advancing Germans are distributing proclamations in Russian territory declaring that resistance is useless, as Germany has transferred to the eastern front a great army, which intends to capture and occupy Petrograd.

Narva, which lies about eighty miles from Petrograd, is preparing for a siege. North of Dvinsk one Russian regiment sent a delegation with a white flag to explain that it was "all a mistake," as the Russians were not at war. Their proffer was met by a volley, and the envoys were killed.

GERMAN TROOPS NEAR REVAL AND KIEV

Invaders Push On, Occupying Several Russian Towns and Taking Prisoners.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—At some points the Russians are offering resistance to the Germans, the War Office reports. The advance of the Germans is said to have been continued successfully yesterday. They are approaching the Port of Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, and have captured several towns, taking about 2,000 more prisoners. The communication foiolws:

In Esthonia our troops, who everywhere are greeted with joy by the population, pressed forward in forced marches, notwithstanding the snow covered roads, and defeated the enemy, who resisted at some points. They are approaching Reval.

At the capture of Walk (Livonia) on Friday a squadron of Hussars by spirited attacks saved the town before the enemy could destroy it by fire. We captured 1,000 prisoners and liberated 1,000 German and Austro-Hungarian war prisoners. Small detachments thrust forward yesterday as far as Ostrov and overcame the resistance of the enemy there.

Saxon troops took 1,000 prisoners at Balbinovo, (forty miles east of Dvinsk.) Our troops advancing from Minsk occupied Borisoff, (45 miles northeast of Minsk.)

The operations begun by the army group of General von Linsingen for the support of Ukraine are being carried out as planned. German troops entered Iskorost. (The rapidity of the German advance is shown by the occupation of Iskorost, 115 miles northeast of Rovno, the capture of which by the Germans was announced last Thursday. The Germans are now within about 100 miles of Kiev.) A train entering Shepetovka, (50 miles southeast of Rovno,) with Great Russian troops was held up. The troops were disarmed.

"TOVARISHI" ON TRAIN OUST AMERICAN WOMAN

But Same Russian Soldiers Submit Meekly to Two Rough Chinese Warriors.

PEKING, Jan. 20, (Associated Press.)—The journey from Petrograd to Harbin, once possible to accomplish in nine days in one of the most luxurious trains on the continent, is today an experience long to be remembered. Twelve to fourteen days is required to cover the distance, being an average speed of sixteen to eighteen miles per hour, in a train packed with homeward bound soldiers who fill every available foot of corridor, so that ingress and egress from compartments becomes a feat of physical prowess.

The writer recently arrived from Petrograd, having traveled across Russia on the Siberian Express. After the first night out soldiers began clambering aboard at every stop, and for twelve and a half days lived in the corridors, sleeping at night squatting on the floors or sprawling in a tangled mass upon one another. Each one had his kit, containing a tea pot, a chunk of bread, sausage, or boiled meat. For the most part they were a good natured, jolly crowd, who could muster spirit to sing, in spite of everything. Only in the second-class cars, where there was a large percentage of sailors, always the most vicious element, were they surly.

One young American woman who had tickets calling for a place in a second-class car was literally evicted by the soldiery and found refuge with a Russian General and his wife in their compartment.

All the way to Irkutsk the express followed soldier trains. The latter stopped long at stations while the soldiers stripped the station restaurants of provisions. Meanwhile the express lay hours at a time at some block signal on the prairie waiting for a clear track. Efforts to pass the soldier trains brought threats from the "tovarishi" that they would telescope the express. At Tomsk they tried to take the express locomotive, but were prevented by the soldiers aboard the latter.

Arrived at the frontier—Manchuria station—the Russian troops were put off the train by two big Chinese soldiers. Those who were slow in getting started were encouraged by jabs in the ribs with the barrel of a rifle. On the platform outside occurred an indignation meeting, the result of which was a resolution that no more expresses would be permitted to leave Petrograd.

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BAKER LAYS STRESS ON DRIVE IN RUSSIA

Thinks Germans Plan to Seize Esthonia, Livonia, and Even Petrograd.

OUR FIGHTERS MORE ACTIVE

Secretary's Weekly Review Commends Americans' Work on New Aisne Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Emphasizing the German military drive against the Russians as the outstanding and most important military development of the last week, Secretary Baker, in his weekly review of operations on all European fronts, issued tonight, says that the Germans apparently plan to seize Esthonia, Livonia, and parts of Finland, and even occupy Petrograd.

The Secretary points out the fact that the Germans are advancing along a broad front; that they have already occupied Dvinsk, Minsk, and Lutsk; that they are already 100 miles east of Riga; that German naval forces are co-operating; that Finns are helping the enemy to gain a foothold on the Finnish coast, and that forces under Austrian control are pushing deep into Volhynia.

"The most important news of the week," says the statement, "comes to us from the Russian theatre. As was anticipated last week, the German forces have again taken the offensive. The enemy is moving eastward along a broad front. Dvinsk, Minsk, and Lutsk were occupied without resistance. The crossing of the Dvina was unopposed. In the region of the Gulf of Riga, the German forces are rapidly advancing through Esthonia and have already reached a point 100 miles east of Riga. German warships have appeared off Reval. Harpsal has been captured.

"The Germans apparently plan to seize Esthonia, Livonia, and parts of Finland, and even occupy Petrograd.

"Finns are assisting the enemy in gaining a foothold on the Finnish coast. Four hostile transports have landed Finnish soldiers, who had served in the German army, at Vasa. A vigorous offensive against the Finnish Bolsheviki who are in control south of Tammerfors and Viborg seems to be contemplated.

"In the sector of the eastern front under Austrian control their forces are pushing deep into Volhynia. After the occupation of Lutsk the Austrians appear to have formed a junction with certain Ukrainian contingents and advanced on Rovno, which was captured and cleared of Russians.

"The number of prisoners taken by the Central Powers is increasing rapidly, and the war material already enumerated which has fallen into the hands of the enemy includes 1,353 guns, 120 machine guns, between 1,000 and 5,000 motor cars, and 1,000 freight cars filled with food supplies, airplanes, and other booty.

"Hitherto little opposition has been offered to the advancing Germans, and it is not as yet clear what preparations the Russians are making to meet the enemy. Owing to the disorganization of the Russian forces, it is difficult to presage what effective opposition they may be able to place in the path of the invaders. It is reported that Russian units are concentrating at Vitebsk, 150 miles southeast of Dvinsk.

"While no major undertakings were recorded in the west, yet the entire front was the scene of hard-driven assaults of a minor character.

American Forces Increasing Activity.

"Our own forces are taking an increasingly important part in the operations. Last week we recorded the participation of our artillery in the very successful thrust made by the French in the region of the Butte du Mesnil. This week the presence of our infantry in a very important area of the Chemin des Dames is reported. Here our patrols have been outside our barbed wire and have undertaken a number of scouting expeditions in No Man's Land, which were successfully carried through.

"At the time our detachments were coming up into the trenches they were under heavy hostile shelling; nevertheless our men made their way to their stations without confusion or casualties. It is useful to note that our forces now in action in this, one of the most active sectors of the entire French front, have acquitted themselves very creditably.

"During the week General Pershing made a personal inspection of the American sector northwest of Toul. He visited all of our first-line trenches, observation posts, battery emplacements, and other points of interest. During the two days spent on this tour the Commander in Chief came in close contact with the men in the trenches, heard their comments or complaints, and noted carefully all suggestions offered to better the condition and welfare of our troops in action.

"Our men who have completed their first period of duty in the trenches have arrived at the leave centre established at Aix-les-Bains. This is the first of a series of rest centres it is proposed to establish, where our men can find rest and recreation after the trying ordeal of trench life.

"Along the French front the enemy reacted energetically in the region southwest of the Butte du Mesnil. After a sanguinary encounter, the Germans succeeded in regaining part of the trenches lost last week. A further attempt, in which three German battalions participated, was repulsed. In a third assault the Germans took 125 prisoners, but the French forces regained the lost positions after a spirited counterattack. Our artillery participated in these operations.

"Numerous hostile raids were executed, only two of which were partially successful, the one at St. Mihiel, the other along the Aisne-Oise Canal, while enemy reconnoitring parties were driven off in Champagne, Upper Alsace, and elsewhere.

"The French carried out three well-planned raids, and in Lorraine took 525 prisoners.

"Artillery duels took place along the entire front. A decided increase in the intensity of bombardments was noted.

"The British have taken over an additional segment of the French line. The transfer of an appreciable mileage of the front below St. Quentin was made to the British without difficulty or delay.

"Along the British front great activity prevailed. Near Epehy the Irish, near Lens the Canadians, east of Polygon Wood the New Zealanders, conducted successful local drives against enemy positions. The Germans raided the British lines north of Ypres, near La Vacquerie and at a few other points.

"After a heavy bombardment east of Arleux-en-Gohelle, the Germans began to advance against British positions. The attacking party was completely routed and a number of Germans were made prisoners.

U-Boat Bases Bombed.

"The weather was favorable for work in the air. The British again successfully bombed the submarine bases of Zeebrugge, as well as hostile concentrations in the vicinity of Ghent, Laon, Courtrai, Lille, &c. French aviators made a series of air attacks against points of military importance in the rear of enemy positions.

"The Germans were also active and a decided increase in hostile aircraft over our sector was reported.

"In Italy, from the Val Guidicaria to the Adriatic, incessant reciprocal artillery bombardments took place. Slight infantry activity in the Val Lagarina was recorded. The Italians conducted a fortunate raid in front of Capo Sile, and the British forces operating in the Montello Hills announce a raid undertaken against hostile intrenchments.

"In Palestine the British are following up their recent victories. On a fifteen-mile front east of Jerusalem the British advanced to a depth of two miles and along a seven and three-quarter-mile front they have pushed ahead for over three miles. Jericho has also been occupied. The offensive operations of the British are greatly facilitated by the successful completion of direct rail communication with Egypt.

"In Arabia the detachment of Arabs are rendering useful assistance by the repeated raids along the railway north of Medina."

CALLS FOR STRICT BAN ON GERMAN LANGUAGE

American Defense Society Also Urges Vigorous Steps to Put an End to Plots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The sending of an "overwhelming force" to France, greater activity in the internment of enemy aliens and sympathizers, prohibition of compulsory study of German in the public schools, and universal military training for Americans between the ages of 18 and 21 years are among several special features urged upon the Administration and Congress by the American Defense Society today in an announcement of its policies and its program.

"The more men we send the fewer will be slain; the quicker we put our full strength into the war the sooner it will be over," says the society.

Without going into details on the explosions and incendiary conflagrations in the United States, the society says that "if enough munition factories are blown up here we shall lose the war," and urges "increased vigor in the interning of aggressive pro-German sympathizers, whether German citizens or not."

England, it cites, allowed Germans and German sympathizers at large for about a year, and then interned 20,000, "and the malicious plots and propaganda ceased."

"It is well understood," says the society, "that the slight funds and few agents at its disposal have hampered the Department of Justice in accomplishing results," and declares that greater facilities for investigation and prompt action should be placed at its disposal.

"The appalling and complete moral breakdown of German 'Kultur' compels a sweeping revision of the attitude of civilized nations and individuals toward the German language, literature, and science," the society adds. "The close scrutiny of German thought induced by Hun frightfulness in this war has revealed abhorrent inherent qualities hitherto unknown, and to most people unsuspected. Hereafter, throughout every English-speaking country on the globe, the German language will be a dead language. Out with it forever!"

Congress is asked to declare that a state of war exists with Bulgaria and Turkey, to expel any disloyal members, and to enact a law prohibiting the issuance of new securities except by Federal license.

Theodore Roosevelt is Honorary President of the society and David Jayne Hill and President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University are among the honorary Vice Presidents. Richard M. Hurd is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Henry C. Quinby is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

LIEUT. J. F. STILLMAN KILLED

Yale Football Star Fatally Burned at a British Aviation School.

Lieutenant Joseph Frederick Stillman of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, who was a member of the Yale football team in 1913 and 1914, and prominent in the activities of the college, died in England several days ago as the result of burns he suffered when the gasoline tank of his training airplane exploded. His father, Joseph Frederick Stillman, a retired sugar refiner, learned of his son's death yesterday at his home, 35 East Thirty-ninth street. Mr. Stillman said that, according to his information, the accident took place after his son had climbed in an unmanageable machine during combat manoeuvres.

The aviator was 25 years old. He was born in Brookline, Mass., and received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Yale. While in college he played right end for two years on the football team, and was a member of the Yale team which defeated Princeton in 1914. He was a member of Scroll and Keys and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

COSTA RICA IN THROES OF NEW REVOLUTION

Germans' Plots Followed by Revolts Against Tinoco—Rebels Seize Three Towns.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Feb. 24.—A revolution is in progress in Costa Rica. Wire communication has been interrupted between the frontier and Las Canas. It is known that the towns of Alajuela, San Mateo, and Heredia are in the hands of the revolutionists. It is reported Las Canas and Punta Arenas probably will fall shortly.

The present government of Costa Rica came into power in consequence of a revolution in January of last year. President Gonzalez was overthrown by General Tinoco, who assumed the Presidency. The United States has not recognized the Tinoco government.

There have been several reports in the last few months of plots to overthrow the Government. Former President Gonzalez and Germans in Costa Rica and the United States are said to have been concerned in a scheme of this sort which was discovered by the Costa Rican authorities last May. According to press dispatches from San Jose at the time, a German firm in New York furnished $100,000 for the organization of a revolutionary movement. Several secret wireless stations were discovered, three of them at Heredia, the home of Gonzales.

The growth of the German influence in the Gonzales Government was said to have been largely responsible for the revolution. After General Tinoco became President Costa Rica severed relations with Germany.

GOMPERS REJECTS LURE FROM GERMANY

Continued from Page One.

gates from the enemy countries. In voicing that, I believe that I speak, I know that I speak, for the great majority of the workers of America."

What reception American workers will give the delegation which is to come here to advocate pour-parlers with enemy workers' delegates is problematical. There arrived in this country two weeks ago a British labor mission, headed by Charles Duncan, M. P. This mission is not altogether in harmony with the wishes or purposes of Mr. Henderson, and the members pointed out when they arrived here that Mr. Henderson's party did not speak for a majority of the British workers. They, themselves, were not for conferences with enemy delegates. This mission has been enthusiastically received by American labor leaders, and has been generally accepted as speaking for the majority of the British workers.

In discussing the non-attendance of American delegates at the recent London meeting, Mr. Gompers yesterday said the invitation was received on Feb. 9, and brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the federation on Feb. 11. If the federation had wished to send delegates, there would not have been time, Mr. Gompers said, for them to get to England to attend the meeting opening on Feb. 20. While Mr. Gompers knew full well that the London conference had no delegates from enemy countries, nevertheless in his message to Mr. Henderson he called attention to the view of the American union leaders that there was danger in such a procedure. The message said:

Arthur Henderson, Victoria Street, London:

Your Jan. 16 letter reached me late Saturday, Feb. 9, and brought to attention of Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, in session on the 11th. We regret that circumstances make impossible to be represented in Interallied Labor Conference, London, Feb. 20. Executive Council in declaration unanimously declared:

"We cannot meet with representatives of those who are aligned against us in this world war for freedom, but hope that they will sweep away the barriers which they have raised between us. All should be advised that any one presuming to represent labor of America in your conference is simply self-constituted and unrepresentative."

"We hope shortly to send delegates of representative workers American labor movement to England and to France. Please convey our fraternal greetings to the Interallied Labor Conference and assure them that we are pledged and will give our man-power and at least half we have in wealth-power in the struggle to secure for the world justice, freedom, and democracy. GOMPERS.

This indicates that the Henderson forces will have hard work to effect their purpose, which Mr. Henderson said on Saturday was to bring about an international conference of workers as quickly as possible. It is not the attitude of Mr. Gompers that Mr. Henderson and the other leaders of the London conference program are actuated by any but conscientious motives; he believes, simply, that they are mistaken in their methods, and that there should be no gatherings of allied and Teuton workers' delegates in the present military situation and the present governmental conditions in Germany.

In his address on Friday night Mr. Gompers bitterly arraigned the German Socialists and labor leaders who had, with the leaders of the American labor movement, before the war pledged themselves to the cause of peace. Mr. Gompers included in that indictment, of course, Herr Legien, who, before the war a leader in the talking for international amity, is now supporting the Kaiser's war. Mr. Gompers told how, after conferences with labor leaders of all countries, he had been a pacifist, believing there could be no more great wars.

"I had lived in a fool's paradise," he continued. "I had believed in men, believed that when they solemnly pledged themselves and those in whose name they were authorized to speak that they would go the limit in their own countries to prevent a rupture of international peace. I believed all time, for I felt that I would have gone to the furthest limit to uphold those pledges. Almost out of a clear sky came the declaration of war, and I found the men who had pledged to me and mine to maintain peace flying to the colors of the greatest autocrat of all time, a modern buccaneer, a scientific intellectual murderer, flying to attack their brothers whose lives they had pledged themselves to protect. And from then until now, and until the peace of the world is assured, I count myself transformed from an ultra-pacifist into a living, breathing fighting man."

Legien Here Before the War.

Legien is not unknown in this country. In 1912 he visited America as the guest of the American Federation of Labor. He had been Government Labor Commissioner, and was then 50 years old. During his tour he made a speech in German to the House of Representatives, in which he said:

"Permit me to state that the organized workers do not only stand for progress in their respective countries, but also as the strongest advocates of peace among nations. Our party in the German Reichstag has often brought pressure upon the Government to avert war by getting into friendly communication with other countries. Our party has constantly opposed the policy of increasing armaments. Our labor movement has for years furthered legislation for the protection of workers, education, and the general uplift of humanity. We are full of hope when we note that the same efforts are being directed in every civilized land. Such legislation fosters good will and peace among nations and will make it possible for the human race to achieve the highest state of civilization."

It so happens that Legien was the moving spirit in the first international trade union congress, held in Copenhagen, in 1901, and he has since been Secretary of that organization, which, with American labor organizations, those of twenty other countries, belong.

EASLEY ASSAILS BOLSHEVISM.

Civic Federation Leader Links Movement with Anarchy and I. W. W.'s.

In a statement issued yesterday, in which he declared that Bolshevism, I. W. W.-ism, and anarchism are synonymous, Ralph Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, declared that there was no more likelihood of Germany and Austria being undermined by the propaganda of Trotzky and Lenine than there was of the United States Government being undermined by a similar propaganda conducted by "the Bill Haywoods, Emma Goldmans, Lincoln Steffenses, John Haynes Holmeses, &c." Mr. Easley criticised Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and William B. Thompson, President of the Inspiration Copper Company of Bisbee, Ariz., for sympathy with the Bolshevist movement.

STRIKES OF WORKERS ASSAILED AS TREASON

American Rights League Condemns Pacifists—President Putnam Praises Gompers.

The annual report of the American Rights League, made public yesterday, praised the attitude of the great majority of American workers, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and attacked those workers who were responsible for delay in the nation's war program, asserting that a union committed treason in calling a strike at a time when the safety of the nation depended upon the maximum efficiency of its industries.

After reporting that the league had been an important factor in shaping a unified American opinion, the officers said that its work was not completed because "there are still thousands of lazy-minded citizens who have not troubled to inform themselves as to the issues of the war and who have still to learn why the Republic is in the war and what is their own present duty."

Asserting that the pacifists of today, constitute, as they did in civil war times, a peril to the nation, the report continues:

"The pacifists have done and are continuing to do all in their power to confuse public opinion and the opinion of Congress, and to delay, if not to palsy, the action of the nation.

"The league holds that men like La Follette of Wisconsin have no place in the national councils. It holds further that Senators like Stone and Reed of Missouri, who from the beginning have shown an absolute inability to understand the issues of the war and who have done what they could to oppose the action of the nation, should not longer be left in positions of influence in the business of the nation."

Speaking of its attitude with regard to peace, the league report said:

"We are unalterably opposed to a peace which would leave Germany in control of Central Europe and in a position to secure for its own purposes the resources of Russia, Turkey, and the Balkan States. Such a peace would be inconclusive, because it could be but the prelude to another world war. The influence of the league will be used to favor a peace based upon a decisive victory of the Allied Powers, upon the complete and final overthrow of the Teutonic doctrine that might makes right, and of the claim of militarism to control the organization of the world. In this way only can there be secured a durable peace based upon righteousness and justice."

In a statement on the labor situation, prepared by George Haven Putnam, President of the league, it was said:

"During the three years of the war the workingmen have in large part given evidence of a good understanding of the natures of the issues that were being fought out, and they have much to their credit in the matter of loyal service and of a readiness to put to one side, under the pressure of war needs, contentions and convictions concerning the proper limit for working hours and readiness to carry on work with men who had not accepted membership in their unions.

"On this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Gompers has used his great influence in favor of wise and patriotic action on the part of organized labor. He has rendered enormous service to the country and to the cause in making clear to the members of the unions two things: First, that in common with all the citizens of the Republic they owe service, and that in time of emergency they owe special service, and, second, that from the point of view of their own personal advantage they have a very direct interest in doing their part to bring the war to a successful close, in such fashion that the liberties of the Republic may be preserved, that its obligations may be fulfilled, and that the prosperity of its productive industries may be assured for the years to come."

The report condemned the anti-war labor leaders and the sabotage of the I. W. W., and said: "At this time when the Republic requires for its defense all its available resources of men and of material, a strike of workingmen, mill, mine, factory, of railroad employes, is simply treason. The individual who sells information to the enemy is not guilty of more serious treason than that which attaches to the union calling out a thousand men from the workshop."

In discussing the situation in Russia the report says: "The actions of the labor unions in Petrograd show labor at its worst. So far no leader has appeared with a wisdom and patriotism like that of Mr. Gompers to rescue these children from their wicked folly."

AMERICANS FEAR OUTBREAK AT TAMPICO

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 24.—Reports here from well authenticated sources in Mexico indicate that feeling against Americans in the Tampico region has become acute and that Americans living in the district are apprehensive of a demonstration.

The belief that efforts to foment anti-American feeling is the work of German agents is intimated. Government agents here have dispatched messages asking an official statement on the situation which, according to the reports, has become critical.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—Sherard Brisbane, Secretary of the Louisiana Conservation Commission, late today received a wireless message from his father, H. F. Brisbane, which he said indicated there was trouble in Tampico. The wireless, according to Mr. Brisbane, was sent from an American naval vessel at Tampico, and said in part:

"I am all right. Don't worry. Will write details later."

Dr. Brisbane has been physician for an oil company at Tampico for several years. His home is in Baton Rouge.

Local agents of steamship lines plying between New Orleans and Tampico said tonight they had received no advices indicating disturbed conditions in the oil fields.

GERMAN FLATTERY A BAIT FOR SPAIN

Prussian Officer's Pamphlet Shows Scheme to Incite King Alfonso's Army.

OFFER TO HELP TRAINING

Writer Suggested Mobilization on Borders and Pledged Aid of Kaiser's Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The General Staff of the Army has received a pamphlet signed by "A German Admirer of the Spanish Army," which, according to the Intelligence Division of the War College, formed part of the German propaganda in Spain, as a result of which the German Naval Attaché at Madrid was re-called on the demand of the Spanish Government. It was widely circulated in Spain.

The conduct of the Spanish troops during a recent general strike is the subject of the pamphlet. A full translation follows:

"Let it be permitted to a humble Prussian officer, at the close of the extraordinary events that took place during the seven days' strike, to offer his congratulations to the splendid Spanish Army, the defender of the public order, and the champion once more of the monarchy. I, for one, have never believed the fabrications circulated about the decline of the body of officers of the Spanish Army, nor the charges made against it by Congress and by the press, through unworthy persons, against the honor and valor of that distinguished caste.

"I have always held that the Spanish officers lacked but one thing to make them the equals of the best officers in the German Empire, and that was a stable Government and a competent authority in command.

"It was my good fortune to witness the other day the conflict in Quatro Caminos, where a handful of soldiers with a few rapid-fire guns inflicted an exemplary punishment in less than half an hour upon several well-supported groups of strikers who, helped by their families, dared insult and even throw stones at the soldiers.

"When I observed the stern bearing of the soldiers, the firmness of the young officers, the spirit and the energy with which the orders were given and obeyed, the accurate firing, and the satisfaction evinced by the soldiers in scattering the mob with their bullets, I then felt that the Spanish Army possessed the three important requirements that are necessary to make up an efficient army—a blind discipline, an absolute confidence in its armament, and an absolute contempt for the enemy. Due to the lack of railway transportation at the time, I was not able to travel, much as I wanted to. I am, however, informed as to what occurred in other places, for instance, the deeds of prowess performed by the artillery, and the extraordinary campaign carried on by the distinguished General Burguton Oveido with great success and ingenious strategy.

"And now, after considering carefully the valiant duties performed by the army during that famous week, duties that in themselves give evidence of a revival of the military spirit of the country after nineteen years of decay and humiliation, I was struck with the following idea:

"An army which could so easily crush a revolutionary strike started simultaneously throughout the country, would it not cover itself with glory and imperishable honor on a battlefield; an army that cold put, to flight her own citizens with such ease and comfort, could it not prove a source of the greatest danger to its enemies across the border? I have been told that the army proposes to maintain neutrality at all events. Quite so, but this does not take away from the army the ambition it probably has to make its weight felt, in a peaceful way, to be sure, in the European conflict. No, it cannot be allowed that the Portuguese, who are despicable people at heart, should gather laurels and experience side by side with the English in the trenches, day after day, and add fame to the prestige of their country, whilst the noble Spanish Army stands still in its barracks performing the duties of policemen, and bearing with untold patience the absurdities of its Government and people. It might well be that other nations appreciate the fact that there is such a Spanish Army as the one I have described, prepared to make a stand when the moment arrives.

"And just now the opportunity presents itself to strengthen the ties, which, in he last famous weeks, have brought close together the Spanish Army and the Prussian Army.

"The plan is a simple one, free of all danger, and not devoid of reciprocal advantages. It is merely to proceed to the mobilization of the army of his Majesty, Alfonso XIII., and the concentration of said army along the land borders. An army corps mobilised in Guipozcoa, one in Navarra, in Badajose, and one perhaps in Algeciras, could be trained with perfect comfort and safety for active service, and would impress upon all nations the fact that Spain is not unprepared, as they believe her to be, and that she must be taken into consideration before the peace is signed.

"I ask you—is not my idea excellent and reasonable?

"It goes without saying that to put it into practice, the staff officers of his Majesty Alfonso XIII. can rely on the sincere support and on the disinterested advice of many officers of his Majesty William II., who, like myself, are enjoying the fascinating hospitality of this noble country.

"A GERMAN ADMIRER OF THE SPANISH ARMY."

GERMANS TO ADMIT POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Adolph Timm to Tell Senators of Alliance's Part in Pennsylvania Liquor Fight.

SEDITIOUS ACTS DENIED

Henry Weismann Insists That Any Propaganda Since War Began Is Merely the Work of a Few.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24. — When Adolph Timm testifies in Washington next Saturday before the Senate committee which is investigating the German-American Alliance, not only will he admit the charge made last Saturday that the Pennsylvania branch of the organization had entered politics in favor of the Samuel B. Scott licensing bill, but will use it as a defense of the alliance. This defense will be based upon the asserted right of the alliance to defend its own club interests, Timm said.

The charge was made by Gustavus Ohlinger, a lawyer of Toledo, Ohio.

Seigmund G. von Bosse, President of the alliance, said that while State branches were not allowed to use the name of the alliance in political battles, and while the national organization never entered politics, there was nothing in the constitution and by-laws of the national organization to prevent a State branch from engaging in the political arena.

"Ohlinger doesn't know us at all," said Timm. "He seems to have read our papers, but that is all, and he knows nothing whatever about the Pennsylvania branch."

Von Bosse said Ohlinger's statement that the alliance derived financial support from disloyal sources was unfounded. He added that no money had come into the treasury of the alliance from any but Americans, and if any of the contributors were native Germans they had become Americans through naturalization. He said he was unable to tell off-hand what was the annual revenue of the alliance.

"But all these financial items are shown on our books," he said. "And the books will be turned over to the committee for a thorough examination."

"Our defense will be made with all sincerity, and as much dignity as is possible under the circumstances, when we feel that millions of true and faithful citizens have been wantonly insulted. Our papers and books are open for inspection today, as they ever have been, to responsible persons. All that we have done is on record and will be our vindication when the time comes. Ever since our country entered into the war we have supported the Government by silence of criticism and active furtherance of all its measures. That there has never been any connection, whether directly or indirectly, with either the German Government or the German people will be evident when the last sentences in this trial have been recorded."

C. J. Hexamer, former President of the Alliance, gave out the following statement:

"The falsehoods of Mr. Ohlinger will, no doubt, be fully disclosed by officers of the Alliance when they are given the chance to appear before the Senate Subcommittee. Any remarks by me when I am no longer an officer of the Alliance, anticipating statements of men who are officers, would be in bad taste and unfair to them."

Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, the President of the German-American Alliance in New York State, said yesterday that the organization as a whole was patriotic and denied that it was an agency for the spreading of sedition.

"While there may have been some individual members of the alliance who took part in the so-called German propaganda," he said, "they acted entirely on their own responsibility and there has been no approval of their actions by the organization as such or by its leaders. The alliance, as an organization, has never done anything itself or countenanced any acts committed by others, which might be considered hurtful to the United States or its interests.

"For myself, I might say that I have kept aloof from the activities of the national organization during the war. It has been my aim to keep out of such complications as have arisen, and I have not attended any of the conferences of the national organization as such.

BERKMAN IN RING OF GERMAN SPIES

Continued from Page One.

there for a conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition against India. Har Dayal is now in Berlin, where he has been since 1914, trying to organize a Hindu revolution in close collaboration with the German Foreign Office.

"The first of the letters is contained in an envelope addressed to 'Alexander Berkman, care of Mother Earth office, West 125th Street, near Sixth Avenue, New York,' postmarked 'Amsterdam, Oct. 24, 1915.' The letter is headed with the legend 'Address, Israel Aaronson, care Madam Kircher, 116 Oude Scheveningerweg, Scheveningen, Holland,' dated Oct. 20, 1915, reading:

Dear Comrade: I am well and busy. Can you send some earnest and sincere comrades, men and women, to help our Indian revolutionary party at this juncture? They should be persons of good character. If Tannenbaum is free, would he like to come?

Please keep this matter strictly secret and confidential. Kindly don't discuss it with too many people.

Saw "Great Opportunity."

This is a great opportunity for our party. I need the co-operation of earnest comrades for very important work. Several of our comrades have come from India with encouraging news and messages.

If some comrades can come, please wire and write to the above address to my assumed name, "Israel Aaronson." I shall send you money immediately to the name under which you telegraph. Let it be a name beginning with B. I shall understand. Please don't telegraph in your own name.

Kindly also word the telegram in such a way that I can understand how many comrades are coming. If five comrades wish to come, please wire:

"Five hundred dollars job vacant come."

Just put the number of comrades before the "hundred" or use any other device.

Kindly also send me names and addresses of the prominent anarchist comrades in Spain, Denmark, France, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, and other European countries. Please also send letters of introduction for me to them from Emma or yourself, if you know them.

Please also write a letter at the same time, as the telegram may be intercepted by English officials. Please also use my assumed name—"Israel Aaronson."

I shall see Comrade Nieuwenhuis in a few days.

With love and respect,

Yours for the cause,

"HAR DAYAL.

P. S. Please also give the letters of introduction for me to the comrades who come.

Address: Israel Aaronson,
Care Mme. Kercher,
116 Oude Scheveningerweg, Scheveningen, Holland.

Comrades who come should stop with Nina Kercher at this address.

"Real Fighters" Wanted.

"The second letter, envelope addressed as above, postmarked 'Oct. 26, 1915,' reading as follows:

Dear Comrade:

I am well, and busy and sad. Can you send me some earnest and sincere comrades, men and women, who would like to help our Indian revolutionary movement in some way or other? I need the co-operation of very earnest comrades. Perhaps you can find them in New York or at Paterson. They should be real fighters, I. W. W.'s or anarchists. Indian party will make all necessary arrangements.

If some comrades wish to come, they should come to Holland. We have a centre in Amsterdam, and Dutch comrades are working with us. If some comrades are ready to come, please telegraph me in some feminine name from New York to the following address:

Israel Aaronson.
Care Mme. Kercher, 116 Oude Scheveningerweg, Scheveningen, Holland.

My assumed name is "Israel Aaronson." Kindly don't telegraph in your own name. The word "Yes" will suffice. The Rotterdam-Amerika Line will receive instructions from us here to give tickets, &c., to as many persons as you recommended; all financial arrangements will be made by our party. News from India is good. We have lost (?) some very brave comrades in the recent skirmishes.

It would be better if you could intimate in your telegram how many comrades wish to come. For instance, put the number in some sentence. I shall understand, e. g. five "months" holiday coming, &c., &c.

The need for the services of comrades is urgent. Please do come to our help. We are fighting against heavy odds. With love and respect,

Yours for the fight, HAR DAYAL.

P. S.—Kindly be very careful in keeping everything secret and confidential.

When comrades arrive they should go and see Domela Nieuwenhuis, 20 Burgmestre Schookiaan Hilversum (near Amsterdam).

He will tell them where to meet me. Please also write a letter to the above mentioned address in Scheveningen, in addition to the telegram. Telegrams may be intercepted.

H. D.

LA FOLLETTE TEST TODAY.

Wisconsin Senate to Vote on State Loyalty Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 24.—A test of Senator La Follette's strength in Wisconsin will come tomorrow in the State Senate, when that body votes on a joint resolution adopted by the Assembly, which declares the loyalty of Wisconsin but does not mention the Senator.

Senator M. W. Perry, Philipp leader, with Senators Bennett, Whitman, and Hanson of the Philipp faction, will fight for an amendment which refers to La Follette as not representing the loyal people of the State. The amendment will be opposed by Senator Huber, the La Follette leader, with the support of the Socialists and one or two Senators of German extraction, who were elected as La Follette men.

There probably will be a repetition of the scene of yesterday, when La Follette supporters packed the galleries, applauded praise of the Senator, and hissed Senator Bennett when he attempted to reply.

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Is a business relation. We invite your deposit not as a favor on either side, but because we expect to make money out of it. We reciprocate with 2% interest on balances of $500 and upward.

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Garden Seeds IN BULK for all who will plant liberally this spring CABBAGE, ONION, PEAS, BEANS, CORN, ONION SETS.

Highest tests for purity and growth.

Vaughan's Seed Book for 1918 tells the whole story. Mailed FREE east and west. Largest growers of Onions, Cabbage and Radish have used Vaughan's Seeds for more than forty years.

Onion Sets, pint, 30c; qt., 50c, prepaid.

Vaughan's Seed Store 31 W. Randolph St., Chicago 43 Barclay St., New York

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST

$2.95

500 Pairs of Men's Arctics

Heavy, warm ones, with red or black rubber soles, 4 buckles, practically waterproof tops.
Buy for this spring and next winter at $2.95.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

The Liverpool and London and Globe

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A STOCK COMPANY

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Statement, 31st December, 1917

Real Estate	$1,416,000.00
First Mortgage on Real Estate	968,150.00
Government, State, County and Municipal Bonds	2,611,704.00
Railroad and Other Bonds and Stocks	5,552,597.41
Cash in Banks and Offices	2,178,899.65
All Other Assets	3,425,717.51
Total Admitted Assets	$16,153,068.57
Unearned Premiums and All Other Liabilities	11,359,090.02
Surplus	$4,793,978.55

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TALKS ON BONDING

No. 13—"A Very Complicated Affair."

Upon receipt of this Company's check to cover the shortage of two trusted employes, a cashier and a chief clerk, the Treasurer of a Middle Western corporation wrote:—

"I return herewith properly receipted vouchers, and wish to thank you and express our gratification to you for the promptness you have shown in investigating this shortage, as we realize it was a very complicated affair, and also for your promptness in making this settlement of our claim in full."

A record for promptness and for experienced, intelligent service should influence your selection of a Surety Company to almost as great an extent as the Company's known strength. Both considerations will suggest this Company whenever you need a Bond.

This Company has 40 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities and Over 13,500 Agencies Elsewhere.

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High Standard Beds and Bedding

COLONIAL MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS, low posts, fluted and with hand carved pineapple tops—Delivery at once - - - - 45.00

Horse Hair Mattress, Half Imperial Edge, Best Ticking Covering, single bed size - - 24.75 each

Upholstered Box Springs, best hardwood frames and good workmanship, single bed size "Our Special" 20.00

Wool mixed Blankets—100 pairs to be closed out at about to-day's wholesale cost
Single Bed size - 5.50 per pair
Double Bed size - 6.50 per pair

Fine Linens—Upholstery Fabrics—Lace Draperies

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

EGG DEALERS OBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. LIMIT

Many Assert That Arbitrary Profit Fixing Will Discourage Storage.

FEAR UNCERTAIN MARKET

Point to Months of Recent Period in Which Product Was Sold at Loss.

Dealers in storage eggs regard with considerable apprehension the tentative regulations in which the United States Food Administration has recently undertaken to fix the maximum profit upon storage eggs at no more than 5 per cent. beyond the original cost plus storage, interest, and insurance charges. Without protesting against any measure that the United States Food Administration has seen fit to adopt for the protection of the country's food supply during the present crisis, the dealers in storage eggs look upon the restriction to a 5 per cent. profit as detrimental to public interest, because, in their opinion, it will have the effect of discouraging a considerable part of the trade from handling eggs for storage.

In the Fall and Winter months of the year, when the greater part of the community depends almost entirely upon the storage product, storage eggs, the dealers argue, will be exceedingly scarce, and fresh eggs will rise to a price abnormally high, unimpeded by the Food Administration, which cannot regulate the price of fresh eggs without doing something it has no right to do—namely, regulating the price to the producer.

At any rate, whatever the price of fresh eggs may be in the Fall and Winter, the public, they assert, will certainly encounter an egg famine unless the dealers in storage eggs hold up their end of the market to a normal level.

This they cannot do, according to many dealers, if the trade is limited to a 5 per cent. profit. They are willing to concede that a 5 per cent. profit would be sufficient under normal and absolutely certain conditions, but it cannot be assured, because of the uncertain conditions which surround the egg trade in general. There is a general impression among the dealers that the natural operation of supply and demand upon a wide-open and competitive market can be trusted to work to far better public advantage than any plan of profit restriction.

Fear Uncertain Market.

While the trade has made no open outcry against the tentative regulations, the criticism of the 5 per cent. profit restriction is quite general in the produce district. It is maintained that the allowed profit, after covering the original cost, plus insurance and storage charges, would not cover incidental business expenses and risks in credit. It is also maintained that the limitation to a fixed 5 per cent. profit would not enable the trade to make up for losses incurred under unfavorable conditions of the market. Such losses have been especially frequent in the last five years, during which period only one year, 1916, yielded a large profit, while three years out of the five resulted either in a loss or no profit. Consequently, if held down under any circumstances to a 5 per cent. profit, the dealers in storage eggs, according to many in the trade, will have to take all the risk for losses that might be incurred through the sudden operation of unfavorable factors upon the market. As explained by one of the dealers, the situation, reduced to carloads, would be as follows:

"In putting away, for example, ten carloads of eggs at different times during the season we always find that some of the cars will carry better than others. In all likelihood some cars will be sold at a loss or at cost, but this would have no bearing in estimating the profit on the good cars under the tentative regulations. Thus, if we sold five cars of eggs at a loss, either on account of their not having carried well or on account of market conditions, we still would be allowed to make only a maximum profit of 5 per cent. on the balance. The net result is bound to be at a loss."

Some of the leading experts in the storage egg trade are of the opinion that the average profit in storage eggs by and large does not exceed 5 per cent. at most, and that the profits in excess of that amount at certain favorable periods merely balance losses at other periods sufficiently to insure the dealers at least a 5 per cent. profit.

The figures of the last year, from March, 1917, to March, 1918, show for the entire period an approximate profit of 10 per cent., even though four months in the period resulted in a net loss ranging from two-fifths of 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. The recovery was made in January and February, when the supply of storage eggs had been considerably depleted, and a pronounced shortage of fresh eggs, due to an unusually severe Winter and other conditions, created a soaring demand for the storage product, with a consequent leap in prices.

Variations in Profits and Losses.

From the month of March, 1917, to August, 1917, approximately 1,045,000 cases of eggs were put into storage. They were handled at an approximate average cost to the dealer of 37½ cents a dozen, including insurance, &c., or $11.25 for a thirty-dozen case. The condition of the market as a whole can be arrived at roughly by estimating the profits and losses on a basis of 1,043 cases, adopting the proportionate scale of output, with its varying selling price, as took place on the market in the turnover of 1,043,000 cases. The turnover of an average lot of 1,043 cases beginning in August, 1917, when the eggs began to leave the storage warehouses, and ending in February, when they were practically all out, would show the following results:

Month.	Cases.	Cost Per Case.	Selling Pr. Per Case.	P.C. Loss.
Aug., 1917...	56	$11.25	$11.15	2-5
Sept.	72	11.25	11.70	
Oct.	124	11.25	10.95	1 1-10
Nov.	240	11.25	10.26	3 7-20
Dec.	316	11.25	11.21	1-5
Jan., 1918...	235	11.25	13.80	
Feb.	29	11.25	13.80	
Total.....	1,043	$11,083.00	$12,864.07	

From these figures it appears that the storage egg business was conducted at a loss during four months of the turnover and at a material gain excessive of 5 per cent. during only two months of the turnover. During these two months the actual market value of the storage eggs was even higher than the selling price, and would have been as high as 50 cents a dozen rather than 47-48 cents a dozen if the United States Food Administration had not interfered with a series of orders which practically limited the dealers to a maximum price of 48 cents. Had the dealers been restricted to a 5 per cent. profit in those two months the total selling price for the turnover of the 1,043 cases presented in the table would have been $528 less than $12,864.07 or $12,336.07. The net profit for the entire turnover under that limitation would have amounted to $653.07, or about 5 per cent. above costs.

Call 10 Per Cent. Profit Fair.

According to the dealers, however, the past Winter was an exceptional one, with market conditions which could not be easily duplicated. The unusual demand for storage eggs and the shortage of fresh eggs due to the severity of weather conditions tended to bring trade in January and February a much higher price than it could realize in corresponding periods of a normal year. A 10 per cent. profit, the dealers contend, is no more than a legitimate profit, not only because it offers a balance against less in former years, but also because nothing less than the possibility of a 10 per cent. profit could give a dealer enough incentive to put eggs into storage and incur all the risks involved in a long delayed turnover.

Frank Urner, editor of The New York Produce Review, made this statement on the subject:

"The profit permitted to original storers, for the service of carriage from season to season, would undoubtedly be sufficient if assured, but it cannot be assured, and, without having actually made the calculation from the records of prices, we venture the assertion that had egg stores made no profits above 5 per cent. during the last ten years, the business as a whole would have been done at a loss."

Exception has also been taken by the storage egg dealers against the provision in the tentative regulations which limits advances that the banks can make on a number of cold stored products, including eggs and poultry, to 70 per cent. Heretofore the storers of eggs have been able to get 80 per cent. advance on their stock, and any reduction from that amount compels them to take more money out of their own pockets for the handling of products upon which they cannot realize any returns for a period of from five to seven months.

In limiting the advance the United States Food Administration had as its object the elimination of speculation, so far as possible. According to many of the dealers, however, the tendency of the new regulations is to hamper storage.

THRIFT STAMPS BOOMING.

Sales to the Public Now Average $2,000,000 a Day.

The total sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps throughout the country, it was announced yesterday, to date had been approximately $65,000,000. Sales are now being made at the rate of $2,000,000 a day.

When the Board of Aldermen meets tomorrow afternoon, acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith will lay before it the matter of forming a war savings society among its members. He will urge the enrollment of every member of the board in the society as the best evidence that the citizens of New York are behind the country's soldiers.

The action of the Aldermen will usher in a drive on the part of the National War Savings Committee to enlist a million of New York's population in war-savings societies before the opening of the next Liberty Loan.

German Flier Deserts in Switzerland

GENEVA, Feb. 24.—Official announcement was made today that a German aviator who landed near Basle is a deserter. The Government decided to intern the aviator and return the airplane to Germany.

AIM TO RECONSTRUCT EDUCATIONAL IDEALS

Superintendents' Branch of the N. E. A. Also Advocates Teaching as Separate Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 24.—Readjustment and reconstruction of educational ideals and policies to meet the changing world conditions will be the principal result to be accomplished at the annual convention of the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association, which begins here tomorrow. The organization includes in its membership Superintendents and administrative officials of the public schools and colleges of the entire country, and 5,000 delegates are expected to attend the convention.

Chief among the moves to be advocated by the association will be the establishment of education as a separate department to the Government, with the head of the department a Cabinet officer.

The work accomplished by the convention is to be reviewed by a commission of the leading educators of the country, and the recommendations of that committee will be sent broadcast through the nation. A Federal program for the education of the crippled soldiers may be adopted.

"One of the biggest problems which this country and the rest of the world face," said Dr. J. W. Crabree of Washington, Secretary of the association, today, "is that presented in Russia, where only about 3 per cent. of the masses can recognize their own names when written. We must help to educate those millions of people, and it is in that point that this country is lacking. We are the only country of any prominence in the world which does not rank education with its other governmental departments.

"A resolution urging the proper recognition of education will be adopted by the convention, and the establishment of a Secretary of Education will be one of the things which will become a permanent policy of the association.

"At the present time education is represented by a bureau in the Department of the Interior, with United States Commissioner P. P. Clayton at its head. This bureau is doing work of untold value, but if we are to help the cause of democracy we must pay more attention to this important subject.

"Changed world conditions demand new education policies. The school system must be changed, but just what changes must be made are not yet apparent. We must think of America in its relation to the rest of the world. We are planning to help in the restoration of schools in war-torn Europe. The present convention will be history making."

ESCAPING GAS KILLS FOUR.

Deaths Believed to be Due to Defective Stove Attachments.

Four persons lost their lives by asphyxiation yesterday, due to gas from heaters or cooking stoves, and fourteen were overcome by gas fumes under similar conditions. Several victims in hospitals are not expected to recover. The dead are Mrs. Margaret Mahoney, 54 years old, of 303 East Thirty-ninth Street; Joseph and Charles Boluis, aged 1 and 5 years, respectively, of 516 East Sixteenth Street, and Frank Schaeffer, a waiter, 30 years old, of 66 Avenue A.

Mrs. Margaret Jones, a visitor at Mrs. Mahoney's home, was found unconscious beside the body of Mrs. Mahoney when a policeman entered the apartment. Mrs. Jones was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Sophie Boluis, mother of the two dead children, and her daughter are not expected to recover.

Mrs. Yetta Streit and her two daughters were overcome in their home at 103 Suffolk Street. Mrs. Anna Mallon, a widow, 70 years old, was overcome by gas while asleep in her room at 133 East 119th Street.

Robert Livingston of the Consolidated Gas Company said last night that accidents of this kind were largely due to defective attachments to gas-burning stoves, and warned gas users to have the fixtures inspected.

To Exhibit War Posters.

Under the direction of the Division of Pictorial Publicity of the Creel Committee, an exhibition of war poster art opens this afternoon at the Hotel Ansonia. It will continue daily during this week, the galleries being open to the public from 3 to 10 P. M. Charles Dana Gibson's "Here He Is, Sir," James Montgomery Flagg's "The Navy Needs You," Howard Chandler Christy's "Gee! I Wish I Were a Man!" and Henry Reuterdahl's "Help Your Country" will be among the originals exhibited.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

To Those About to Buy for Their Homes

Some Pertinent FACTS About the Anniversary Homefurnishing Sale

Which Begins Tomorrow, Tuesday, 9 A. M.

THIS event has been in course of preparation for months. We have been just as particular about the quality of the merchandise to be offered in this Sale as we have always been in our selection of the goods for our regular day to day selling. Quality, which has been instrumental in no small measure in the splendid confidence reposed in this sixty-year-old institution, and "Lowest-in-the-City" prices are paramount in this big event.

For instance:—

We could save money and make more by being satisfied to offer nickel-plated ware which is plated on steel, but this inferior ware rusts so quickly that we sell only nickel-ware that is nickel-plated on brass or copper; this gives better and longer service and does not rust. Just think of bathroom fixtures that are cheaply made of steel and nickeled—exposed to dampness—how quickly they rust. Even the most inexpensive bathroom fixture we sell is nickel-plated on brass.

We could sell a cheap corn broom, with dyed whisks, having the appearance of a staunch broom, Which It Is Not, so we offer only a thoroughly well made corn broom that will stay together and will give a maximum of service. This broom costs a few cents more than the dye-loaded variety, but we recommend it because of the satisfaction it will give, due to its fine quality.

We could save money on tinware if we were content with *sales* only and stocked the ordinary-thin-light-weight-indifferently-made sort, but long experience has taught us that while home-lovers as a rule are not tin experts they rightly expect to pay for only such quality as will give the longest service. So we buy our tinware from the dean of tinware manufacturers, a maker whose enviable reputation makes it imperative that his product be the best that money can buy. We believe that no better tinware is made than that which we sell.

We could save money on aluminum-ware of a thin gauge which is but little better than heavy tin, but conversations with thrifty home-lovers lead us to believe that there is no place in modern kitchens for dented, marred, putty-soft aluminum-ware that is an eyesore in clean homes. So we sell only aluminum-ware of known and tested merit that will give long service and fit in with the clean orderliness of the modern sanitary kitchens.

In short:—

The articles offered in our homefurnishing sections for this sale are worthy of being sold in this Sixty-year-old institution, where quality is first and "Lowest-in-the-City" prices are a fact. We urge all home-lovers interested in saving money on household necessities to read our daily advertisements in this week's evening papers. The first details of this timely event may be read in tonight's Evening World, Journal, Mail, Globe, Telegram and Brooklyn Eagle.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

We have arranged for today a very special

Sale of Women's Beaded Georgette Crepe Dresses at $25

Unusual preparation was necessary to make this offering possible. The styles are among the most delightful created for Spring and the workmanship of each model reflects the best of care and skill. The model *illustrated* is of Beaded Georgette Crepe over Crepe de Chine. Draped sides, panel-back, and waist are beautifully trimmed with bead embroidery. The colors:

Beige, Pearl Grey, Rose, Flesh
Pink, White. Sizes 34 to 42

Smart Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Wool Jersey Frocks for Spring

In straight-line, apron and plaited models, as well as Eton, Bolero, and stunning jacket styles, tailored by men tailors, are now being exhibited on our Fourth Floor. **Prices range from $39.50 to $79.50.**

Women's Newest of Spring Suits

Will be featured on the fourth floor today in four special groups

At $29.50 $35 $39.50 $45

A most remarkable collection of the very newest suits introduced for Spring, exquisite reproductions of high-priced imported models and many charming styles that are exclusive with Saks. Eton, Pony and smart medium length straight-line coats, strictly tailored or handsomely embroidered, displaying detachable collars and vestees of silk or linen.

The materials: Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Gabardine, Silvertone, Oxford Cloths, Tweeds, Hair line suitings, and Shepherd Checks, in all the wanted colorings. Sizes 34 to 50½.

The Smartest of Footwear for Women

and misses will be found in our enlarged department on the second floor at very reasonable prices. Specially featured today:

A Semi-Dress Oxford at $6

A very graceful shoe skilfully produced in Nut Brown and Dark Cordo Calf, and in fine quality Gun Metal Calf. Welt sole and 1¼ inch heel. Sizes 2 to 8, widths AA to D.

A New Walking Pump At $5.50

Nothing newer for street or semi-dress wear. Very smart, and may be had as *illustrated* in Gun Metal Calf or Nut Brown Russia Calf, or with plain toe in Patent Leather. Sizes 2 to 8, widths AA to D.

New Binner Corsets for Spring

Your new gown deserves the corset that will best enhance its beauty. The Binner—rightly termed "the exclusive corset for the exclusive woman"—will more than meet your individual requirements, and idealize your figure as no other corset ever did. We now have on display all the new models, in a wonderful assortment of the most desired materials.

Prices: $5 to $23.50; Extra Sizes $6 to $25

As a Special Feature This Week

Binner Corsets for Stout Figures, $7.50 and $10

Medium top model with rubber strap over back and abdomen. Splendid value.

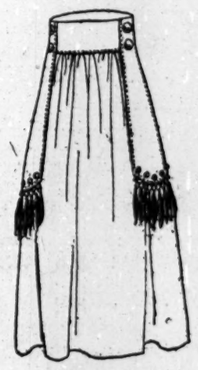
Finest Quality Switches at $3.75

No item of dress demands more care and discernment than the coiffure. With one of these fine switches it will be very easy to arrange your headdress in the newest and smartest mode.

Other fine switches will be offered today at $6.75 and $9.75.

Here Is a Choice Collection of New Skirts at $9.75

For women requiring sizes 24 to 36 waistbands



These newest of Spring skirts are tailored in a wide range of the most wanted materials, including Wool Plaids and Stripes, Wool Checks, Men's Wear Serge, Wool Poplin, Plaid Silk Poplin, Black and Navy Blue Silk Poplin, and Satin-Striped Poplin in every fashionable color and combination. The values are most remarkable.

For Monday—One Special Lot of Imported

Hand-Embroidered Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises at $2.50

Regularly $3 to $5. Dainty Philippine and French garments, hand-made and artistically embroidered by hand. The values are most remarkable.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Motor Shirts For Bad Weather and Breakdowns

Blow outs and other unexpected misfortunes are no respecters of weather conditions—but when they do occur in stormy weather the driver who is properly prepared can work and keep his clothes dry and clean.

Rubber Motor Shirts At $4.49 and $4.96

Easy to slip into because they pull over the head and button tight at the neck. Made with full skirt to give plenty of action—elastics in cuffs. Small, medium and large sizes. Complete with rubber bags to hold them when not in use.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

English Model Kit Bags, $34.50

Well constructed of long grain, imported cowhide, with re-inforced sewn-on corners, solid brass lock and catches, serviceable plaid lining, two straps all around. Size 24 inch.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

CIGARETTES

Specially Priced

Fatima Cigarettes—box of 192 — elsewhere $1.80. **Sale Price $1.44**

Chesterfield Cigarettes—box of 200—elsewhere $1.20. **Sale Price 89c**

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.; B'way, Fifth Floor, 35th St.

"Topography and Strategy in the War"

In this book Prof. Douglas Wilson Johnson gives an analysis of the topography of the most important theatres of War, together with a summary of the principal campaigns, pointing out how military operations have been influenced by the surface features of the country. $1.58

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

For Little Folks Liberty Boy Dolls at $1.49

Something new—a composition, jointed soldier boy finished in Khaki color with regulation campaign hat. A doll that will make some little child happy.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Shop on a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any salesperson for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop

LABOR AND CAPITAL TO MEET IN COUNCIL

Conference Begins in Washington Today to Formulate a Policy During the War.

HOPE TO PREVENT STRIKES

Agreement Must Be Reached to Prevent Industrial Control and Commandeering of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Five representatives, each of capital and labor, will meet here tomorrow at the call of the Government to lay down a basis of relations between employers and employes during the war. Out of their conferences Government officials hope will grow the foundation of a national labor policy.

The representatives were named by the National Industrial Conference Board, representing employers, and the American Federation of Labor, representing employes, at the suggestion of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has been directed by President Wilson to formulate a labor program for the war.

The representatives of employers are Loyall A. Osborne, New York, Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn., President of the American Brass Company; W. G. Van Dervoort, East Moline, Ill., President of the Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Company; L. F. Loree, New York, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and C. Edwin Michael, Roanoke, Va., President of the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company.

The representatives of the workers are Frank J. Hayes, Indianapolis, President of the United Mine Workers; William L. Hutcheson, Indianapolis, President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; J. A. Franklin, Kansas City, President of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers; Victor Olander, Chicago, representative of the Seamen's Union, and T. A. Rickert, Chicago, President of the United Garment Workers.

The ten men will name two others to represent in the conferences the general public.

To Avoid Control of Industries.

The conferences will begin, officials declare, with the essential points of difference few in number. The first aim in bringing the two sides together is to reach an arrangement that will do away with strikes and lockouts, and make possible a Government labor program which will operate so that it will become necessary neither for the Government to take control of war industries nor to commandeer labor for war production. If an entire agreement is not reached, officials say, both these steps are within the range of possibilities.

A basis for wage determination, price-fixing and piecework prices, elimination of restrictions on output, and measures to prevent the cutting of piece rate pay, practices to govern dilution of labor, discrimination against union or nonunion labor, admission of union agents to plants, methods of adjusting disputes, and rights of workers to organize, all are to be subjects of discussion. With opportunities for a better understanding between capital and labor, officials declare that the responsibility on both sides is heavy.

The subject of strikes is regarded as perhaps the most important to come before the conference. The Government is hopeful that disturbances may be prevented, and is searching for a means of doing away with their causes. Strikes called since the war began has been a large factor in slowing up production of war materials, and Department of Labor reports show they have been more numerous since the war began than at any other period in the country's history. In the shipyards alone strikes have caused more than 600,000 idle days, which is equivalent to more than 75,000 tons of ships.

On the subjects of strikes and lockouts both capital and labor have made declarations as to their attitude. The National Industrial Conference Board has stated that any interruption to production operates to the advantage of the enemy, and the American Federation of Labor has subscribed to the same principle, but added the qualification that strikes should be undertaken only as a last resort.

Both capital and labor agree that there should be no discrimination either against union or nonunion men, and this principle, it is believed, undoubtedly will be included in the agreement. Closed shops will remain closed where it is possible to obtain a sufficient supply of union labor, and no effort will be made to close open shops, although labor undoubtedly will be given full rights to proselytize.

Agreed on Many Issues.

Both sides are in accord on the point that all legal existing standards for safety and health of workers should be maintained throughout the war. Capital, with the support of the Government, insists that there shall be no limitation put by the unions on the amount of work a man should do, and labor, evidently willing to concede this point, insists that the rate of pay for piecework shall not be cut if the limitation is raised.

Capital asks that wage increases be reckoned on a basis of increases in costs of living, and labor asks that the following additional considerations be made factors: The equity of the established wage, the question as to whether the rate was obtained by collective bargaining, a comparison of the rate with similar establishments in which the rates were established by collective bargaining, and a comparison with rates in other districts.

Equality of representation on adjustment boards is demanded alike by capital and labor. Labor in addition insists that if the membership on an adjustment board is uneven in number the odd person should represent the public.

Labor asks that there must be goodwill, and demands recognition by employers of the common interests of employes. It further demands application of democratic principles as opposed to autocratic authority in industry. Labor further asks that whenever employes have a common complaint or grievance the employer shall meet those selected by the workers as their representatives.

62 FROM TUSCANIA IN IRISH HOSPITALS

All Men on List Cabled to War Department Expected to be Discharged Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following sixty-two survivors from the Tuscania were reported by cable to the War Department today to be in hospitals in Ireland. The report states that none of the cases is serious, and it is expected that all of the men will be discharged from the hospitals soon.

At Londonderry.

ABEL, W. E.; B. Abel, father, 196 Duane Street, New York.
BAKER, G. R.; J. Baker, brother, Carter Valley, Texas.
BATES, H. F.; Mrs. R. L. Connell, sister, 1,208 Sixth Av. S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
BECKER, W. P.; Mrs. Mary Becker, mother, 29 Irion Street, Waterbury, Conn.
BELTON, F.; Mrs. A. Belton, mother, 107 South Leona St., San Antonio, Texas.
BENNETT, L. P.; Ira P. Bennett, father, Woodmont, Conn.
BINKLEY, O.; J. J. Binkley, father, R. F. D. 2, Minco, Okla.
CARLILE, L. P.; Mrs. Carlile, mother, Lometa, Texas.
CHRISTIANSEN, W.; C. Culbertson, friend, Windsor Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
COTE, O.; N. Cote, father, General Delivery, Weeden Station, Canada.
CURTIS, W. B.; William B. Curtis, father, Marshfield, Ore.
DOLPH, O.; E. L. Dolph, father, Walkerville, Mich.
EDDINS, S. H.; A. B. Eddins, father, Ladonia, Texas.
GIBSON, M. T.; Mrs. J. V. Gibson, mother, Batson, Texas.
GORE, J. T.; A. J. Gore, father, Fred, Texas.
HENSLEY, S.; J. Hensley, brother, Boswell, Okla.
HOLDEN, E.; Mrs. Lee Seaton, mother, 1,404 Calhoun St., Fort Worth, Texas.
HOSELTON, H. M.; Mary J. Hoselton, mother, Coburg, Ore.
HOUSTON, R. O.; F. A. Houston, father, 1,116 Butte St., Redding, Cal.
JOHNSON, E. L.; I. Johnson, father, Mendocino, Cal.
JOHNSON, G.; Mrs. Mary Johnson, mother, Reedsport, Ore.
KENYON, H. A.; G. R. Kenyon, father, 604 Fitzgerald St., Durand, Mich.
LANCASTER, W. L.; John Lancaster, father, Kosuth, Miss.
LASHUA, L. V.; D. W. Lashua, father, R. F. D. 71, Northland, Wis.
LE BLANCE, W. P.; R. Le Blance, father, Garyville, La.
LEER, R. L.; A. P. Gutho, friend, Northland, Wis.
McADAMS, J. G.; Mary McAdams, mother, R. F. D. 1, Atlanta, Texas.
McCOLLOM, O.; W. J. McCollom, father, Lone Wolf, Okla.
McCRACKEN, A. Q.; Q. A. McCracken, father, 1,517 East Main, New Albany, Ind.
McDONNELL, J. F.; Eula McDonnell, mother, Hinton, Okla.
McINTOSCH, C. W.; A. L. McIntosch, father, 2,214 James St., Bellingham, Wash.
MOODY, R. J.; W. S. Moody, brother, Cambridge, Minn.
ORSER, R. C.; Mrs. E. P. Orser, mother, Kooskia, Idaho.
PETERMAN, E. J.; Mrs. M. L. Peterman, mother, Bond, Ore.
RILEY, L. N.; Mrs. Jennie E. Riley, mother, 3,403 West Sixty-second St., Seattle, Wash.
SANDOVAL, R.; O. Sandoval, father, Floresville, Texas.
SMITH, L. L.; Evelyn Smith, mother, Galileo, Ore.
STIERLEN, G. A.; G. A. Stierlen, father, Ferndale, Wash.
TAYLOR, H. D.; V. L. Taylor, sister, Santo, Texas.

At Larne.

BENEDICT, H. A.; F. W. Benedict, father, R. F. D. 2, Mt. Vernon, Wash.
BLACKMAN, W. A.; Mrs. E. E. Blackman, mother, Oliver Gulch, Mont.
BLIEM, L. C.; C. Bliem, father, Dufur, Ore.
BREWER, V. B.; G. Brewer, mother, Dexter, Mo.
CLARK, V. S.; Amelia Clark, mother, 617 Hamilton St., Toledo, Ohio.
DOANE, J. L.; Mrs. J. C. Doane, mother, 206 Whitaker Street, Portland, Ore.
HINKLEY, E. G.; Hannah Hinkley, mother, Globe, Wash.
LEE, W. J.; Effie I. Lee, mother, Box 333, Chico, Cal.
LEWIS, J. D.; Mrs. E. J. Lewis, mother, Barbours, Penn.
McCALLEY, W. L.; Mrs. L. A. McCalley, mother, Walker, Iowa.
NORGREN, C. C.; W. Norgren, father, R. F. D. 6, Vancouver, Wash.
PELLEY, C. R.; Marguerite Pelley, mother, Fagrisville, Texas.
PEREIRA, L. C.; Mrs. T. E. Nickola, sister, Lagunitas, Cal.
POPE, W. N.; W. M. Pope, father, Tylertown, Miss.
SCHWARTZ, G. E.; W. Schwartz, father, R. F. D. 3, Richmond, Mich.
SHAW, G. E.; Mrs. R. Stewart, mother, 303 Bridge Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
STINSON, J. N.; Annie Stinson, mother, Smith Center, Kan.
STODDARD, C. C.; Mrs. Alice A. Stoddard, mother, Mount Clemens, Mich.
VILLINES, W. D.; T. F. Villines, father, Stephensville, Texas.

At Belfast.

DUNCAN, R. E.; A. S. Duncan, father, 10 Sprague Street, Wilmerding, Penn.
FLOOD, O. L.; Lee Flood, father, 21 Peningo Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
JONES, E.; John E. Jones, father, 108 South Main Street, Carbondale, Penn.

At Dublin.

FIRTH, C. A.; Mrs. H. F. Firth, mother, 238 Abingdon Road, Kew Gardens, L. I.

MUST CELEBRATE JULY 4.

President Thinks It Should be Observed This Year of All Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Wilson has declared in favor of the continuance of Fourth of July celebrations. He did this in a letter addressed to Representative Albert Johnson, who asked the President whether he thought such celebrations should be abandoned. The President wrote:

"In reply to your letter of Feb. 20, I would say that I should be very sorry to see Fourth of July celebrations omitted this year of all years, but at the same time I think they should take the simplest and most dignified form, and that it would be in the public interest as well as eminently in good taste to make them as inexpensive as possible."

McAULEY MISSION SERVICES.

Thirty-sixth Anniversary of Its Founding Celebrated Last Night.

Services were held last night in celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission at the Mission House, 216 West Thirty-fifth Street. The mission, which is sometimes known as the "Lighthouse of the Tenderloin," was founded by Jerry McAuley at 104 West Thirty-second Street to convert the people of the Tenderloin.

After his death the mission came under the control of the National Bible Institute. Another service will be held tonight at the mission, at which Mrs. Cortlandt de Peyster Field will speak.

HOPE TO SAVE LIVES OF 100,000 CHILDREN

Labor Department Bureau Will Start a Year's Campaign on April 6.

EACH STATE HAS ITS QUOTA

Weighing and Measuring Tests Will Be First Step Against Preventable Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—To every State in the Union today was assigned a definite quota of lives to be saved in Children's Year, which will be started by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor on April 6, the first anniversary of America's entry into the war.

In seeking to prevent at fewest 100,000 of the annual total of 300,000 preventable deaths of children under 5 years, the Children's Bureau, with the assistance of the 5,000 local committees of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, will carry the campaign into every community to urge conservation of life here as a patriotic duty in view of the unavoidable wastage of men abroad incident to war. A national weighing and measuring test will be undertaken first as a sort of "stock taking" to afford a basis for computing results at the end of the year.

Saving of infant lives will be only one part of the bureau's extensive program for the year. Plans are being made also to protect 30,000,000 children under 15 years old against any attempt to relax safeguards of child life. The United States is expected to profit by the experience of other warring countries, where the importance of maintaining child labor restrictions and school standards is being recognized as never before.

Assignment of definite quotas to each State emphasized the bureau's announcement that each community must bear its full share of responsibility in making the campaign a success.

"In the last analysis every community must save its own babies if they are to be saved at all," Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the bureau, said today. "For some of the States possibly a very high mark in the campaign has been set, but that was unavoidable with the data at hand. The apportionments were made on the basis of population, rather than on the infant mortality rate, because statistics for the latter are not sufficiently complete. Thus, States with low death rates will have a proportionately greater task than States where infant deaths are more numerous.

"I do not believe any objection will be encountered, however, for from all indications each State will be eager to surpass the goal assigned it. The response evoked by the first announcement of our plans has surpassed all expectations and indicates that efforts to promote the health and welfare of children are to be more vigorous than ever before."

New York and Pennsylvania have the largest quotas among the States, 8,435 and 8,318 respectively, while Nevada has the smallest, 60. The assignments based on the 1910 census follow:

	Population Under 5 Years Old.	Lives to Be Saved.
Total	10,631,364	100,000
Maine	74,845	676
New Hampshire	39,581	372
Vermont	34,171	321
Massachusetts	328,886	3,094
Rhode Island	54,098	509
Connecticut	112,241	1,056
New York	898,927	8,455
New Jersey	266,942	2,511
Pennsylvania	884,270	8,318
Ohio	479,475	4,510
Indiana	275,524	2,592
Illinois	597,989	5,625
Michigan	298,554	2,808
Wisconsin	256,171	2,410
Minnesota	226,840	2,134
Iowa	240,063	2,259
Missouri	360,506	3,391
North Dakota	82,399	775
South Dakota	73,489	691
Nebraska	140,068	1,318
Kansas	191,516	1,802
Delaware	20,045	188
Maryland	137,714	1,295
District of Columbia	26,669	251
Virginia	268,825	2,529
West Virginia	169,118	1,591
North Carolina	332,792	3,130
South Carolina	228,459	2,149
Georgia	370,641	3,543
Florida	98,956	912
Kentucky	294,503	2,770
Tennessee	294,501	2,771
Alabama	311,710	2,932
Mississippi	250,661	2,442
Arkansas	230,701	2,170
Louisiana	224,060	2,108
Oklahoma	241,904	2,275
Texas	538,944	5,070
Montana	38,323	360
Idaho	40,444	380
Wyoming	15,331	144
Colorado	82,562	777
New Mexico	45,285	423
Arizona	24,778	233
Utah	52,898	496
Nevada	6,383	60
Washington	108,756	1,023
Oregon	60,211	566
California	193,659	1,822

IRISH FOR AMERICA FIRST.

Hibernians Stop Dissensions Over St. Patrick's Day Parade.

The annual controversy between organizations of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish societies over the St. Patrick's Day parade in Fifth Avenue was cut short yesterday at a meeting of a county organization of the Hibernians by the adoption of resolutions calling upon all organizations to cease factional dissensions so that the loyalty of the Irish to the United States in the war might not be questioned. The withdrawal of the county organization gives the Irish faction headed by Roderick J. Kennedy the undisputed right to hold a parade.

In speaking in support of the resolutions Joseph McLaughlin, President of the national organization of Hibernians, denied that the Kennedy organization had any relationship with the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He said:

"In the time of a crisis in our country, and I mean the United States when I say 'our country,' the Irish question should not come up. We have passed the time for debate upon whether this war is justifiable. For us it is Americanism and loyalty to the United States, and nothing else. If there is to be a parade only one flag should be carried, and that should be the flag of the United States. The dignified and proper stand is not to try to have a parade, because that would provoke a dissension that would lead the public to believe that we were for Ireland first with the safety of the United States only secondary in our minds."

URGES AID FOR NEGROES.

Archdeacon Baskerville Seeks Funds Here to Promote Education.

An appeal for funds for the education of the negro population in the South was made from the pulpit of the Church of Ascension yesterday by the Rev. E. A. Baskerville, D. D., a negro preacher and archdeacon for work among negroes in the Episcopal diocese of South Carolina. In introducing the preacher the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, called the attention of the congregation to the fact that Dr. Baskerville was for years a soldier in the United States Army.

Dr. Baskerville said $35,000 was needed at once to promote educational work among the illiterate negroes of the South.

"There are many places in South Carolina," he said, "where there is not a school for hundreds of miles, and in order to instruct the children the church endeavors to put up some kind of building for that purpose. I believe the negroes in the South are its greatest asset.

"I am opposed to wholesale migration from the South. I think we should keep our people there by educating them. You can help us do that, for you have the money right here in New York. More than 2,000 children are reached through the mission schools."

Dr. Grant in his sermon replied to a recent article in a monthly magazine, in which it was contended that the war had as yet failed to produce a stirring preacher who could interpret to the multitude in an inspiring manner the vital issues of the war. Dr. Grant asserted that the preacher was merely part of the church, and that the work of the church in the war manifested itself not in "the denunciatory powers" of its clergy, but in the activities of the congregation itself, in the Red Cross work, the Y. M. C. A. work, and in the readiness on the part of the men and women of the congregations to throw all their energies and devotion into the task of winning the war.

QUITS CONSERVATION BOARD

A. S. Houghton Succeeded as Secretary by Warwick S. Carpenter.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The resignation of A. S. Houghton as Secretary of the Conservation Commission was announced tonight by George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner. Mr. Houghton's resignation will take effect tomorrow. He will return to New York to resume his law practice.

Warwick S. Carpenter, who has been confidential Secretary and editor of the commission since June, 1915, has been appointed to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Houghton's resignation.

FASTER RAIL TRAFFIC FROM JERSEY PLANNED

McAdoo for Connecting Link Between Jersey Central Terminal and Tubes to Manhattan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Engineers of the Railroad Administration will take up soon the problem of building a connecting link between the Jersey Central Railroad terminal in Jersey City and the Hudson tubes, thus providing quick transportation under the Hudson River to Manhattan.

In a letter today to Governor Edge of New Jersey Director General of Railroads McAdoo declared that the project might be feasible, now that the Government had taken over the railroads of the nation. He thought that a connection between the present terminal of the Jersey Central and the old Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City might prove the solution.

Mr. McAdoo said that the problem would be taken up as soon as other projects of a more vital nature were carried out.

HOLDUP ENDS A COCKFIGHT.

Greenwich, Conn., Crowd Robbed, and Two Men Are Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 24.—Spectators at a cock fight held in a barn in Weaver Street here, between birds from Mount Vernon and Bronxville, N. Y., were robbed today by five armed men, who escaped in two automobiles after wounding two pursuers. The crowd, comprising men from Greenwich, Portchester, White Plains, Yonkers, and other nearby towns, lost watches, jewelry, and about $100.

Before descending upon the place the robbers went outside and cut the wires in automobiles. Armed with seven guns, the two end men having two in each hand, the band returned to the barn single file and marched the spectators, one by one, to a nearby stable, where they were searched. One of the victims picked up a lantern and threw it at the only electric light in the place, with the intention of putting it out and giving the men attending the fight an opportunity to escape. The globe of the lantern struck a beam and broke.

The robbers, thinking that police or some one in the place had a revolver, fled.

Two of their pursuers were shot when one of the fugitives turned and fired on the group. James Pugmire, proprietor of a road house on the Boston Post Road, was shot through the breast, a bullet passing out through his back. At the Greenwich Hospital his condition is reported to be critical. Captain James Welch of the Yonkers Fire Department suffered a bullet wound in the arm and was taken to the United Hospital in Portchester.

Eleven of the men who were witnessing the cockfight, have been arrested. Two of them were locked up in White Plains, three in Mamaroneck, two in Portchester, and four in Greenwich. A similar fight was held in Norwalk, Conn., a week ago, and the previous week one was held on Long Island.

COLONEL GAINS STEADILY.

Roosevelt Spends Most of the Day Reading Detective Stories.

Colonel Roosevelt's physicians, Drs. Duel and Martin, announced yesterday that their patient had so far recuperated from the effects of his operation that he would be able to leave Roosevelt Hospital in about two weeks.

Yesterday, throughout the greater part of the day, the Colonel sat near a window of his room reading detective stories. Joseph Bucklin Bishop, a daily caller since the Colonel entered the hospital, spent two hours with his friend yesterday afternoon, and other callers were Monroe Douglas Robinson, Miss Amy Townsend, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. Mrs. Roosevelt, who attended a performance of the Passion Play, "Veronica's Veil," in West Hoboken yesterday afternoon, returned to Roosevelt Hospital last night, before leaving for Oyster Bay. She will return to the city again on Wednesday.

HELD IN $25,000 ROBBERIES.

Two Men Posed as Window Cleaners in Apartment Houses.

Two men were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing jewelry valued at $25,000 from apartments to which they gained admittance on pretense that they had been sent to clean windows. The "window cleaners" were accused by employes of several persons who had been robbed.

William Beckert, 536 West End Avenue, reported on Jan. 26 that $3,000 in jewelry had been stolen from his apartment. Others who will appear as complainants are Frederick E. Church of 550 Park Avenue, who puts his loss at $1,500; William Bayard Hale of 362 Riverside Drive, who lost $1,000 on Feb. 5; Hamilton Fish Benjamin, who lost $12,000 in gems on Feb. 6; Mrs. Rose Wineman, who lost $1,500 on Feb. 6, and Dr. Hassell of 375 West End Avenue, who lost $1,500. Detectives say other losses will bring the total to more than $25,000.

Both men are Armenians, and wore fur coats and other expensive clothing. They identified themselves as Onnig Manoukin, 230 East Thirty-first Street, and Charles Daniels, 238 East Tenth Street.

Scrope Ksayain, a jeweler, of 465 Second Avenue, was arrested later on a charge of receiving stolen goods and violation of the Sullivan law. He denied that he had bought the jewelry, and detectives found none of it in his shop.

STAGE AIDS SOLDIERS.

Women's War Relief Canteen Entertains Men in the Service.

Two hundred soldiers and sailors yesterday visited the Stage Women's War Relief Canteen in the Rip Van Winkle tearoom, at 17 West Thirty-seventh Street, the use of which was donated by Miss Fellows. On every Sunday in the future there will be a similar entertainment.

Broadway stage favorites spent the afternoon and evening in entertaining the visitors. At 6 o'clock supper was served by the stage women, who acted as waitresses. When professional entertainers were not holding the attention of the visitors, all joined in singing patriotic airs.

Burr McIntosh started the fun early in the afternoon, and was followed by Frank McIntyre, William Farnum, Ernest Glendenning, Louise Dresser, Grace La Rue, Blanche Ring, Augusta Glose, Georgia Caine, Florence Nash, Clara Joel, Victor Meert, Grace Field, Florence Old, and a number of others.

GET IT NOW!

And practice economy in Cooking. It deliciously flavors left-overs; makes second cuts equal to first; makes the monthly allowance go further. Economize!

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Get that *tang* and *flavor!*

A Great Tire Saving
30% to 60% Saved on All Makes
GREATEST STOCK IN NEW YORK.
THOUSANDS of Bargains in Shoes and Tubes; Reliable Makes, Fresh Stocks.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1762 Broadway, near 57th St.
Bronx Tire Store (Branch),
2428 Grand Concourse, near 87th St.

BARGAINS FOR SALE
ONE HALL TRUCK, 5 TON
Wood Hydraulic Dump—Perfect Order.
2 HIGH CAB
MACK TRUCKS—3½ TONS.
ONE 20-PASSENGER MACK SIGHTSEER
Perfect Order.
G. W. KAYTON,
Tel. 9764 Bryant. 314 West 48th St., N. Y.

GIBBONS PREACHES ON WAR.

Schemes of Lawless Ambition Doomed, the Cardinal Declares.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The German war aims are due to fail, said Cardinal Gibbons this morning in a sermon at the Cathedral here. He discussed the "Marvelous Diffusion of the Primitive Christian Religion."

A throng that filled the edifice listened to the Cardinal, who spoke with unusual vigor. When he declared that "the present worldwide war is a striking illustration" of the fact that "schemes conceived in passion and fomented by lawless ambition are doomed," he attacked with much fire.

"My brethren," said the Cardinal, "imitate your forefathers in the faith by your unclouded belief in an immortal destiny. Imitate them by the rectitude of your lives and by your zeal for the honor of God and His church. Imitate them, above all, by working miracles of grace and mercy, by your charity and compassion for the sufferings of your fellow-beings.

"Let us earnestly pray that our brave young soldiers who are now in the trenches, or who are preparing to go there, may be preserved in their faith and morals from the dangers which surround them, that they may heroically fulfill their glorious mission, and that they may soon return triumphant to the bosom of their families and to their beloved Columbia, the mighty mother of us all."

WHAT IS A SQUARE DEAL?

A square deal is a proposition where the other fellow gets something, too.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WINTER SPORTS
in the
Pocono Mountains
For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write
Hotel Advertising Company,
90 West Street, New York.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30
AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
Madison Square South, New York
FIRST AFTERNOON SESSION
THE VALUABLE ART OBJECTS
Included in
THE NOTABLE ART COLLECTION
Formed by the late
George A. Hearn
MERCHANT, ART PATRON AND BENEFACTOR
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY, 9 A. M. UNTIL 2 P. M.
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

TO-NIGHT PROMPTLY AT 8:15
In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(ADMISSION BY CARD, LIMITED TO THE CAPACITY OF THE BALLROOM, TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS, THE APPLICANT INDICATING THE NIGHT THEY ARE TO BE USED.)
FIRST EVENING SESSION
THE AMERICAN PAINTINGS
Included in
THE NOTABLE ART COLLECTION
Formed by the late
George A. Hearn
MERCHANT, ART PATRON AND BENEFACTOR
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY, 9 A. M. UNTIL 1 P. M.
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Bevo
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A BEVERAGE

Cold Weather Notice

Keep in mind the fact that Bevo, being a soft drink, will freeze at 32° Fahrenheit — just like any other non-alcoholic beverage. Be careful about this, as freezing affects the rich fullness of that delightful Bevo flavor which goes so particularly well with a meal or a bite to eat.

If Bevo were merely a summer beverage this warning might not be so timely — but, as all who drink it know —

Bevo is an all-year-'round drink

Everybody enjoys it for more than just its thirst-quenching qualities — the pleasure it gives comes from its flavor, purity and wholesome nutritiousness — the enjoyment of these qualities is independent of time or season.

To get full pleasure out of Dutch lunches, Welsh rarebits, oysters, clams, lobsters, sausage, cheese and many other such delicious edibles, Bevo should be included.

You will find Bevo at inns, cafeterias, restaurants, groceries, department and drug stores, soda fountains, dining cars, steamships, canteens, soldiers' homes, navy, and other places where refreshing soft drink beverages are sold.

Your grocer will supply you by the case. Demand the genuine—have the bottle opened in front of you —see that the seal is unbroken covering the crown top and see that the crown top bears the Fox.

See That Crown Bears This Fox — CAUTION See That This Seal is Intact

Bevo is sold in bottles only, and is bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York City
A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anheuser-Busch Newark Agency, Newark, N. J.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS Families supplied by dealers

Ambassador Gerard Exposes Kaiser As Personally Responsible for Lusitania Murders

Read the amazing disclosures of the real truth about the orders that led to the sinking of the Lusitania, written by Ex-Ambassador Gerard, to be printed exclusively in

TOMORROW MORNING'S
New York American

The Betsy Ross Yarn Company
Manufacturers of Knitting Yarns
Sell their product
DIRECT TO CONSUMER
65c per full 4 oz. hank
$2.50 per lb. in 5 lbs. lot
$2.30 per lb. in 10 lbs. lot
366 Fifth Ave., bet. 34th & 35th Sts. (Take Elevator to 4th floor)
354 Fourth Ave., Cor. 26th St. Tel. 5525 Madison Square
For Mail Orders Send Money Order or N. Y. Funds

NOTICE TO ALL ICE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Under and pursuant to the Laws of the State of New York, as provided in Chapter 4 of the laws of 1918, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, that the manufacture and sale of artificial ice is prohibited on and after March 1, 1918, in the City of New York, on Long Island, and in the counties bordering on the Hudson River, up to and including the Counties of Albany and Rensselaer. No person, partnership or corporation shall engage in the business of manufacturing, selling and delivering artificial ice in any city of more than one million inhabitants after March 1, 1918, and before February 1, 1919, before first obtaining a license so to do, to be issued by the Ice Comptroller in the form prescribed by him.

This notice is given, therefore, to all persons interested in order that they may make application, in writing, to the Ice Comptroller at his office, Room 3233, 120 Broadway. Such applications must be made by mail to the undersigned.

B. B. ODELL, Ice Comptroller.

Why Does a Baby Suck its Thumb?

Is it important to know?

How does it injure the baby? Do you know that?

The Mother's Magazine does.

The Mother's Magazine is prepared to answer these or any one of thousands of other questions relating to the habits, tendencies, or moral and mental training of children, or of anything in any way pertaining to the welfare of the home.

The Mother's Magazine was founded twelve years ago because mothers asked for specialized information that was difficult to obtain in their own communities.

They wrote to the largest Sunday School book publishers in the country.

Knowing that an advertising income is necessarily fluctuating, and the service asked for by the mothers is expensive to maintain, the publishers made their plans for a magazine that should be self-sustaining without regard to advertising income.

For this reason, its circulation from the first has been carefully selected, restricted, and controlled by its own organization. No cut rates are ever offered or permitted.

The percentage of renewals of subscriptions is among the highest in the publishing field, showing appreciation of the service rendered. In consequence, the circulation fluctuates less than any other publiation of large circulation.

The Mother's Magazine covers all of *her* problems so completely and authoritatively that it is the one magazine that really *is* the mother's magazine.

No mother with a family to raise will do without The Mother's Magazine after she knows it.

Not a single issue of The Mother's Magazine goes out that is not instrumental in making good homes better.

The Mother's Magazine is for sale on the newsstands for 15 cents.

Or from the publishers direct for $1.50 a year.

The Mother's Magazine

Published by
The George E. Cook Co.
95 Madison Ave.
New York

STATE FARM LABOR 8,000 MEN SHORT

Gross Loss for 1917 Was 35,000—Three-sevenths Due to Military Demands.

WOMEN TO THE RESCUE

Boys Also Help to Reduce the Shortage — Census Shows Bigger Wheat Sowings.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The 1918 farm census of New York State, taken by the New York State Food Commission under the direction of Professor Howard E. Babcock, Director of its Bureau of Conservation, is completed. The facts as to labor shortage, the seed situation, the milk situation, and crop production expected this year are summarized below.

This census was taken in record-breaking time by the teachers of the schools of the State, assisted by their pupils, summarized by counties by the Farm Bureau Managers, and for the State by experts at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, working with Director Babcock. Special assistance has been rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture's special representative, Professor J. W. Robson.

35,000 Workers Lost by the Farms.

Director Babcock says in his summary of the census:

"This is a question that is of paramount importance. What are the facts? Of every seven men that have left the farms four have gone into other industries for three that have gone into military service. About 35,000 full time workers have been lost by the farms to both military service and other industries during the last year. During the same period about two-fifths as many have returned to the farm. This number, together with the farm boys and farm women who have taken up a full day's work, leaves a net loss of manpower on the farms of the State, compared with a year ago, of about 8,000. This is the net loss shown to exist after the farm women and the farm boys who have stepped forth to do their part are all counted, or, in other words, after the farmer has drawn on his family to its limit.

"This net loss of 8,000 men and the normal additional labor needed in the Spring is to be met by the commission's immediate opening of farm labor offices in twenty-one counties of the State to co-operate with the county farm bureaus in securing the needed men.

Seed Supply Is Adequate.

"Fortunately, the census shows that New York State has enough of most farm seeds. That the distribution of this seed is very bad, however, is evidenced by the fact that of grains alone farmers want to buy nearly 1,000,000 bushels, while other farmers are offering 1,200,000 bushels for sale. This situation the Food Commission is meeting by paying for the publication of county sale lists that are sent to every farmer by the farm bureaus. The commission has also taken steps to see that enough seed Spring wheat, of which there is some shortage, has been reserved for the State by the Food Administration.

"Live stock, like seed, is not well distributed, a large number of head being offered for sale and an equally large number being called for. Of horses there is an excess of about 10,000. Fewer colts are being raised, however. Of breeding ewes 17,000 more are wanted than are for sale. Eastern farmers are evidently thinking about sheep. Live stock sales lists are to be included with the seed sales lists in the county publication which will be sent to farmers.

The Dairy Industry Declining.

"Special interest centres in the dairy cattle count, which shows 1,262,000 cows now, 4,000 less than last year. This tells part of the story, but 274,000 heifer calves a year ago, against 190,000 now, tells the rest. New York State is at the peak of her milk production. Every pound of butter and cheese and every quart of milk that is sold at less than the cost of production hastens the day already in sight when milk and milk products will not be produced in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of our people. In its recent bulletin on the use of milk, the commission hopes to so increase the demand for milk that dairymen may yet this Spring be encouraged to raise more of their heifer calves. 'Drink milk; eat milk—twice as much milk in every home,' is the slogan.

More Corn and Wheat This Year.

"The farm crop acreage summary shows that 100,000 more acres of corn than last year and the same amount of oats and barley as last year are planned for, and 2,000 more acres of Spring wheat than the 40,000 acres allotted to New York State by the United States Government. A decrease in beans from 192,000 acres to 139,000 acres and of canning crops from 38,000 acres to 25,000 acres is indicated. The Winter wheat acreage is shown to be 328,000 and the rye acreage 82,000.

"The census summaries are already in the hands of the farm bureau managers. The seed and livestock lists are ready for immediate use. The facts as shown and the use which can be made of them during the 1918 planting season to again help the farmers of the State to go to the limit of food production in this, the second year of American participation in the war for the safety of democracy, are the full justification for the work of taking the census."

TELLS HIS WAR VIEWS.

Alfred Noyes Delivers Address at Service Flag Dedication.

The world war as viewed by a poet was the subject of an address yesterday in the free synagogue, Carnegie Hall, by Alfred Noyes, visiting professor in the Department of English Literature at Princeton University. Incidentally, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise dedicated a service flag, on which were emblazoned seventy-five stars representing either members or sons of members enrolled in service under the Stars and Stripes. Dr. Wise paid a tribute to the patriotism of the young men who had answered the call of their country. He was to have delivered an address on "An American's Reply to the American Bolsheviki," but announced that such a procedure would not be in keeping with the reverential spirit which had been awakened by the remarks of Mr. Noyes.

Mr. Noyes recited a number of poems, in which he breathed the spirit of the Allies, and more particularly the spirit of the English people as he had observed it during his recent visit to the other side.

"Soon after the German forces had swept into Belgium, in London I watched two groups of civilians," said Mr. Noyes. "One was made up of the civilians of the English metropolis, and the other composed of the first batch of Belgian refugees. The latter carried upon their countenances the terrified look of human beings who had seen that which had unnerved them and thrown terror into their souls. On the faces of the others one might read the expression of wonder that such things could happen. Today these two groups have disappeared, and in their stead we see the determined faces of men who have seen action and of men who are consecrated to a holy cause. The English group have come to realise that they are fighting a power that has no word to break, and the nation that has no word to break is a nation doomed."

After telling of the work of the auxiliary fleet of England, Mr. Noyes said it was not until the United States joined forces with the Allies that tears came to his eyes. Then he said he realized that the forces of right must eventually triumph, and that the progeny of the men who had fought each other under General Washington had joined forces and were about to go forth to fight for a principle, which in the end must be crowned with victory.

GREAT WORK FOR RED CROSS

Millions of War Relief Articles Made and Shipped Abroad.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Red Cross that 62,000 sweaters, 7,500 wristlets, and 12,500 pairs of socks were shipped recently by the Atlantic Division to the Red Cross national clearing house for export to American camps abroad.

The number of surgical dressings inspected at the division warehouse for export in January was 3,703,692.

Chapters in the Atlantic Division made almost twice as many war relief articles in December as in November, according to the report of the Woman's Bureau. The output for December totaled 4,454,465 articles, and for November 2,270,053.

TELLS OF LIFE IN TRENCHES

Sergeant Asks Men at Home to Back Up the Fighters.

Sergeant Rufus Reynolds of Gloucester, Mass., who lost a leg while fighting on the western front with the 48th Canadian Infantry recited some of his experiences yesterday at the East Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 153 East Eighty-sixth Street. Reynolds told graphic stories of trench life and of German atrocities.

"To those of you who are not going to the front, I want to say that you, too, can do your bit by backing up the men who are going across," he said. "Let them know that you are thinking of them. Send games and reading matter to them, for they have to have something to take their minds off what they have been through when they leave the trenches to return to their billets."

Sergeant Reynolds paid a tribute to the work being done by the Y. M. C. A. for the men in the trenches.

$500,000 in Chocolate Burned.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—More than 1,000,000 pounds of chocolate in powdered form, one of the advanced stages of manufacture, was destroyed by fire at the Hershey Chocolate Company's plant at Hershey, Penn., early today, causing a loss estimated at $500,000. The blaze was confined to the top floor of the building. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

TO PUSH WAR STAMP SALE.

Women Will Organize Units of Ten Tomorrow.

A meeting under the auspices of the War Saving Stamps Committee, of which Mrs. F. Louis Slade is Chairman, will be held tomorrow evening at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. William Hays will preside, and Mrs. M.Runtzahn will be the speaker. Leaders and captains of the city Suffrage Party and War Stamp Chairmen already appointed in the five boroughs of the city will be present, while an invitation is extended to all patriotic women to attend the meeting.

The object of the gathering is to establish on a large scale hundreds of War Stamp units of ten members each throughout the city, each member to pledge himself to a systematic purchase of the stamps, so that the Government may be assured of a regular and rapidly increasing revenue from this source.

Find Discarded Army Uniform.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The finding of a discarded regulation army uniform in an out of the way place on the old Essex County Speedway, Irvington, last night, caused considerable excitement in that town. With the exception of hat, shoes, and one legging the outfit is complete, and shows signs of having been used in trench digging. The legging has the name "Holcombe" printed in black ink on the inside, but no such person is known in that place.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Will offer extraordinary Values Today in a

Sale of Men's Hats at $1.95

¶ If New York men were as familiar with conditions in the hat market as are we, there wouldn't be one of these hats left by tonight. The cheapest kind of a derby or soft hat made now costs $2 *wholesale*, yet you are offered in this special sale high-grade hats at $1.95. Included are:

3,000 Soft Hats

in a splendid selection of new Spring shapes and colorings—both rough and regular finish.

1,200 New Spring Derbies

in Black and Brown, "seconds" of hats made by America's best-known hatter. All sizes.

We Shall Also Offer Today Splendid Values in

Men's Shoes at $5.95

in the new Spring lasts with broad or medium toe, carefully produced in Dark Russet, Gun Metal, and Vici Kid. A very smart button model may be had in Patent Leather. Sizes 3 to 11; widths AA to D.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Direct from China and Japan

Modern and Antique Costumes

For WOMEN and MISSES

Antique Costume Kimonos

of Japanese Silk Crepe

Richly hand-embroidered in the symbols and flowers of the older dynasties, with the very long and narrow sleeves of the same periods. 18.50 to 39.50

Modern Japanese Silk Kimonos

Silk-lined, richly hand-embroidered

Of heavy quality crepe de chine or Japanese silk, in light or dark colors, hand-embroidered in self or contrasting colors. Large Japanese sleeves. 7.95 to 89.50

Chinese Priest and Mandarin Coats

Elaborately hand-embroidered

Of brocaded or plain satin or Japanese silk grenadine.

Antique coats feature rare embroideries in raised silk or gold embroidered designs, others hand woven.

The antique "Coat of Good Fortune" of dark brown silk grenadine with its gold embroidered characters signifying happiness to the wearer.

Many other Mandarin and Chinese Priest Coats are gorgeously embroidered in vari-colored designs on dark backgrounds. 15.75 to 79.50

Chinese Mandarin Skirts

Hand-embroidered Chinese silks

In dark colors, pastel shades and brilliant colorings. 9.75 to 19.75

Japanese Chiffon Breakfast Coats

Handsomely hand-embroidered, silk lined

Charming models of shaded chiffon to slip over milady's lingerie, elaborately hand-embroidered with butterfly or flower designs in harmonizing shades,—brown, orchid, green, pink or blue, lined with contrasting plain color silk in pastel shades. 29.50

Worsted Knitting Yarns *of* Highest Grade

THE Patriotic Yarn Association was organized to supply the women of this country with the best worsted knitting yarn in the market at the lowest possible cost, allowing only for the expense of distribution, with the understanding that they will make up garments for men in the service of the United States and her Allies. We desire to reach the individual knitter direct, that she may be unrestricted in the disposition of her finished garment, provided only that she knit solely for the above-mentioned cause and give her written word of honor to that effect. We also gladly help out small organizations of recognized reputation working for patriotic purposes.

Prices

By the hank in Gray or Natural.....70c
In Blue or Khaki.....75c

Four hanks average one pound

In lots of five pounds or over, the price per pound for Gray or Natural is $2.75 and Khaki or Blue, $2.85

Downtown Offices
225 Fourth Ave.
Room No. 809

Mail orders sent to our downtown office will receive prompt attention. Write for samples and prices.

Uptown Office
411 Madison Ave., cor. 48th St
Individual purchasers limited to 12 hanks at this store. No mail orders.

Make Checks payable to

Patriotic Yarn Association

Miss Rosalind Wood, President

Room 809, 225 4th Avenue . . . . NEW YORK CITY

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

In England it is the custom to dress the school boy in tailored clothing, and to confine the models to a few simple adaptations of the Sailor Suit, the Norfolk Suit, the single-breasted Sack Suit or the Eton Suit.

In the making of these clothes there is employed the same type of tailoring and the identical fabrics used in the making of men's clothing.

Subscribing as we do to the English custom of dress for young boys, we import each season from England the best examples of clothing produced by the foremost tailors in London, and that De Pinna productions may faithfully reflect the originals we import exclusive patterns in English, Scotch and Irish woolens.

We also bring from abroad neckwear silks, hosiery, underwear and shirtings, in order that a De Pinna outfit may be complete in every detail.

Boys' English Regulation and Beach Jumper Sailor Suits of imported washable fabrics for boys of 3 to 9 years, $5.50 to $12.50. Also of English Navy Serge, price $13.50 to $16.50.

The military spirit of the hour has been admirably reflected in a number of the new De Pinna models in wash suits.

Boys' English Norfolk and single-breasted Sack Suits, of Irish and Scotch homespuns and English woolens, exclusive patterns in heather mixtures of blue, gray and tan colorings, for boys of 7 to 16 years, $13.50 up.

Boys' Camp Suits, designed especially for practical use, made of durable washable materials for boys of 3 to 16 years, $8.50.

Boys' Top Coats in Slip-on and Trench models, of imported covert cloth, herringbones, imported cheviots and English serges, for boys of 3 to 16 years, $15.

We have reserved sufficient material to make to measure a limited number of hats and caps to match De Pinna suits and overcoats. We announce, also, the new Spring and Summer models in Boys' felt and straw hats.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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Jersey City.....80 Montgomery Street
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TWO CENTS in Greater New York and commuting distance. Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

Terms, including Canada.	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
(One week, 350.)			
DAILY, without Sunday	8.00	4.25	.75
(One week, 90c.)			
SUNDAY	3.00	1.75	.30
Canada, Sunday only	6.00	3.25	.55
Other countries, postpaid:			
Daily and Sunday	26.00	13.30	2.40
Daily, without Sunday	17.40	8.90	1.45
Sunday only	9.75	5.12	.90

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $2; Canada, $3; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

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All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1918.

MAKING RAILWAYS SOLVENT AND USEFUL.

Before the Senate passed the bill for Government control of the railways of the United States, it rejected several amendments requiring the President to conform to the ideal methods which Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission in their wisdom and benevolence had imposed on the railways. So far as the operation of the railways goes, the bill now awaiting the action of the House makes the President more of a dictator than he is in his constitutional function of Commander in Chief of the military forces of the nation. Nobody need be shocked. The President is emancipated only from the statutes and regulations which are responsible chiefly for the fact that the railways are unequal to their functions, and less profitable to their owners than other properties. The President is no more released from the tyranny of economic laws than Congress fancied it was, only to discover the contrary, according to the capacity of the lawmakers individually observing the effects of their work, and drawing deductions from experience.

Nobody in the nation thinks that the railways are equal to what the country requires of them. Practically everybody in the country expects the railways to serve the country better under public than private operation. The railways being the same railways whether publicly or privately operated, the betterment of public over private operation must be explained either by the greater efficiency of public operation or by freedom from restriction imposed upon private operation. Inasmuch as the same railways are operated by the same personnel, under the control of Secretary McADOO, who is not a railway operator by experience, it is not possible, save for a few Senators, to believe that the efficiency of the railways is increased by anything except by freedom from the limitations which the lawmakers and the regulators imposed on the railways for the benefit of shippers and to the detriment of the country in its hour of trial. It would be mockery to expect the President and the Director General to operate the railways efficiently under the old conditions. The improvement of which the country has already had an appetizing foretaste under the suspension of Federal statutes would be enlarged proportionately if it was accompanied by freedom from similar State laws.

The Federal laws are merely misdirected, for the most part. They originated in good motives and had good results so long as they were confined to public interests and not diverted to class interests, meaning the interests of shippers and wage earners. The same is true of State laws, with the difference that the Federal laws were inspired by ideas of national interests, and the State laws were often inspired by deliberate discrimination in territorial and class interest. In the aggregate the Federal laws had a greater accomplishment of good to their credit, and the State laws in total had a greater proportion of evil to their discredit. The Federal laws were prejudicial economically, but in thirty years their administrators learned something, as appeared from the surrender back to Congress of the task it imposed upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, neglecting to control its performance. The State lawmakers and regulators have their lesson yet to learn. It is necessary that they should learn it, willingly or unwillingly.

If the States are allowed to proceed with the regulation of the railways in the manner from which the President is freed respecting interstate commerce, the President will be hampered, and must deal with a country subdivided and strangled by hostile railway tariffs comparable with hostile customs tariffs. The greatest prosperity the world has ever known is due to continental free trade throughout our nation. Only in recent years has there been a tendency to allow the country to be split up into competing sections such as deprived Germany of its economic force until the empire was created by the customs union. Germany never felt the need of a railway union, but the United States needs it now badly. It is impossible to doubt it in New York, considering that New York now enforces its full crew law passed in SULZER'S time. Pennsylvania's Governor only the other day vetoed repeal of its full crew law. The Public Service Commission of New Jersey recently refused to exercise its discretion in the administration of New Jersey's full crew law.

It is humiliating to think of the motives which animate the legislation of many States on railway questions. Possibly the worst feature of the situation is the backwardness of the Senate under the teaching of experience, and the stubbornness of the Federal lawmakers in the belief that they are entitled to the country's thanks for the enactments from which the Senate has freed the President, but over the opposition of twenty-five Senators. It is a duty not to allow to pass without challenge such defiance of facts as Senator JOHNSON allowed himself. "I wish to record "my condemnation of the too generous treatment of the railroads of "the country at the expense of the "taxpayers," said the California Progressive. The burden on the taxpayers is not for the benefit of the railways or their owners, but is what the country suffers, for compliance with laws passed by those of like thinking with the gentleman from California.

STERNNESS TO FINANCIAL SLACKERS.

Secretary MCADOO'S apportionment of Treasury certificates among all banks was too good an idea to be abandoned so easily. In all the United States only three districts did their duty, and New York led them all. The call to the colors was met by all other districts in a manner officially declared to be "distinctly disappointing." It seems, therefore, like a reward to the slackers when the interest rate is raised. That is taken as an indication that the Treasury will raise the rate on all the bonds which must be issued, and thereby automatically upon the six billions already issued which have conversion rights. The Secretary is, perhaps, too lenient to the bank slackers and at the cost of the taxpayers. Why not protect the taxpayers and punish the slackers? It was very well to name for praise the districts which led the list. Why not name for the punishment of public opinion the districts which made poor response to the first appeal, or at least give fair notice that they would be named if there was a repetition of their fault? This is the sort of conscription of capital for which there is little distaste or dispraise.

There is no better way of getting funds for the Government than through the banks. It is true that the funds thus secured will be taken from the use of general borrowers, and that, too, is desirable only in less degree. Government and trade can't both have the same money. If one gets it the other must lose it. There is no use of money more essential than Government use, and the taking of funds for Government use is the best manner of limiting the use of the money for nonessentials. The taking of funds for the Treasury will raise the rate of interest to general borrowers, and that is a process of natural selection of the borrowers who ought to be served by the banks. It would substitute competition between general borrowers for competition between trade and Government.

The banks ought to be the last to object to the raising of interest rates on the run of their business. It would be such compensation for their cheap accommodation to Government that it may be supposed their average of earnings would rise, while the cost to the Treasury would fall. The rate on these certificates is a commercial rate, not an investment rate. There should be no fair inference that because the rate on ninety-day money was raised by the Treasury therefore the Treasury would raise the rate on twenty-year money. Secretary McADOO would do well to recapture the trench which he abandoned upon a false alarm. There is no reason yet to suppose that the banks are deficient in either financial sense or in financial patriotism. It is too early yet to admit that there are not billions of money which will serve with the colors for less than going wages. Behind every lad who risks his life for all of us there are many who will be proud and glad to enlist their funds in support of the men in the trenches and behind the guns.

As the enlistment of the national soldiers runs up the enlistment of the national wealth will run up even faster, if the appeal is put on moral grounds, like the President's appeal to American labor and his appeal to the world in the cause of democracy. It is premature to admit that our wealth is mercenary in such a cause. Wealth must have its rations if it is to live to fight, but it is demoralizing to muscle to have one set of rations for muscle and another for money. Let Secretary McADOO show some of the stiffness of the President before he surrenders ground so well taken. Wall Street would applaud an assault on the financial slackers of the interior, where the money is congested and put to the use of usurers rather than of the defenders of democracy.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

Germany's new peace terms to Russia involve the surrender of still more territory, the disbandment of Russia's army, and the conduct of her trade under the direction of Germany. Consider the nature of these terms for a moment. What is there left of sovereignty, independence, or even nationality for Russia. She must divest herself of troops, lands, and the control of her own trade. When a nation has done this, how much is there left of it?

The consequences must be faced. Russia is gone; she is dead, wiped out. The great empire which for two centuries has filled the imagination of statesmen, towering there in the north with a hugeness which they mistook for menace, is obliterated as completely as was her little brother, Serbia. More completely; for Serbia's destruction was only military, morally she is not destroyed at all, and her future has hope in it. But Russia was first corrupted, then disintegrated; and the military aspect of her disappearance is the least important of all.

Germany also assumes in these new peace terms the position of guardian of Finland and the Ukraine. Her intentions with regard to these countries have not been formally developed, but are not in the least doubt. When she has taken them over, in addition to the vast stretch of territory she has cut off Russia's western border, she will have virtually conquered all of Russia; for she will have the head, the heart, and the lungs. It will be all of Russia that she can assimilate for the present, but by no means all that she will expect ultimately to get. Having the head, the heart, and the lungs, she will expect to take at her leisure, during the next generation or two, such slices of what remain as she may feel the desire to assimilate. While this process is going on she will dominate the whole of Russia, that part which she has not annexed as well as that part she has annexed, from the Baltic Sea to Manchuria.

This vast accretion of power makes her far more formidable than she was in 1914, when she invaded Belgium, and far more formidable than she has been at any time since. If the war ends leaving her in possession of this great empire, which under her management will become what the old inefficient Russia never really was—a menace to the peace of the world—then the democracies will live under the shadow of a danger far greater than that under which they lived unknowingly while she made her preparations to assail them in the years before 1914.

MR. GOMPERS'S ANSWER.

Whatever success Germany may have in tempting weak-kneed labor men from other countries into the road down which Russia has passed to death, she will have no success with American labor. "This is labor's war," said the Executive Committee of the American Federation a week ago; and now SAMUEL GOMPERS makes even plainer where American labor stands by his sturdy and patriotic answer to the German tempter.

Germany is evidently delighted with her success in seducing the Russian workingman into fraternization, conference, and destruction, and imagines that she can score a similar success in other countries. Whether she can in some of the allied nations or not, she cannot in this country. The American workingman is not merely patriotic, but intelligent. SAMUEL GOMPERS, speaking for him, answers the Kaiser's hired man in Berlin and the Kaiser's dupes in England that American workingmen will participate in any conference that has for its object the speeding up of the war and the defeat of Germany, but will not sit down with German and Austrian delegates until German and Austrian soldiers have left the soil of France, Belgium, and Serbia.

American patriotism in overalls differs from Russian patriotism in blouses in that it has intelligence. The Russian workingman did not intend to destroy his country and become the serf of a military and capitalistic autocracy. He did exactly those things because he did not know any better. The German proposal to get the workingmen of the allied countries into a peace conference proceeds on the assumption that workingmen everywhere have as limited intelligence as the Russian workingmen. So far as America is concerned, the Germans are mistaken; they cannot wheedle our workingmen into a new Brest-Litovsk.

AGREEMENTS WITH NEUTRALS.

An agreement has at last been reached with Norway as to the terms of a trade compact which will soon be added to those recently negotiated with Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, and Spain. A week ago Norway had accepted nearly all of the conditions proposed by the War Trade Board, but insisted upon being allowed to export certain raw materials of munitions to Germany. Our dispatches showed, however, that she had consented to withhold nickel, antimony, bismuth, manganese, mica, and tin. Germany has relied upon Norwegian producers for nickel used in making torpedoes. Probably Norway has now yielded with respect to some, if not all, of the other metals named in the original conditions, or has undertaken to reduce the quantities sold. She is to receive 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and rice, with specified quantities of meat, cotton, wool, sugar, oils, lead, and other commodities. In return, it is promised that no part of the imports, nor any domestic products replaced by them, shall go to the Central Powers directly or through other neutral countries; that our enemies shall receive nothing manufactured with the aid of machinery, oil, or other auxiliaries imported from us, nor any food except 28,000 tons of fish in a year. This is a reduction from the 48,000 tons specified in the original terms. And the "far predominant part" of the country's export surplus will be shipped to the United States and the Allies.

While the new trade agreements with European neutrals do not entirely prevent the exportation of food from them to the Central Powers, they greatly reduce the quantities that can thus be sold. It may be that Germany and Austria will receive not more than one-tenth as much as they have been drawing from these sources. The gates are almost closed also for munition raw material. And we, as well as our partners in the war, gain the use of many ships by the compacts with Holland and Sweden. At the same time, ships are saved by the agreement with Spain, because army supplies which otherwise must be carried across the Atlantic will go from that country to the battle front in France. It is now known that the Allies have similar agreements with Spain. As the Germans have sunk another Spanish ship, the Maria Caspio, on her way to New York, the Madrid Government will be inclined to hasten execution of its new trade contracts. Several of the Dutch ships will bring from Argentina the wheat so greatly needed in England and France. By its good work in all the compacts the War Trade Board has cut down Germany's supply of essential products and promoted distribution of food for the support of the Allies.

SECRETARY DANIELS TODAY.

The presence of Secretary of the Navy JOSEPHUS DANIELS in the reviewing stand as 10,000 soldiers marched by on Friday, as the Government's representative at the parade, was fitting. Mr. DANIELS today is recognized as a Cabinet officer who has risen to a great emergency by preparing the navy for war. There has not been a reflection on the sea service since a state of war with Germany was declared, not even a suspicion of incompetence.

Secretary DANIELS has claimed unprecedented achievements for the Navy Department, but not one of them has been challenged. When he says that the complement of ships has risen to 1,000, including auxiliaries, submarine chasers, and patrol boats; that the sailors are equipped to the last button; that of guns and ammunition there is no lack, but a surplus; that destroyers are going into the water in record time, and that Admiral SIMS is doing great service with his flotilla in the "barred zone," there are people who ask: "Is this the "JOSEPHUS DANIELS whom everybody "was abusing two years ago for "naval deficiencies, and for not seeing the shadow of war that was "cast far over the Atlantic, coming "nearer every day?"

There was a transformation, it is true. But the fact is that Mr. DANIELS was much underrated by his critics. Personal peculiarities, an unconventional way of saying and doing things, a certain crudeness of view sometimes, were magnified to his discredit. At heart he was sound, and his devotion to principle and duty was demonstrated. Perhaps he did not have vision, but he had common sense. It turned out that he had that supreme, and by no means common, gift of knowing the value of his advisers and trusting them. Also Secretary DANIELS realized his own limitations, and was well aware that his knowledge of naval matters left a good deal to be desired. Anybody who takes the trouble to read the Secretary's annual reports in 1914 and the succeeding years will see that he was growing into an able and responsible head of the navy. Anybody who reviews the careers of his lieutenants must conclude that he selected dependable and accomplished men and gave them a free hand.

Mr. DANIELS is now known to be one of the most competent members of the Cabinet. He was once rated as an unpopular Secretary by the service. Naval officers no longer talk about his temperamental unfitness for the post and smile at his hobbies, nor berate him for meddling with the morals of the navy. He has won favor in all ranks. He has become a fighting Secretary, which is to say that he has become popular.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

American Labor Articulate.

There would be no originality in writing that SAMUEL GOMPERS "spoke with no uncertain sound" at the loyalty mass meeting held in the Lexington Theatre the evening of Washington's Birthday. The phrase is good, however—else would it not be so familiar—and in this particular instance it has the truth it frequently lacks, and truth is an even larger merit than the strong alliterative element to which the phrase presumably owes more than a little of its popularity.

And we do hear, nowadays, so many sounds that are not certain—so many made with a cautious regard lest they be heard too far of be too clearly understood by people whose resentment will or may be in some way dangerous or unprofitable. Mr. GOMPERS was not cautious. Without a single qualification, he told exactly who it was that had done what in Russia. Then, mindful, perhaps, of what used to be said about denouncing the Mormons and other distant objects of reprehension, he turned his oratorical machine-gun on "the radical gang" right here at home.

"If they could have their way," he said, "you would find the people of the United States in the same position as the people in Russia." That is a hard, cold fact. There are such "radicals," and more than a few. Some of them are of the sort that regret their present inability to share the opportunity for looting and slaughter that fate—with a lot of help from the Czar—has given to the Bolshevist masses. To kill, and especially to plunder, those whom they call the "bourgeoisie" is the height of their aspiration, the substance of their political economy. Others see in Bolshevism only two or three high-pitched platitudes concerning liberty and the poor, and, for the sake of what LENINE and TROTZKY say, are blind to their crimes and the effects of their crimes in Russia and out of it.

The former class is the more hateful, the latter the more despicable, and Mr. GOMPERS, lumping them together in a common condemnation, proclaimed for himself and the part of American labor for which he speaks the abandonment of all pacifist illusions, the willingness to make any sacrifices necessary for the winning of a righteous war—the war which the United States and its allies are fighting. There is no uncertain sound about that—it rings clear and high and pure.

Inconsistency a Jewel This Time.

Almost any mistake, if made with good intentions, can be forgiven when those who make it admit their blunder and take effective measures to prevent its repetition. To forget is not so easy, but fortunately it is not necessary to forgiveness, and as a matter of fact it would not be wise. It will be with no hard feelings, therefore, that we shall remember the grievous error committed last Summer and Fall by our estimable conservator of coal and his subordinates when they told us not to lay in our usual supplies of fuel, but to trust to getting it little by little as we needed it through the cold months. To show the accustomed foresight, they said, would be "hoarding," and though the householder couldn't see why, he obediently and virtuously obeyed those who had been put in authority over him, and, with as much confidence as he could pump up, faced the Winter with only a few lonesome tons of coal in his capacious bins.

We all know the results. Too late authority saw that it wouldn't do to let the householder freeze to death, and, to save him from that sorry fate, it was necessary to meet his desperate demand at the very most inconvenient season of the year. That involved the skimping or the suspending of no small part of the country's industries, and the emergency was tided over at an appalling expense.

Now, just what was called "hoarding" is emphatically advised! The householder is asked—no, commanded—to give his order at once for all the coal he will need next Winter. By so doing, he is informed, he will enable the mining and transportation companies and his own retail dealer to spread over as much of the warm season as may be convenient the work that is so hard to do in Winter—the work which, when done in Winter, means dangerous interference with other enormously important tasks of mining and transportation that cannot be performed at any other time.

This amended advice is entirely sensible. Nobody will suffer in Winter because of a Summer filling of bins—not even those who have no bins to fill.

He Errs on Every Hypothesis.

Strange, and more than strange, are the words in which Governor PHILIPP of Wisconsin yields to the State Legislature in the matter of appointing a successor to Senator HUSTING and accepts the alternative of ordering a special election to be held April 2. "I am firmly of the opinion," he writes, "that the best interests of the people of Wisconsin demand that we shall not now call a special election to fill the vacancy." Then he gives the reason why he held—and evidently still holds—that opinion: "I did not wish a mistake to be made by the selection of a successor who would embarrass the National Administration or place the people of the State in a false light before the country and the soldiers and sailors from this State."

In other words, the Governor expresses, not at all obscurely, the fear that if the people have a chance to ballot for United States Senator now they will elect a man who will antagonize the execution of the country's deliberately adopted policies.

His anxiety on that score is comprehensible. It is even commendable, in a way. But, no matter whom the people of Wisconsin elect Senator—no matter if he be the most bold and bitter pro-German to be found within the State's borders—neither it nor they will be "placed in a false light" before anybody. On the contrary, should they commit that almost unimaginable crime, they would be placed in just the right light, and the country would be the safer, knowing them for what they were.

That Governor PHILIPP does not see this is almost enough, though not quite, to arouse the suspicion that what he really fears is the election of a real American, with the consequent angering of a considerable class of Wisconsin voters—voters to whose animosity he is not himself, as a politician and office seeker, entirely indifferent. The injustice of this suspicion is made probable by the Governor's announced desire to appoint Representative LENROOT to the vacant place, but he should be more careful not to make it what is called "colorable."

FROZEN FOOTPRINTS.

A dream I have had of an unknown road,
Rugged with frost where mire has been,
And the frozen tracks of travelers showed,
Where never a traveler now was seen.

Tracks of the shodden foot and the bare,
Tracks of the burdened beast, beside;
And some led off, one knew not where,
Into the circling desert wide.

A winterly wind around me beat,
As I painingly strove to pick my way;
For cruelly sharp were the prints of those feet,
Intaglio-cut in the stiff, white clay.

. . . . . .

Always I wake ere the mystery clears,
And I ask if those tracks in the frozen ground
Are those of all Life, through the serried years . . .
And shall ours as cruel-sharp be found?

EDITH M. THOMAS.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS.

A Proposal to Organize an Army in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The latest developments in Russia with the ruthless Teutonic invasion and the calling of the councils and soviets for an armed resistance to the end against the invader opens a new possibility on the Russian frontier. It is most likely that the last move of the Germans will prove to be a stimulus for regeneration of the Russian resistance. It is time now for the Allies and Russians to see what can be done to sustain the probable reawakening of the fighting spirit in Russians. Among other things, I believe, a thing that may have far-reaching results is the organization of a volunteer army of Russians in this country.

An army constituted of men who have seen the shortcomings of the new Russian régime in its relation to the Teutons, an army of men who will sacrifice life and limb for the future of Russia, may be a stabilizing link in the fight that Russia will put up before the invader. Now that Russia seems disorganized and apathetic, the installation of a new spirit of sacrifice will lift the morale of her fighting men.

Some people will object that there may be German spies and traitors among the men that will go back with that army. However the case may be the good cause will not be foiled by these few degenerates, and we shall weed them out when their purposes are recognized.

We Russians, to whom the future of our fatherland is dearer than our flesh—we appeal to the broad-minded Americans to help us in organizing an army of Russians and sending them to Russia.

In this world's catastrophe what will the expenses of such an undertaking amount to? BORIS ARONOVITCH.

New York, Feb. 23, 1918.

WARTIME SHORTCOMINGS.

A Further Contribution to Criticisms of Columbia Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles Towson in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES charges Professor Henry Bedinger Mitchell with being "not only inaccurate but grossly unfair" in his report of Mr. Towson's address at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association on the evening of Feb. 19. Mr. Towson supports this charge by quoting a six-line paragraph from his opening remarks, in which he stated that "all our resources and powers of wealth, body, mind, and spirit are pledged to victory," and says: "I assume that Mr. Mitchell meant to be both accurate and fair, but his statement that I did not refer to winning the war is inaccurate."

As a matter of fact, Professor Mitchell's letter contains no such statement. On the contrary, he wrote that Mr. Towson "referred very briefly to the war at the beginning and end of his address, allowing us to infer that it will be won, but why it is necessary to win it, or of how, or by whom it is to be won he said nothing." Thus it would appear that Mr. Towson is at pains to deny a charge which Professor Mitchell did not make, but says nothing about the charge which he does make, namely, that the speaker failed to bring the industrial problems which he discussed into any vital relation to the winning of the war.

The writer cannot more sincerely express his conviction, which he shares with a number of his colleagues who attended the meetings, that Professor Mitchell's report of the three addresses is accurate as to facts and temperate in presentation, than by stating that immediately upon the conclusion of Dr. Speer's address at the first one of these meetings he wired to Dr. John Douglas Adam, the speaker of the third evening, as follows: "Dr. Speer devoted half of address before great Columbia audience to muck-raking America. Grievously unfortunate impression. Hope you will counter strongly." That he did so there can be no question.

Countless admirers of the splendid patriotic service that is now being rendered by the Young Men's Christian Association will rejoice because of its prompt and emphatic repudiation of the spirit which inspired the address of Dr. Speer. In eliciting this unequivocal disclaimer, Professor Mitchell's letter has achieved at least one important result, which, I believe, he aimed to bring about. The Y. M. C. A. is too valuable an organization to allow any general suspicion of half-heartedness in the war to rest upon it by reason of the mistake in judgment of an occasional speaker who may represent it.

No thinking person acquainted with Dr. Speer's past record and present activities would accuse him of intentionally aiding Germany. But this does not alter the fact, to which every unprejudiced listener in that great audience will bear witness, that his unqualified and violent impeachment of the United States on the score of the very evils which we see written so large and hideous in Belgium and Northern France had a morally depressing and weakening effect on his audience. The progressive epithets, "contemptible," "more contemptible," "most contemptible of all," were reserved for alleged American shortcomings, while not a single word of encouragement was said to those who are preparing to sacrifice their lives in order that those evils which he enumerated may be abolished from the earth forever. And just in the measure in which Dr. Speer's words had the effect, even though unintentional, of cutting the nerve of our moral indignation in that measure he cannot escape the charge of having lowered our morale.

W. A. BRAUN.

New York, Feb. 24, 1918.

The Prussian System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Prussians seem to think that they are a nation of philosophers, and the only enlightened and the only liberty-loving race on the earth. They are mistaken; in reality Prussia is a nation of serfs and vassals. The iron military system of Prussia is but a monstrous engine in the hands of the Kaiser to subjugate the nation to his will, and to reduce his subjects to the abject condition of serfs; and even the nobles are vassals, that is, serfs of a higher order. The Kaiser alone shall will, and the Kaiser alone has the right to will.

Forty-eight years ago Bismarck, in alluding to the proposed annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, said:

> The French, accustomed to be the plaything of political adventurers, cannot understand our respect for the monarchy. In our country there is no sovereign will but that of the King. . . . I am only the instrument of his political will, as the Generals are the instruments of his military will. When his Majesty expresses a wish, it is my duty to propose the means of realizing it, and it is my glory sometimes to succeed in this task. At this moment, however, my actions are absolutely subordinate to those of the military leaders, who are not always of my opinion.

In this interview Bismarck advertised to the world that he was a vassal, and that it was his glory and his privilege to be such. Bismarck spoke not for himself, but for all his fellows. The Prussian system has not changed. Are not we sufficiently justified, then, in describing the Kaiser's subjects as serfs and vassals?

THOMAS J. McGINNIS.

Westbury, N. Y., Feb. 24.

OFFICERS' PAY IN WAR TIME.

The Case in Favor of the Change to Make Allowances for Quarters to Men in the Field.

By GEORGE HEWITT MYERS,
Secretary of the Army League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is indeed a source of gratification to those who have taken an interest in the affairs of the army for years to read the interesting and illuminating discussion of the commutation question which appeared in a recent Sunday issue.

There is just one suggestion which I beg leave to make relative to your article. You state: "It has never been officially acknowledged that the provision of quarters is part of an officer's pay." The War Department is somewhat hazy on the subject, but the Treasury Department has decided that this allowance is part of an officer's pay. This is set forth in a Treasury Department decision in which it is stated that—

"Commutation of quarters is subject to taxation and shall be returned as income," and

"When quarters are furnished in kind or of a less number of rooms than the numbers allowed by law the money equivalent only of the number of rooms actually assigned shall be returned as income. When quarters are furnished in kind of a greater number of rooms than the number allowed by law, it is to be assumed that the excess number is assigned for the convenience of the Government, and the money equivalent only of the number of rooms allowed by law shall be returned as income." (Treasury decision 2090, Dec. 14, 1914.)

Aside from the injustice to the officers who will be called upon to bear the burden of the war and will be nearest the firing line, there is a question of national policy involved in the measures pending before Congress.

Very wisely the United States has fixed a higher rate of pay for its army officers than that of the European armies. Aside from the higher standards of living in the United States it is in keeping with democratic government to pay higher salaries for officers. In the European countries before the war an army officer was not expected to live on his pay. He was supposed to have some other source of income. Commissions in the army were only for men of means, according to the old order of things. The pay for army officers has been fixed at a higher rate so that poor boys could afford to educate themselves for commissions. It is for this purpose that the Government maintains the West Point Military Academy.

Looking at the army from a cold business standpoint it is evident that the Government should offer greater inducements in the way of pay and promotions to those who serve in the field and on the firing line. Instead of pursuing this policy the War Department is actually penalizing officers for serving with troops. Under its construction of existing law the War Department has made a reduction of about 25 per cent. in the pay of the fighting officers of the army. You are doing a real service to the country in supporting the effort that is being made to restore the pay of army officers to at least the peace basis of the regular army.

The restoration of this allowance to officers serving in the field is imperative at this time on account of the high cost of living and the expenses of the equipment required by War Department orders. A conservative estimate of the cost of the uniform and equipment required by a recent order issued by General Pershing is $667.11. This estimate is based upon Government prices, and just at present the Government is not able to furnish uniform and equipment for officers. I know of instances where officers have spent as much as $800 or $900 in securing equipment for service in France. With a Second Lieutenant receiving a monthly pay of $141.67 it is apparent that he will be required to serve from six to seven months without pay if he has no other source of income or a bank account when he enters the service.

When you are asking for the passage of this legislation it should be borne in mind that almost 80 per cent. of the officers in the field are Captains and Lieutenants. To my personal knowledge there are very few of them who are compelled to depend upon their army pay who are not in debt. Under such conditions it appears to me that the legislation now pending in the Senate and House, which would restore this allowance to officers with dependents, should be passed without delay. All officers in the field should have it, and married officers must if they are to depend entirely upon their pay.

GEORGE HEWITT MYERS,
Secretary Army League of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1918.

ALSACE AND AUTONOMY.

Professor Hocking Replies to Some of the Objections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent letters on the question of temporary autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine bring into clear light the principles at stake, notably the clear and considerate letter of Clement Rueff dated Feb. 17. The reasons which he urges against temporary autonomy are strong ones. If I may still suggest one or two considerations on the other side it is not because I have any parti pris in the matter, but rather because, recognizing the existence, and perhaps being a typical instance, of a large group described by Mr. Rueff as "well-meaning but misinformed Americans," it is certainly worth while to bring out all the evidence necessary for a right judgment of the case.

First, as to the impracticability of temporary autonomy. In order to show that there can be no such thing as fair competition between France and Germany in an autonomous Alsace-Lorraine, Mr. Rueff reminds us of the methods used by Germany, the unscrupulous diplomacy of deceit and misrepresentation and crime gradually uncovered in this country and in other countries; methods which, as he justly says, France would perish rather than use. These are the methods which, if our war has any success, must be and will be banished from diplomatic tradition; and while the corrupt diplomatist can hardly be abolished while human nature remains the same, the best antidote for his game is the general knowledge that it is being played. The German methods have worked best in countries like our own, where they have hardly been suspected and but slowly believed. In Alsace-Lorraine, which has had every reason to know the complete measure of Prussian infamy, intrigue would have none of the advantage of taking a people off its guard; indeed, it would have no opportunity that would not be open to it as part of France. In the creation of new commercial connections an Alsace-Lorraine freed from German tyranny would naturally give France every preference which could be suggested by clear-sighted interests combined with affection. I am hardly convinced, therefore, that the reasons given are sufficient to prove autonomy impracticable or unfair to French interests.

Second, as to the reason for proposing a period of autonomy. Mr. Rueff says that he fails to understand why a plebiscite should be called for either now or later. To my former colleague, R. L. S. of New Haven, it seems extraordinary or even "staggering" to suggest that the provinces torn by violence from their mother country should have "plenty of time to decide for themselves" their political future. I understand both writers to assume that if a fair plebiscite could now be taken there would be an overwhelming choice to return to union with France; and that this is sufficient reason for not taking one. My own supposition was that there had been so large an infiltration of Germans in the last fifty years that the result of any present or early plebiscite would be highly uncertain, and highly unfair to the dispersed rightful inhabitants, and that this is the main reason for not accepting the decision of a plebiscite at the close of the war. The latter reason seems to me valid, the former invalid.

A plebiscite which expresses the temporary opinion of a population, or the opinion of a temporary population, is worse than useless; a plebiscite in which the question is unfairly put (as by mentioning only two alternatives, when there are three or more) is worse than useless; a plebiscite taken under partisan pressure is worse than useless. And no form of vote-taking has been devised which with absolute assurance can be held to express the permanent will of a people. But the fact remains that if the will of any people is overwhelmingly clear, a popular vote taken under fair conditions could hardly fail to tell the truth. And the advantage of such an expression of opinion can hardly be obscure to Mr. Rueff. I have in mind one advantage which seems to me decisive—it would silence all actual and possible critics of France. This is the interest I have in the matter.

There is another advantage in a period of autonomy which is worth considering, arising from the unquestionably great difficulties in dealing with the unjustly acquired German interests. If France has to manage these adjustments the moral and political burden of making them will fall upon France; whereas, if they are made by the provinces themselves they will be likely to provoke far less recrimination and animosity among interested powers. France, and all allied nations, have two aims in regard to Alsace-Lorraine—justice and the future peace of Europe. If justice can take a form more conducive to peace than another form there is no question which form France would prefer.

But the main problem is that of justice itself. The crime of 1871 demands that Alsace-Lorraine be removed from the clutches of Germany. It is not clear that that crime can now be righted by an immediate union with France. For as in every historic crime there is much which no compensation can restore. When this is the case we are compelled to consider what is now the best thing to do, the ideal having been rendered impossible. The case of France is only weakened—and I am glad to see that Mr. Rueff affirms the general principle—by regarding any province as a bit of property which can be bought or sold, stolen and returned. Not in the sense of property has any province, populated by human beings, ever belonged to any State. The ethics which disposes of the question of Alsace-Lorraine on the simple plea of returning stolen goods is the ethics of slavery, of the Dred Scott case. The reasons of France are far deeper and juster and more humane than that. France demands the return of these provinces because the "rightful inhabitants"—not the actual inhabitants—wish to belong to France. If it is true, as Mr. Rueff says, that hundreds of thousands of exiles "would not think of giving up their new homes" (certainly not for participating in a plebiscite, but) for living in their own land, when it has been freed forever from servitude to junkerdom, the case of France, so far as it is based on the crime of 1871, is much weakened; it must look to the free judgment of other "rightful inhabitants" for its sanction. France has absolutely no interest in governing a population in any considerable degree unwilling. It has every interest in receiving the allegiance of Alsace-Lorraine as their free act. And I, for one, have little doubt that within a very short period that free act of allegiance could be made practically unanimous, at least for by far the greater part of the territory concerned.

We hear much of the superior disinterestedness of the United States in entering this war. Why is the disinterestedness of the United States supposed by anybody to be superior to that of France? Because France is acting in evident self-defense? So is the United States acting in self-defense, and we should both see and admit it. Because France demands the return of Alsace-Lorraine? No; for the claim is based on justice, and upon a desire that the war-making resources of these provinces shall not be at the mercy of the conscienceless war makers of Europe. The reason is, I think, that the demand for Alsace-Lorraine is stated in the form of a dogma, an ultimatum. At this point, I believe, France can well afford to be generous—I do not say to Germany—but to the scruples upon which the new world-order must be founded, the scruples of "well-meaning but misinformed" men the world over. What I plead for is that the disinterestedness of the noble spirit of France shall shine out beyond all possible cavil.

W. E. HOCKING.

Harvard University, Feb. 20, 1918.

Norway's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With sincere regret I read a letter in today's TIMES headed "Food Negotiations with Norway." I hope that not many Americans agree with the writer's point of view. The Government of the country upon which every other single country's fate in the whole world now depends must be wholly relied upon.

I presume that one of the reasons, and perhaps the only one, for which Norway sends certain materials to Germany is because she is compelled to do it, or she will be dragged into the war. How would it be if Norway was totally ruined? As an ally she would claim everything from America, and that would perhaps be more difficult to give. Now Norway keeps up a large merchant marine, equipped with the best of sailors, and sends to the Allies all she can procure of such needed stuff as minerals, lumber, &c. Norwegian ships run to and from allied countries, bringing over supplies. You never hear that these neutral sailors refuse to go in those dangerous waters. They do not even complain, although they know what may happen, if not this time, the next time. Their ships are being sunk very fast, more than 700 Norwegian ships, according to the Norwegian Foreign Minister's statement a week ago, and presumably several thousand sailors. The sailors are drowned. What about the wives, mothers, and children at home? Shall we say, in the name of common sense, let them starve?

S. CLAUSEN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1918.

DR. ELIOT WANTS A LASTING ALLIANCE

Suggests That America and the Entente Lay Down Conditions of Peace and for the Future.

EVERYTHING TO BE PUBLIC

Difficult Questions of Races and Boundaries to be Worked Out While Pressing the War.

BACKED BY UNITED ARMS

Large Military and Naval Forces Required, Hence Need of a New Army System for United States.

By Dr. CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

During the last two months the discussion of terms of peace has been rife, although it has been conducted under very unfavorable conditions, due to the Russian chaos, and the great military successes of the Central Powers since last Summer. The general result seems to be that the peace terms of the two opposing parties to the war have been made somewhat clearer and more specific, but that no common ground for promising official negotiations has yet been found. As was inevitable in the present military and naval situation, each party rejects the proposals of the other, and each is taking soundings and manoeuvring for position.

President Wilson's program of Jan. 8 in fourteen articles is the clearest and most comprehensive statement of peace terms yet issued, and the two paragraphs in the address about the Russian people are highly original, suggestive and hopeful. The German terms, whether those of late December or late January, are without value, except as their strong insistence on the return of the German colonies clarifies the situation. That insistence might well have brought out from the Entente Allies a plain statement that the colonies will not be returned, but no such statement has appeared on the part of Great Britain, France or Italy. President Wilson's fifth article—perhaps out of consideration for the Allies—deals with that matter in general terms, from which no practical conclusion can be drawn. Premier Lloyd George's latest terms of peace make but one positive statement with regard to the German colonies, namely, that they "are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies." Now, it is incredible that Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and Japan will ever be willing that the German colonies be disposed of in that fashion. Moreover, if the keeping of the peace of the world, when the present war ends, is to be committed, as is most probable, to that group of powerful free nations which is gradually learning by experience to co-operate in the conduct of the war and in the financial, industrial and commercial operations which support war, their task will be vastly harder if the German Empire is to be free to establish fortified ports and great depots of military and naval supplies in her former colonies, which were well distributed on all the oceans.

President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George agree that extensive changes of national boundaries should be made in Europe, the more serious of these readjustments relating to France, Italy, Poland, and the Balkan States. These rearrangements apparently require Germany to give up all the great areas she has conquered since Aug. 4, 1914, as well as to return Alsace-Lorraine to France. Obviously, Germany will resign these conquests only when she is convinced that she cannot hold and use them against the will of their inhabitants, and against the fixed purpose of the nations now arrayed against her in war; and she will not arrive at this conviction until she sees that international forces have been set up, competent, first, to maintain indefinitely an effective blockade by sea against her and on land to drive her armies slowly but surely out of France and Belgium; and, secondly, to prevent her from resuming, after a period of recuperation, her centuries-old policy of national extension and enrichment by force of arms. The problem of a satisfactory peace lies just here—how to bring Germany to that conviction.

To this end two immediate measures are indispensable: The first is thorough co-operation of the principal democracies in carrying on the war uninterruptedly and ardently, not with the expectation of anything like what used to be called a decisive victory, or of "bringing Germany to her knees," but to maintain the blockade, defeat the German submarines, and gradually force the Teutonic armies out of France, Belgium, and Alsace-Lorraine. This thorough co-operation requires the complete pooling of all the resources of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy as respects money, men, foods, fuels, and munitions of war. Great progress has been made in this direction, especially since the United States declared war on Germany; but much still remains to be done. The second indispensable measure is the planning and making of an offensive and defensive alliance of the principal Entente Allies and the United States, in order to secure a prolonged, indeed, an unlimited co-operation between those powers, first, to maintain international forces unquestionably competent to prevent Germany from again violating the peace of the world as she did in 1914, for purposes of conquest, no matter what modifications may be made in the German form of government or what allies Germany might conceivably secure for such an enterprise, and also to maintain whatever unification—brought about during the war—of their financial, industrial, and commercial policies would contribute to the prime object in view—the preservation of a durable peace.

The common use of their various resources by the United States and the principal Entente Allies during the war may be said to have been already agreed upon and put into practice; but the continuation of this common use when the present war ceases has not been agreed upon. Moreover, no plan has yet been made for the constituting and maintaining of the international forces which Germany must be convinced, before she will surrender her recent conquests, are competent to restrain her in the future.

Serious, though not insuperable, difficulties lie in the way of achieving the treaty which will bind the allied democracies to continuance of co-operation after the war. It is of the utmost importance to undertake at once the removal of these difficulties and the consummation of the indispensable alliance. The first difficulty to be overcome is the absence of any agreement among the principal powers now contending against Germany as to the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory peace.

They have publicly agreed with each other to make no separate peace; but they have arrived at no understanding among themselves, unless a secret understanding, as to the final terms of settlement which will secure a peace likely to be durable, and, therefore, to be worth to civilization what the war will cost. The nations now at war with Germany are far from agreeing that "there shall be no private international understandings of any kind," which is the first article in President Wilson's program. All the European and Asiatic nations now at war have been in the habit of entering into secret international understandings and contracts. It is only in the United States that no treaty is valid until it has been publicly discussed and sanctioned by an elected legislative body. How many of the Entente Allies will agree to President Wilson's statement—"diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view"? The very word "entente" recalls the fact that this all-important alliance was based on an unpublished "understanding."

President Wilson proposes that there be established "an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." In June, 1916, an economic conference of the allied Governments was held in Paris, at which the French Minister of Commerce presided, and the following resolution was one of ten adopted and commended to the allied Governments: "In order to defend their commerce and industry and their agriculture and navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period of time during which commerce with the enemy powers will be submitted to special treatment, and goods originating from their countries will be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special régime of an effective character. The Allies will determine by agreement, through diplomatic channels, the special conditions to be imposed during the above-mentioned period on the ships of enemy powers." Is the United States to join in the economic war which this resolution declares? At this moment a proposition is said to have been submitted to the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America which threatens Germany with an economic boycott unless she adopt some form of free government.

President Wilson asks for adequate guarantees that national armaments shall be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety. He seems to contemplate a guarantee from Germany on that subject; and Germany has made some vague suggestions about proportional reduction of armaments. But is it possible to reduce armaments, proportionally or otherwise, before an international commission has been established under competent direction, unquestionably capable through the armies and navies it wields of preventing Germany, with any possible allies, from again disturbing the peace of the world? The tragic experiences of the rest of the world with the Teutonic empires since July, 1914, teach that no reliance can be placed on any treaty made with Germany or any pledge given by Germany or Austria-Hungary, even if the form of government of these great nations should be liberalized. Nothing but the actual presence of a very strong international force, unquestionably competent to keep peace in the world, will justify any nation, large or small, in reducing its armament. The only hope of being able to procure any reduction of armaments in Europe or America within a reasonable number of years lies in the firm establishment of an international army and an international navy, directed by an international commission, and always ready for active duty. Progress is being made by all the democracies toward the creation of those effective forces, but much remains to be done. Thus, for example, under existing legislation the United States will have no army and no navy at the close of the war, because all enlistments are for the war; and it is still doubtful whether either Congress or the Administration is prepared to set about the creation of a permanent democratic American army like the Swiss. The act of May 18, 1917, is entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States." The last report of the Secretary of War contains the statement that the department is not seeking legislation on universal military training "chiefly for the reason that the formulation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangements consequent on the termination of the present war."

There is a fair amount of agreement among the peoples that are at war with Germany to the effect that a League of Nations for the prevention of war should be created, a permanent court and a Council of Conciliation established, and international law enlarged and improved; but there is no agreement among international jurists as to the sanction which should be provided to secure the execution of international laws. There are many schemes for an international parliament, a society of nations, a federation of States, or high courts for bringing about the substitution of arbitration for war as means of settling international disputes, but none of these imagined organizations will be ready for practical action when the present war suddenly comes to an end. They are distant goals for civilization, not ready means of insurance against the recurrence of a catastrophe like the war of 1914. Of the twenty-five distinguishable schemes of this sort, eight are of the eighteenth century or earlier, seven are of the nineteenth and down to 1914, and ten have been born since the war began. Reflection on the actual condition of the world, which has come about in the presence of all these projects, does not encourage reliance on any of them to secure international peace during the next twenty years.

The American League to Enforce Peace, which has enlisted the support of many American publicists and politicians, is not a league to enforce peace at all, although it is expected to combine all the nations of the world for pacific objects. It is a league to enforce arbitration of an international dispute before either of the two disputants shall resort to war; but though thus limited in scope and intention, and therefore comparatively easy to organize, it is manifestly an organization which will not be ready for use when the war ends. What the world needs very urgently is a combination of a limited number of strong nations—President Wilson says democracies—having common aims on behalf of civilization and some experience in co-operative action, and willing to assume the responsibility of preventing by force war for conquest in any part of the world.

There seems to be a general agreement that some readjustments of national boundaries should result from the war. But on what principle, and with what object? The new boundaries in Europe will inevitably be affected by certain considerations which have not heretofore been seriously taken into account by any concert of Europe or any treaty-making conference. These considerations are, first, the new respect for racial ties, national aspirations, and the consent of the governed in creating independent States, and, secondly, certain new objects in arranging boundaries for States. A natural boundary good for purposes of military defense is no longer the prime object that it was, because a strong military boundary can now be created anywhere—except in a flat region without drainage—with rows of trenches, dugouts, and emplacements for heavy artillery and machine guns, amply provided with railroads and concrete highways leading up to them. At least, old-fashioned sites for old-fashioned forts will not hereafter be the most important considerations in fixing a national boundary. Doubtless mountain ranges, dominating eminences, and natural observation posts will still be highly valued on boundaries between nation and nation, but the rearrangement of national areas in Europe is going to be discussed by the peace conference chiefly on grounds of coal, oil, and ore sites, and of wheat, rye, oat, or corn fields. Rivers used to be regarded as satisfactory boundaries because they offered serious obstacles to invaders. Hereafter the important question about rivers will be what nation or nations shall possess them as heavy-freight highways and sources of canals, water power, and irrigation. As to seaports, the most important question will be, not who shall own them, but who shall have unimpeded access to them, both outward and inward.

What immense difficulties, therefore, will beset the conference which undertakes to delimit the reconstructed Kingdom of Poland, to federate the Balkan States, and to contrive boundaries and protectorates for Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine! Yet President Wilson's address of Jan. 8 gives the world assurance that the American people mean to take an active and worthy part in that conference. The task will, of course, be much more formidable because of the steady resistance, expressed or concealed, of Germany and her allies. To go into any conference to settle this war and prevent such another before the principal Entente Allies and the United States have reached approximately the same views on these matters of new political construction would seem very imprudent. At present their views are by no means accordant. It is a curious speculation how much influence the United States can exert at that council table if all its armies and its navy are already disbanded or disbanding, with no substitutes prepared. Evidently not much.

Here another difficulty presents itself. Of the nations now at war with Germany the United States is the only one which has publicly announced its abandonment of war for conquest. Great Britain has for centuries been in the habit of going to war with backward peoples for enlargement of territory and extension of trade. France for more than two generations has been acquiring territory in North Africa and holding it by force; Italy only a few years ago sent a military expedition to seize Tripoli, and is now claiming islands in the Aegean Sea under a recent understanding with the Entente Allies. Although the former practices of Great Britain in regard to the acquisition of foreign colonies and protectorates have been much ameliorated since the East India Company ceased to exist, one cannot but observe that Great Britain acquired the Island of Cyprus while the Concert of Europe was settling in 1878 what should be the results of the war between Russia and Turkey; that recently she took active part in dividing Persia into two "spheres of influence," one for herself and one for Russia; and that even now Great Britain is strengthening her hold on Egypt and acquiring strong influence over Palestine, not to speak of Arabia and Mesopotamia. A good effect on the German mind toward giving up the objects with which Germany set out on this war, and toward accepting a national and international policy based on justice and a stable peace instead of the policy that might makes right, would probably be produced by a published agreement on the abandonment of war and threat of war for enlargement of territory or extension of trade by all the peoples now resisting the aggressions of Germany.

The making at once of an offensive and defensive alliance of all the powers that are now at war with Germany for objects candidly stated in common terms would tend in the first place to stop the war, and then to secure for the world the solid and durable advantages which President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George have lately set forth. The urgent need of such an alliance cannot be put more forcibly than in the words uttered by President Wilson more than a year ago, (Jan. 22, 1917,) "If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind."

As soon as the Washington Government has succeeded in co-ordinating and unifying all American efforts to equip and supply its armies and its navy, and to put a million men into the fighting and keep that number of men there in full force, it will be in order for the Government to take vigorous part in defining the war aims and peace conditions of all the nations that are opposing Germany, and in publishing them as inspiration to the men who are fighting and suffering for the safety of democracy and as encouragement to all lovers of justice and liberty the world over. Is it not the plain duty of the people of the oldest and strongest democracy in the world to accept the function of making democracy not only safe but dominant—a long-continuing function which cannot be performed without maintaining for many years to come a competent navy and also a competent army?

It is not to be expected that the Entente Allies and the United States should agree on a common statement of their aims in prosecuting the war without a series of compromises which it will take time to formulate and adopt. The experiences of the European nations—whether recognized as such, or suppressed and tortured—within the last century and a half have been so diverse that it is unreasonable to expect their desires and expectations concerning national and international action to be the same. How can the Polish people, who have been deprived of national existence ever since 1792, be expected to be content with a new Poland which does not contain Prussian Poland? France has suffered so terribly that she ought not to be expected to hold out for any terms of peace except the surrender by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine and the evacuation of France and Belgium. Even now the Entente Allies are fearing that helpless Russia will agree to the surrender of Courland and the Gulf of Riga and the partial dismemberment of what was the Russian Empire. It cannot be expected that the other Balkan States should wholly enjoy the separate promises of American support which President Wilson lately sent to the King of Rumania. Obviously, complete co-operation between Great Britain and the United States on war measures for the present, and thorough good-will in all financial, industrial and commercial relations for the future, are not yet achieved. Neither is there any clear understanding between France or Italy on the one hand and the United States or Great Britain on the other in regard to industrial and commercial co-operation after the war. In all the European countries which are now united against Germany many traces of the feudal system survive, which stir in the American people sometimes amusement or scorn, and sometimes wrath. Yet all these diversities of experience and tendency will probably yield to the prime present necessity of creating a trustworthy alliance of free nations to defeat the present policies and practices of the Central Powers, and to secure justice, liberty and peace for the future throughout the larger part of the world, in spite of the military power, faithlessness, and immoral political philosophy of Germany. It is high time that complete harmony of immediate intentions and future hopes should be brought about between the United States and the Entente Allies.

President Wilson's address to Congress on Feb. 11 leaves the way wide open for a series of compromises and adjustments to be made around the ultimate council table. He insists only on four general principles which must be applied in every part of the final settlement; but these principles are so broadly stated that they might conceivably be accepted now by all the belligerents except Germany. Referring to the just settlement of the several problems with which he dealt in his address to Congress on Jan. 8, he says: "I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems, each and all, affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained." Obviously, before they encounter the delegates of the central monarchies about that council table the principal Entente Allies and the United States should agree among themselves as to the mode of settling each particular problem which, in the first instance, they will together advocate. Otherwise, the Central Powers and their allies will have the advantage in the great debate. The representatives of the Justice and Peace Allies will need to have classified beforehand their terms of peace into the primary or essential, which must be accepted by both parties before any useful discussions can begin, and the secondary or modifiable, which are fairly subject to negotiation and compromise. It is not likely that this group of nations would be added to for some years after the close of the war. At least, no nation should be added except on application and with demonstration of purposes common with those of the original group.

Neither in righting the wrongs done in Europe during the past century and a half, nor in securing durable peace in the world of the future, can the United States exercise a strong influence and take its share of sacrifice and responsibility, unless it possesses, and is seen by everybody to possess, a large army and a navy powerful in every sense, both meant to be permanent, efficient in full proportion to the population and resources of the country, and ready for instant service. A well-informed public opinion, philanthropic aspirations, right social ethics, and sound international morality will all contribute to a reorganization of the world on solid foundations of justice and liberty; but old wrongs in Europe cannot be righted now or a durable peace secured at the end of the war, unless the nations which love liberty and mercy, and propose to do justice, maintain strong armed forces always kept in a high state of efficiency. Moral suasion, what the Pope calls the "moral force of right," courts which have no force behind them competent to execute their decisions, and treaties with nations which will violate them on grounds of military necessity or changed conditions, will not produce the desired results. The task of the free nations is to give an effective support now to international justice, the reduction of armaments, and a durable peace, without waiting for truce, armistice, the "end of the war," or the creation of an effective world's legislature.

It is, therefore, a very urgent question how the United States is to provide itself with a permanent army, democratic in its organization, representing all races and all classes in the American Republic, creating no military class and no militaristic spirit in the people, and yet as effective as any army in either the ancient or the modern world. Fortunately, the Swiss Republic has been maintaining for more than fifty years just the kind of army which the United States, and every one of the Entente Allies, including Russia, should hereafter maintain. The Swiss army system does not interfere with education at all, and very slightly with the industries of the country. It secures through the Federal Government an admirable physical training—including the "setting-up" drill and marching—for all children and youth, which is just as good for civil life as for military. It is not costly, because the army is practically unpaid, and the recurrent periods of training are short. It gives every Swiss man some useful practice in disciplined co-operation, the keynote of successful factory and transportation work as well as of modern fighting; and it imparts the elements of personal and community hygiene. The Swiss Army numbers nearly 500,000 men, drawn from a total population of about 4,000,000—a large proportion of trained men, because every able-bodied man between 20 and 45 belongs to it. Every exempted man—no matter for what reason exempted—pays a special annual tax so long as he remains out of the service. There is, however, no military class. With the exception of a few military teachers, scientists, and staff officers, both officers and men in the Swiss Army habitually follow in peace times civil occupations, and are called to the colors only a few days in each of seven out of eleven years after the first year of service. In the first year the period with the colors is less than ninety days, on the average. All officers and non-commissioned officers are selected and promoted for merit proved in the field; and for them special schools of instruction and practice are provided. Having secured for all its young men a long course of judicious physical training, Switzerland gives them no military training in camp and field until the beginning of the twentieth year. At that age almost every Swiss youth has already become a good marksman, because shooting at a mark is the principal national sport, fostered by both the national and the cantonal Governments, but conducted by clubs and associations which are purely voluntary. The skill of eye and hand won in this admirable sport is valuable in many of the Swiss industries as well as in the national army. These items in the Swiss Military Constitution explain the shortness of the periods of training which the Swiss find necessary for making competent soldiers of all their youth after the beginning of the twentieth year. The same principles and methods applied in the United States would produce the same result—a well-trained and completely equipped army of free citizens, always ready for service either at home or abroad. This army would not in the least resemble either the former regular army of the United States or the former militia of the States, either in structure or in manners and customs. Government support of dependents and war insurance would take the place of pay and pensions—a great moral improvement. It would not be a professional army in any sense. It would be thoroughly democratic and a true embodiment of the young manhood of the nation and of the national spirit.

The maintenance of such an army would be a great contribution to public education in the United States. It would contribute to improve and maintain the public health and vigor, and to cultivate in all the young men in the land—of whatever race or station—the sense of obligation to the country and of devotion to its ideals, and would give to every man practice in that disciplined co-operation on which American industrial, commercial, and political life must hereafter rely. It would also develop in all Americans the sense of interdependence among the several States of the Union and among the different nations of the world. It would carry on to younger generations one of the great lessons of the war—that when one member of a large or small community suffers all the other members suffer with it; so that the world will not be safe for any democracy until fellow-feeling and cordial co-operation come to prevail in the great community of democracies.

To adopt the legislation which would give America an army like that of Switzerland is the next duty of Congress; and immediately on the passage of the legislation the registration and physical examination of all the young men in the country who have entered their twentieth or twenty-first year should begin, and all the other methods of recruitment and enlistment should cease. The first levies should begin their training as soon as they can be equipped and provided with instructors, American, French, and British, invalided from the battlefields of Europe; and, if the war is still going on, should continuously reinforce the American expeditionary army and by selection the American Navy. Ultimately it would constitute the American contribution to the international forces held ready to enforce peace. The country would need no other military force, except perhaps a separate volunteer corps for garrison duty in the West Indies, the Panama Zone, and the Philippines. Then all the world would see that the American people intend to redeem all the pledges to the free and the oppressed peoples of Europe which the President of the United States, supported by Congress, has given in their name.

The Government and people of the United States are not expecting the speedy arrival of any sort of millennium, and distrust the men and women who would base present national action on such expectations; but they do expect, as the good result of present sacrifices and sufferings, to take some sure steps on the road toward international justice and peace.

DR. FRANK HARRIS GARDNER.

Lieutenant in Medical Corps Dies as Result of Overwork.

Dr. Frank Harris Gardner, First Lieutenant in the United States Medical Reserve, died at 131 West Seventy-ninth Street yesterday morning of pneumonia as the direct result of overwork and exposure at the Government reservation in Hoboken. Six weeks ago Lieutenant Gardner was transferred to this city from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. While there he had suffered from an attack of bronchial pneumonia, through which he had been nursed by his bride of five months.

Although barely recovered, Lieutenant Gardner threw himself into his duties at Hoboken with no regard to his own physical condition. On Tuesday last his duties were particularly trying, and he kept at his work through practically all the night. On Wednesday morning he fainted in his office, but later refused to go to a hospital, and insisted on being taken to his home.

Lieutenant Gardner, who was 28 years old, was born in Montrose, Penn., where his father, Dr. Edward R. Gardner, is in practice. His brother, Brayton, is a Corporal in the national army. He was graduated from Cornell University in the class of 1912, and from Jefferson Medical College in 1916. On Sept. 22 last he married Miss Lillian Titsworth of Montrose.

A military guard will accompany the body of Lieutenant Gardner to Montrose, where the funeral services will be held.

Dr. Edwin L. Harrington.

Dr. Edwin L. Harrington, former Health Commissioner of Yonkers and ex-President of the Jenkins Medical Society of Westchester County, died early yesterday at his home, 176 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, after a prolonged illness. He was in his sixty-second year. Dr. Harrington was born in Henderson, N. Y., and was graduated from the high school of Watertown, N. Y., before he attended Jefferson Medical College, where he received his medical degree in 1881. He was an active research worker and was the discoverer of the B. B. culture, employed in diseases of the alimentary canal. He is survived by two brothers, Dr. E. F. Harrington and Dr. M. C. Harrington, of Watertown, and a sister. The body was sent to Watertown for burial.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD PEPPER, a retired business man of Irvington, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home in that place. He was 82 years old.

HENRY SEIDEL, a metal dealer of 114 West Twenty-eighth Street, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his home, 331 Chestnut Street, Richmond Hill.

Dr. D. M. KENT, Superintendent of the Burlington district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died of pneumonia at Rutland, Vt., yesterday. He was 55 years old.

GUS BROWN, proprietor of the Old Curiosity Shop at Court Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, for twenty-three years, died on Saturday at his home, 1,102 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year.

WILLIAM CULLINGTON, a cigar manufacturer in Red Bank, N. J., died at his home there yesterday, in his seventy-third year. He had been Town and Water Commissioner, President of the Monmouth Boat Club, Vice President of the local building and loan association, and School Trustee.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HERMAN.—On Feb. 24, to Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Herman, a daughter, at Stern Sanitarium.

AARON.—370 Manhattan Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Aaron, a daughter.
BECHER.—Feb. 20, Woman's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Becher, a son.
COHEN.—Feb. 19, 337 Hancock St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, a son.
FUERTH.—Feb. 21, 127 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fuerth, a daughter.
ROSENBERG.—Feb. 19, Minzesheimer's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rosenberg, a son.
WALDO.—Feb. 20, Stern's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Waldo, a son.

Engaged.

ALEXANDER—SHULMAN.—Ester M. Shulman to Ernest Alexander.
ALTMAN — VOOMAN.—Elsie Vooman to Philip Altman.
GROSS — REVSEEN.—Rhoda Revseen to Henry D. Gross.
HAINES—SCHWEFEL.—Frances Schwefel to Julian H. Haines.
LEWINE—BODENHEIM.—Bertha Bodenheim to Harry L. Lewine.
MORGAN—MOSES.—Mabel Moses to Milton Morgan.
RAHM—COHEN.—Gussie Cohen to Louis Rahm.
SAVIN—COHEN.—Ida Cohen to Isidor Savin.
WILHELM—DUBERSTEIN.—Deborah Duberstein to Leo E. Wilhelm.
WOLF—WOHLGEMUTH.—Irene Wohlgemuth to Milton Wolf.

Married.

BLAU—KLEIN.—On Feb. 24, by the Rev. Mr. Baum, Lillian Evelyn Klein to Dr. Arthur I. Blau.

ABRAHAMS—NEUHORN.—Feb. 26, Lottie Neuhorn to Murray Abrahams.
BROUGHTON—DRISCOLL.—Feb. 23, Anne Driscoll to Lieutenant Averell Broughton.
FREY—FREUDENBURG.—Feb. 20, Edna H. Freudenburg to Robert D. Frey.
HESS—SCHILLER.—Feb. 21, Anna L. Schiller to Emanuel Hess.
JUDD—DAVIDSON.—Feb. 22, Adelaide G. Davidson to Harold B. Judd.
ROEMER—ENDEL.—Feb. 21, Ruth Endel to Milton Roemer.

Died.

AHRENSBEUMER.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, 1918, Helene Ahrensbeumer, daughter of the late Frederick W. and Anna M. E. Ahrensbeumer. Funeral from her late residence, 180 Alexander Av., near 136th St., Bronx, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Jerome's Church, Alexander Av. and 138th St., at 10:30 A. M. Automobile cortege.
AUTEN.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Feb. 23, 1918, Virginia Dare Lyles, widow of George M. Auten.
BACON-TARLTON.—Ellen Mary, Feb. 24, 1918. Funeral services 8 P. M. Tuesday, at her late residence, 354 West 123d St., New York City. Interment Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. Essex (England) papers please copy.
BENNETT.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 24, 1918, Henry N. Bennett, aged 78 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BINGHAM.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 24, 1918, Dr. Harry Varley Bingham of Madison, N. J., in his 41st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BLAKE.—Feb. 24, Annie Blake, native of Slane, County Meath, Ireland, beloved sister of Katie Blake and Mrs. Delia Olson. Funeral from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St., Tuesday, at 9:30 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, at 10 o'clock.
BOVEE.—On Feb. 23, J. Willis Bovee. Funeral from his late residence, 136 West 103d St., Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock.
BRAUNSTEIN.—Gussie, 40 years old, beloved wife of Max and mother of children, sister of Arthur Friedman. Funeral Monday, Feb. 25, from her residence, 401 West 172d St., at 10 A. M.
BROWN.—At Boonton, N. J., Feb. 23, 1918, John Lovell Brown, in the 75th year of his age. Services at his late residence Tuesday afternoon, on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.
BUDWIG.—Sarah. Members of Sinai congregation of the Bronx are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Mrs. Sarah Budwig, Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, 10 o'clock, 714 Beck St.
WILLIAM DAUB, President.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Secretary.
BUHLE.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, 1918, Conrad, beloved husband of Emma Eger, and father of Alex, Matilda, and Louis Buhle. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 306 East 39th St., Flatbush, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M.
BULKLEY.—Killed in England, in the air service, Harold Kidder Bulkley, Lieutenant of Aviation in the United States Army; son of Edwin M. and Lucy Kidder Bulkley of Englewood, N. J., in the 21st year of his age.
BULKLEY.—Lieutenant Harold Kidder. A service in memory of Lieutenant Harold Kidder Bulkley will be held this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock at 563 Park Av., City.
CHILDS.—At her home in Binghamton, N. Y., Marilla Weston Childs, wife of the late Nile T. Childs. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday, Feb. 26. Burial at Ellenville, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 27.
CLARK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 22, 1918, Cornelius Heyer Clark. Funeral services at the home, 502 Jefferson Av., Elizabeth, Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
DARVELL.—Edward J., at Bayonne, N. J., Friday, Feb. 22, 1918, beloved husband of Florence. Funeral services at his late residence, 114 Avenue A, Monday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M. Interment private.
DEGENHARDT.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, 1918, Henry W., beloved husband of Cecelia W. and father of Julia L. and Ira H. E. Degenhardt, in his 53d year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, (near Grand Av.,) Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.
DELANEY.—Francis A. Delaney. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th, (Campbell Building.) Time later.
DRIGGS.—In Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 24, Martha R. Driggs. Funeral services at her late home in Waterbury Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Burial private.
EISENBACH.—On Feb. 24, 1918, Mortimer, dearly beloved son of George and Flora Eisenbach. Funeral from his late residence, 601 West 110th St., Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 10:30 A. M.
FAIRCHILD.—Franklin Crumbie, beloved son of Hon. Benjamin L. Fairchild and the late Anna Crumbie, suddenly, Feb. 23, 1918, at Aviation Field, Fort Worth, Texas, in the service of his country, age 23. Notice of funeral hereafter.
FORT.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, 1918, William Edward Fort, beloved husband of Lydia Lapham, in the 79th year of his age. Services at his late residence, 13 Halsey St., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M.
FREEMAN.—At Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 23, Eliza William Freeman, widow of the late Manning Freeman of Metuchen, N. J. Funeral private.
GILLESPIE.—Suddenly on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1918, Samuel Studley, only son of the late Samuel W. and Catherine J. Gillespie. Funeral service at his late residence, 777 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening, Feb. 25.
GRAY.—Aviation Camp, Millington, Tenn., while serving his country, Cadet Robert, Jr., son of Robert and Clara Ritchie Gray, aged 20. Refer to Frank Campbell, 1,970 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 8200.
HAVILAND.—At his home, 36 Brookline Av., Bridgeport, Conn., on Feb. 23, 1918, of pneumonia, William T. Haviland, beloved husband of Pauline Swords Haviland. Funeral services will be held from the Read Memorial Chapel, Mountain Grove Cemetery, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Friends desiring to see Mr. Haviland will do at his late home between 12 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday. Kindly omit flowers.
HAYWOOD.—Feb. 22, 1918, Alfred J. Haywood, organist of the Church of St. Rose of Lima. Solemn requiem mass on Monday at 10 A. M. at the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 165th St., near Amsterdam Av.
HUTCHINGS.—At Morris Plains, N. J., Feb. 24, in her 88th year, Mary Eliza Hutchings, daughter of the late Steven and Helen Hutchings. Funeral private at Nyack, N. Y.
JARDINE.—At Rahway, N. J., Feb. 23, 1918, Freeland Jardine, 82d year of his age. Funeral service from the residence of Henry H. Jardine, 179 West Grand St., Rahway, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M.
KEESE.—At Edgewater, Cooperstown, Feb. 24, Florence Pomeroy Keese. Funeral at Christ Church, Cooperstown, Wednesday, at 11 A. M.
KELLY.—On Feb. 24, 1918, Mary Elizabeth Kelly, (nee Nally,) beloved wife of Michael J. Kelly and mother of Joseph D., Augustin, Mary R., Katherine H., and Grace L. Kelly. Funeral from her late residence, 240 East 19th St., Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1918, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of Epiphany, 2d Av., between 21st and 22d Sts., where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary. Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.
LEONARD.—John, on Feb. 24, 1918, of 3,920 Broadway, at the Polyclinic Hospital. Notice of funeral hereafter.
LEVY.—Mrs. Dora, on Feb. 24, 1918, aged 80 years, widow of Max and beloved mother of William, Jennie, Flora, Rica, Minnie, and Gussie, sister of Mrs. Pauline Miller. Funeral services on Tuesday at 2 P. M., from her residence, 446 East 84th St. Interment at Bayside Cemetery. Harrisburg, Penn., papers please copy.
LODEWICK.—Helen M., beloved wife of John S. Lodewick, Feb. 24, at her residence, 495 8th Av., Brooklyn. Solemn high mass of requiem Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at St. Saviour's Church, 8th Av., corner of 6th St., Brooklyn.
McALLISTER.—Feb. 22, 1918, at his residence, 956 Sherman Av., Bronx, Robert Graham McAllister. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1 o'clock.
McGINNIS.—Feb. 21, 1918, at his residence, Restalrig, Sound Beach, Conn., Robert, beloved husband of Clara Buchanan and son of the late Robert and Margaret McGinnis. The family will proceed on Sunday afternoon to the residence of his niece, Miss Mary Meehan, 860 West End Av., New York City, and the funeral will be held from there on Monday at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Members of the Catholic Club, Xavier Alumni Sodality, and Directors of the Guild of the Infant Saviour are invited to attend.
McGINNIS.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Robert McGinnis, a founder and member of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., Monday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M. PERCY J. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.
McLERNON.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, 1918, Reuben Alvin McLernon. Funeral services at the home of his sister, Mrs. John L. Baker, 321 Macdonough St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 8:30 P. M.
McMAHON.—On Feb. 23, 1918, James J., beloved husband of May McMahon, (nee O'Brien.) Funeral from his late residence, 171 East 81st St., on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.
MADDOCK.—On Feb. 23, Achsah Jones Maddock, widow of John B. Maddock, of Cincinnati, Ohio, age 69 years, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elberta Folger Raven, 433 Homestead Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Funeral service Monday, Feb. 25, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Mt. Hope Cemetery. Cincinnati papers please copy.
MAHONY.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, 1918, John Henry, in his 19th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 643 Walker Av., Woodhaven, on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. Interment Maple Grove Cemetery.
MERTEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, 1918, Frederick W., beloved husband of Elizabeth Merten, (nee Diehl.) Masonic funeral services of Lotus Lodge No. 31, F. and A. M., at his late residence, 125 Chester St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.
MOFFETT.—On Feb. 23, at his residence, 471 Park Av., Robert Leslie Moffett. Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.
NESTEL.—John G. Nestel, on Feb. 23, beloved husband of Elizabeth C., at his residence, Cresskill, N. J. Interment private. Please omit flowers.
NIXON.—At Orange, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 23, 1918, Willard Johnston Nixon, in his 52d year, Secretary and Treasurer of Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation. Masonic services will be held from his home, 29 Hillside Av., Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.
NOLAND.—At Edgemere, L. I., Feb. 22, suddenly, Richard N., husband of Margaret M. Noland. Masonic services will be held at his late residence, the Half Way House, Edgemere, L. I., by the Crystal Wave Lodge, 638, F. and A. M., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Holland Station, Rockaway, Tuesday, at 11 A. M. Interment at Lawrence Cemetery. Members of the following orders are respectfully invited to attend: Crystal Wave Lodge No. 638, F. and A. M., Aurora Grata Consistory of Chicago, Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Brooklyn, B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 432, Garden City Lodge, 145, Knights of Pythias, Rockaway Board of Trade, Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.
O'CONNOR.—Daniel, on Feb. 23, 1918, after a short illness. Funeral from his late residence, 369 West 28th St., Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church, 9th Av. and 34th St.
PEUGNET.—At Camp Lee, Va., on Feb. 22, of pneumonia, Major Charles P. E. Peugnet, Engineers, U. S. R., beloved husband of Emily Cull Peugnet and son of the late Alfred Peugnet and Louise Arpin. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 25, from the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.
PHELPS.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, 1918, at her residence, 601 West 113th St., Jane Johnston, wife of Howard Phelps, and daughter of the late Thomas Marston and Susan Saltonstall Beare. Notice of funeral hereafter.
POTOSKY.—Cecilia, wife of the late Emil Potosky, beloved mother of Edwin Alfred, Henrietta Julia, and Isabelle Mowbray. Funeral Monday, Feb. 25, 11 A. M., from her late residence, 542 West 112th.
PROSPERO.—Virginia, Feb. 24. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 10 A. M.
RAYNS.—Ellen M., (nee Kelly,) mother of Mary V. Sherry, born Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 22. Funeral Monday, Feb. 25, daughter's residence, 194 Montross Av., Rutherford, N. J. Mass St. Mary's Church, 9 A. M.
REED.—Lester, dearly beloved husband of Florence M. Reed, son of Alida V. and the late John K. Reed, at his residence, 52 Rebecca Av., Pleasantville, N. Y. Funeral services at house Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918, at 1 P. M.
REED.—Sarah E., Sunday, 4 P. M., after brief illness. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., Chapin House, Jamaica, Long Island.
RILEY.—On Feb. 21, 1918, Colonel Edward Johns Riley. Funeral from his late residence, 21 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 25, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass Queen of All Saints' Chapel, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Avs., Brooklyn. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.
ROBERTSON.—George T. On Sunday, Feb. 24, George T. Robertson, in his 71st year. Funeral, 2 P. M., Wednesday, from his residence, 1,083 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.
RODGERS.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Rodgers. Services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Walsh, 12 Brighton Av., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 8:15 P. M. Interment on Wednesday morning at Greenwood Cemetery.
SAYER.—On Feb. 24, Hermine, beloved wife of Max, mother of Herbert. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M., from 263 West 129th. Relatives, friends, members of the Baron de Hirsch Ladies' Benevolent Society, Independent Sisterhood of Yorkville, Bathiah Lodge, No. 10, U. O. T. S.; Fortoba Benevolent Association, Congregation Ez Chaim are invited to attend.
SAYER.—Members and seat holders of Congregation Ez. Chaim are requested to attend the funeral of our sister, Hermine Sayer, Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M., from 263 West 129th St.
A. GALEWSKI, President.
SMITH.—Elizabeth, suddenly, on Feb. 22, in her 72d year. Services 8 P. M., Sunday. Funeral 11 A. M., Monday, residence, 3,055 Bailey Av., 231st St.
SMITH.—Mary. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell Building, 1,970 Broadway, (66th and 67th Sts.)
STENGEL.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, after a short illness, Henry Stengel, Jr., aged 37, beloved husband of Adelaide Stengel. Funeral services at his late residence, 235 East 19th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood, Wednesday at 10 A. M.
STILLMAN.—In England, in the service of his country, Feb. 24, 1918, as the result of aviation accident, Joseph Frederick Stillman, Jr., cadet aviator, aged 25, son of Joseph F. and Eliza Schley Stillman, of 35 East 39th St.
STOWE.—Sunday, Feb. 24, at her home in Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., N. Y., in the 65th year of her age, Susan Munroe, wife of Charles Edward Stowe. Funeral private.
TAUGER.—Esther, in her 59th year, Feb. 23, survived by husband and five children. Funeral Monday, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., from 982 Rogers Place, Bronx.
VIET.—Died on Feb. 23, 1918, Barbara, aged 81 years. Funeral will be held at B. J. Thuring's Undertaking Parlors, 1,178 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Most Holy Trinity Cemetery. Wisconsin papers please copy.

ADAMS.—Thomas, Feb. 22, aged 45. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.
ATKINSON.—Jane, 159 West 92d St., Feb. 22.
BYRNS.—Gerald, 280 West 130th St., Feb. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
CASEY.—Loretta, 493 Canal St., Feb. 23. Funeral notice later.
CAUCH.—Henry, 110 West 84th St., Feb. 23. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
CURRIE.—Frances M., 414 Convent Av., Feb. 22, aged 73.
DONNELLY.—Daniel D., 545 West 39th St., Feb. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
DOWLING.—Mark, 390 Mott Av., Bronx, Feb. 23. Funeral Feb. 27.
FARRELL.—James H., 160 East 126th St., Feb. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
FITZGERALD. — Annie J., 627 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, Feb. 22, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
FOX.—Michael J., 2,063 Anthony Av., Bronx, Feb. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
GRIFFIN.—Gertrude, 88 Washington Place, Feb. 23, aged 4. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
HAMILTON.—Sarah, 4,533 3d Av., Feb. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HAUSTEEN.—Gustav, 447 East 104th St., Feb. 23. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
HEALEY.—Anna, 353 Ogden Av., Jersey City, Feb. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HERMAN.—Mary R., 450 West 164th St., Feb. 23.
ILLSCHE.—John, Feb. 22, aged 26. Funeral 161 8th Av.
JACOBY.—John W., 206 West 123d St., Feb. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KETT.—Mary, 324 East 52d St., Feb. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
KORTREY.—Henry, 102 1st Av., Feb. 23, aged 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LENNON.—Jennie, 2,147 7th Av., Feb. 22. Funeral today.
LINCK.—John, 1,851 McGraw Av., Bronx, Feb. 22.
LOGOMARSINI.—Eugene, 75 Baxter St., Feb. 22, aged 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
McTAGUE.—Daniel, 598 West 178th St., Feb. 23. Funeral notice later.
MALEY.—Margaret, 2,173 5th Av., Feb. 23. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
MERLINGIERI.—Biogio, 320 East 109th St., Feb. 22, aged 52.
MILLER.—Anna S., 100 West 105th St., Feb. 22, aged 58.
MITCHELL.—Anna R., 304 Mulberry St., Feb. 22, aged 70.
NALLY.—Andrew, 715 3d Av., Feb. 23. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
NULLER.—Elsie M., 517 West 17th St., Feb. 23, aged 9. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
PRUSS.—Sophie, 2,460 7th Av., Feb. 23, aged 45.
RICHMOND.—Charles W., Feb. 23. Funeral Broadway and 66th St.
RYAN.—John, 27 Bridge St., Feb. 23. Funeral tomorrow.
SPILLANE.—Elizabeth, 356 West 44th St., Feb. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SPRINGHORN. — Jeannette, 2,084 Boston Road, Feb. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
TRAUTWEIN.—Louise M., 1,315 Chisholm St., Feb. 22, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BRINK.—Claudina, 599 Pacific St., Feb. 23, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow.
BROWN.—Gus, 1,102 Coney Island Av., Feb. 23. Funeral notice later.
BRUNNER.—Cyrus G., 917 Greene Av., Feb. 23. Funeral private.
CLARKE.—Andrew J., Jr., 106 McDonough St., Feb. 23, aged 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
DU GUENE.—William A., 1,338 Park Av., Feb. 22, aged 67.
DUNN.—Mary, 266 Classon Av., Feb. 23, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
FAULKNER.—John H., 1,664 72d St., Feb. 23, aged 74. Funeral today.
GROH.—Edward, 592 10th St., Feb. 23, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HODGENS.—Catherine, 450 Degraw St., Feb. 23. Funeral tomorrow.
HOWELL.—Austin C., St. Mary's Hospital, Feb. 22.
KIERNAN.—Charles A., 656 Carroll St., Feb. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
KNIGHT.—William L., 683 Lafayette Av., Feb. 23, aged 6 weeks. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
McGOWAN.—Ellen, St. Mary's Hospital, Feb. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
PARSONS.—Emma R., 515 5th St., Feb. 23. Funeral service today.
PRANKARD.—Anna H., 380 Bleecker St., Feb. 23. Funeral service today.
SCHROEDER.—Margaret, 94 90th St., Feb. 23, aged 90. Funeral Feb. 27, 2 P. M.
TOBIN.—Henrietta A., 568 Ridgwood Av., Feb. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
VON HALLEN.—Anna, 192 St. Mark's Place, Feb. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WISNIEWSKA.—Stanislawa, 711 Bushwick Av., Feb. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BROAS.—John S., 615 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Feb. 22. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
DARLING.—Eleanor, 547 Orange St., Newark, Feb. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FAVRE.—Elise, Jersey City, Feb. 23, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GAFFNEY.—Thomas F., 81 Giles Av., Jersey City, Feb. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
SILVERS.—Charles E., 187 Clendenny Av., Jersey City, Feb. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
STUHR.—William S., 912 Hudson St., Hoboken, Feb. 23. Funeral service today.

Long Island.

FISCHER.—Bertha, Richmond Hill, Feb. 23, aged 62. Funeral Feb. 27.
MERSEREAU.—John B., Hempstead, Feb. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
WEIR.—Robert, 13 Radde St., Long Island City, Feb. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BULKLEY. — Lieutenant Harold Kidder, killed in England. A memorial service will be held Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at 563 Park Av., City.
RUSSELL.—In beloved memory of John Edward Russell, who departed this life on Feb. 25, 1917.
WALLER.—John. In loving memory of my husband, who died Feb. 25, 1916. Anna Waller.

ALEXANDER.—Delia, in memory of; died Feb. 27, 1910.
BATEMAN.—Stephen J., in memory of; died Feb. 27, 1911.
BRENNAN.—Margaret F., in memory of; died March 1, 1914.
CRIMMIN. — John J.; mass, St. Ignatius Loyola's Church, Feb. 27, 8 A. M.
GASTON. — Margaret; mass, St. Agnes's Church, today, 7 A. M.
GOLDING.—Stephen S., in memory of; died Feb. 25, 1917.
IRVING.—William F., in memory of; died Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
ISAACS.—Clara, in memory of; died Feb. 25, 1916.
KAMPE.—Mary, mass Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 6:30 A. M.
LEE.—William J., in memory of; died Feb. 25, 1916.
LEFFERTS.—Jane E., in memory of; died Feb. 26, 1916.
KANE.—Lizzie F., mass Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Feb. 27, 8 A. M.
LOEBL.—Sol C., in memory of; died Feb. 25, 1914.
NIEWENHOUS.—Siebrand, mass All Saints' Church, Feb. 28, 9 A. M.
SULLIVAN.—George, in memory of; died Feb. 25, 1917.
WERKEIM.—Samuel J., in memory of; died Feb. 26, 1910.

SIR HENRY BLAKE DEAD.

Served as Governor of Newfoundland, Bahamas, Hongkong, Ceylon.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Sir Henry Blake died today at his residence, Myrtle Grove, Youghal, County Cork, Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., was born in Limerick, Ireland, seventy-eight years ago. He was Governor of Newfoundland from 1877 to 1888; Governor of the Bahamas for the preceding four years, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica from 1889 to 1897, his term having been twice extended at the request of the Legislature and the public bodies of the island. He was Governor of Hong Kong in 1897-1903 and Governor of Ceylon 1903-1907.

Sir Henry Blake, an entirely self-made man, started life in the dry goods stores of Pims in Dublin, which he left when he was appointed to the Royal Irish Constabulary. He rose until he became a Police Magistrate and later Colonial Governor.

Sir Henry was the friend of the late Admiral Dewey, whom he met while Governor of Hong Kong during the Spanish-American war. It is said that he found many ways of manifesting goodwill toward the United States while the American fleet was in the harbor of Hong Kong shortly before the battle of Manila Bay.

Ex-Ambassador Gerard Improves.

The condition of ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard, who is recuperating from an operation at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, continued to improve yesterday. He rested comfortably throughout the day. Only his intimate friends were admitted to see him.

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Opposite St. Thomas' Church

LEADERS OF DRAMA HONOR MISS ANGLIN

Arts and Science Forum of Twilight Club Gives Dinner as Tribute to Her.

PRAISE HER SELF-SACRIFICE

Arnold Daly Reveals That Henry H. Flagler Had Guaranteed Greek Plays Against Loss.

A score of leaders of the drama—playwrights, actors, and actresses—and 400 friends of the arts joined last night in a tribute to Margaret Anglin in recognition of the distinguished career which has just been crowned by the presentation of Sophocles's Electra and Euripides's Medea. The occasion was a meeting of the Arts and Science Forum conducted by the Twilight Club, and following a dinner held by that organization at the McAlpin. And after hearing a whole evening of praise of her personality and of her accomplishments for the drama, Miss Anglin was so moved that when Augustus Thomas, the toastmaster, called on her for a response she could only say in a broken voice: "Good night, and thank you."

One of the features of the evening which came as a surprise to the bulk of the audience was the disclosure by Arnold Daly of the fact that the productions of the Greek plays by the Symphony Society, with Miss Anglin as the star, were made possible by Harry Flagler, who had guaranteed the organization against financial loss, and that the public's response had been sufficient to make the guarantee unnecessary.

This remark was made in the course of some remarks upon the possibility of an earnest drama unendowed which created considerable stir among the audience.

Fought for Best in Theatre.

"Miss Anglin is one of the few people on the American stage who have suffered for its future," said Mr. Daly, "and unless it gathers recruits from her spirit it will have something to lament. She would have gained a perfectly comfortable living if she had been willing to cater to the mediocrity so common in any country.

"But she has always fought for the best in the theatre. However, an American artist cannot do without backing. If you think you can get backing for any high purpose from a commercial manager you are quite wrong; but it is not the manager's fault, it is the public's."

Mr. Daly referred to the "four self-appointed ministers of art" who, he said, were apt to interfere with original and serious purpose, and said that Miss Anglin's attempts had met with some opposition from them. "Let us pray," he said, "that the time will come when the State, in an English-speaking country, will support what is not possible for the purse of a private player or manager."

Mr. Daly's remarks were preceded by an introduction by Mr. Thomas, in which he spoke of Mr. Daly as a man "who can go into any theatre and make two plays grow where one grew before." This brought a response from Mr. Daly, based on the feeling expressed by earlier speakers, that "the emotions are the only things that are worth while. My confrères have made fortunes on them," he added. "Myself, I prefer to indulge them outside of the theatre."

A different view of the emotions, however, was presented by Laurette Taylor, who admitted that she was soon to nail herself to the cross of Shakespeare, and referred to Miss Anglin's Medea as an exemplification of "the German spirit in the Greek play."

To Tray Shakespeare Next.

Then Miss Taylor defended herself and her husband, Hartley Manners, for not being as profound as Mr. Daly seemed to demand. "Mr. Manners has been criticised for writing sweet plays," she said, "but give him a chance. Mr. Daly has talked of backers. Hartley and I have been writing plays and trying to get money to back ourselves. When we are in a position to do so, I warn you you will see something dire. At any rate, if you are curious to see me in Shakespeare, don't miss the next performance, where Hartley will rewrite it.'

Daniel Frohman, who was Chairman of the Dinner Committee, opened the discussion with the statement: "I am especially proud of this demonstration for Miss Anglin, for I was her first manager, I gave her her first part. This is not only a tribute to her for her achievements, but it expresses the Twilight Club's regard for the theatre and for its workers, made evident by the presence tonight of many of its workers who have attained distinction in this field."

Then he introduced Mr. Thomas as "the dean of American dramatists," and the new toastmaster called for toasts to the President and to the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

"There are people in the theatre," said Mr. Thomas, "who have taken their stand on high and lofty ideals and have not departed from them. In considering Miss Anglin's distinction, we must not forget the great pains she has taken to enhance her natural talents."

Edmund Breese gave an account of her ancestry and family connections—how she was born in the House of Commons at Ottawa, where her father, then Speaker, had an apartment, and how her brothers had attained great distinction in their native land.

Greek Students Grateful.

Dr. George M. Whicher, professor of Greek in Barnard College, said that "if any professor objects to Miss Anglin's interpretations, so much the worse for him. I am sure Euripides would have enjoyed them. Whatever isn't living isn't Greek, to paraphrase a saying about another language; and that superbly vital performance of a tremendous character has put us Greek teachers under an enormous debt for this fine interpretation of the great masterpieces which we have striven to bring before men." He closed with an original sonnet to Miss Anglin.

Thomas Wise laid claim to the distinction of being the first manager who had presented Miss Anglin as a star. "I won't say when it was or where," he added, "nor how long it lasted," though a few minutes later he admitted that it was a ten-day tour. "It is an education to be associated with her," he said, "no matter for how short a time."

Dorothy Dix, who introduced herself as "the only woman in captivity who doesn't believe that she would have been a greater actress than Bernhardt if she had gone on the stage instead of weakly and foolishly getting married," said that she was a representative of the average theatre-goer. "To us who look over from the darkened side of the footlights," she said, "you who are in the spotlight are an enchanted race. We thank you for just being. We go to theatres to get what we haven't got, to see the adventures which we shall never experience, to feel in you the enchanted kiss of romance that most of us have missed in our own lives."

Other speakers were Julia Arthur, who was called on unexpectedly and spoke briefly but feelingly of her own long-standing friendship and her profound artistic admiration for Miss Anglin, and Maclyn Arbuckle, who used Miss Anglin as a text ror remarks addressed to the glorification of her sex.

Among the guests, in addition to the speakers, were Nat C. Goodwin, Tyrone Power, Hartley Manners, Florence Reed, Ina Claire, and Rol Cooper Megrue.

DINNER FOR WILLIAM FOX.

Honored for Film Contributions and Aid for Jewish Societies.

More than a thousand men, well known in the theatre, the moving picture world and in other activities gathered in the grand ball room of the Hotel Astor last night at a dinner, organized by a committee of his friends, as a tribute to William Fox. The achievements of Mr. Fox which were celebrated were his contributions to the motion picture industry, and his success in the recent drive to get new members for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. Mr. Fox was "Colonel" of the team which enrolled the greatest number.

A gold tablet, suitably inscribed, was presented to Mr. Fox by Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling. Arthur Brisbane sent a letter praising the motion picture activities of Mr. Fox, in which he said "the moving picture, in its power of instant presentation, is as much an advance upon the printing press as was the printing press upon the illumined manuscript and the old hieroglyphic. Mr. Fox is one of the few who have come through the rush and struggle of a new field of adventure with colors flying and success assured. Those who appreciate the importance of the work in which he is a leader honor modern progress when they honor him."

Felix M. Warburg said that Mr. Fox's activities in Jewish charities dated from his boyhood, when he was himself an object of tender care by a Jewish institution while he was in a hospital. He resolved then to do his share for the unfortunate some day, Mr. Warburg said, and during his years of struggle to fortune he never forgot his resolution. Other speakers were George M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, Rennold Wolf, and Joseph Johnson. Wilton Lackaye was toastmaster, and Charles Gehring, Chairman of the Committee which organized the dinner.

WEBER AND FIELDS AGAIN.

But This Time They Will Discard the German Dialect.

Formal announcement was made yesterday that Joe Weber and Lew Fields are about to join hands once more in a musical production, in which they will be seen together in New York in April. Their new vehicle, it is declared, will differ from their previous offerings in that it will be less of a burlesque nature and that it will have a coherent story. Messrs. Weber and Fields, also, will discard the German dialect, which has hitherto always been a part of their joint appearances.

Both Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields have become individual producers since the days of Weber's Music Hall. The two last joined hands in 1912, and a musical revue produced by them at that time was followed by their appearances in vaudeville and in motion pictures. Their new production will have its premiere in Philadelphia late in March.

STRIVE TO AVERT CARSTRIKE

Tumulty and Others Move to Prevent Traffic Tie-Up in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Three agencies today offered their services as arbitrators in an effort to prevent a strike, set for midnight Monday, of the 8,500 union street car men employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

In response to a telegram from Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, Frank P. Colpoys, a Federal mediator, who is here in connection with wage difficulties of metal trades workers, called on officers of the car men's union, and said he stood ready to act as arbitrator of any questions between the men and the company. Mr. Colpoys had a long conference with the union leaders.

Later John F. Stevens, labor representative of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, notified the car men that his services or the services of his committee were at their disposal. Willard Howard of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration also conferred with the men, and expressed a willingness to act as arbitrator.

These offers followed announcements last night from both the railway company and the leaders of the car men's union that they would welcome arbitration.

Jewish Sisterhood Celebrates.

The Sisterhood of the Temple Ansche Chesed, at 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, which is assisting in Red Cross work, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization last night at 109 West Seventy-ninth Street. At the dinner the speakers were Rabbi Jacob Kohn and President Meyer Goodfriend of the temple, Mrs. Ray Felleman, chaplain of the sisterhood, and the Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Herman L. Bleier.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Leo Ditrichstein's engagement in "The King," at the George M. Cohan Theatre, will be brought to a close in two weeks, and for the remainder of the season Mr. Ditrichstein will be seen in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The succeeding attraction at the Cohan is as yet unannounced.

The comedy in which Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are to be seen on the legitimate stage has been named "Keep Her Smiling," and rehearsals will begin today under the direction of Richard Walton Tully. The piece is the work of John Hunter Booth, and the company will include, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Drew, De Witt Jennings, Mabel Turner, Lincoln Plummer, H. W. Post, and Vira Rial. The play will be produced in Boston late next month, and will be brought into New York in August.

Beginning tonight "Suppressed Desires" will be performed at the Comedy by the Washington Square Players, in addition to "Youth." Helen Westley will have the principal role.

Lester Chambers will be seen as Relling and Amy Van Ness as Gina in Mme. Nazimova's forthcoming production of "The Wild Duck," at the Plymouth. Lionel Atwill, as already announced, will be Hjalmar.

The first of a series of popular-priced Tuesday matinees of "Karen" will be given this week at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Margaret Mayo has resigned her position as head of the scenario department of the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation.

Boxes for the annual Actors' Fund benefit, to take place at the Century on Friday afternoon, have been purchased for $100 each by Geraldine Farrar, Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, and Mrs. James Speyer.

Raymond Hubbell, the Hippodrome composer and conductor, returned to New York yesterday after a month in California.

Stuart Walker will be the guest of honor at a meeting of the Theatre Club at the Hotel Astor tomorrow. "Seventeen" will be the play under discussion.

Hazel Kirke will join the cast of "Flo-Flo," at the Cort Theatre, tonight.

A motion picture version of ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany," will begin an engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre next Sunday.

Al Jolson, star of "Sinbad," at the Winter Garden, has signed a new contract with the Shuberts, by the terms of which he will remain under their management for another seven years.

MUSIC NOTES.

Florence Hinkle and Herbert Witherspoon will not give their postponed concert in Aeolian Hall on Thursday, owing to Mrs. Witherspoon's continued illness.

Geraldine Farrar has sent to the Stage Women's War Relief, of which she is a member, several dozen harmonicas to go in the kit bags for American soldiers in France.

Oscar Osso has been appointed representative of the Society of French Authors, Composers, and Publishers, to collect royalties for performance of their works in America.

George Hamlin, for five seasons a member of the Chicago Opera Company, has been called to Boston to sing on Wednesday next in "The Jewels of the Madonna" with Rosa Raisa.

COMPOSERS HEAR THEIR OWN MUSIC

Kolar of Symphony Society in Conductor's Role—Philharmonic Soon to End Season.

McCORMACK IN A WAR SONG

Maazel, Son of Metropolitan Player, Again Appears as Piano Soloist at Opera House Concert.

Two young composers were at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon for the concert of the New York Symphony Society, the one to hear and the other to conduct his own composition. They were George F. Boyle, an Australian-American, now professor of piano at the Peabody Conservatory at Baltimore, and Victor Kolar, assistant conductor of the orchestra, who left his seat among the first violins to lead his Symphony No. 1 in D. first heard at the Damrosch concerts a year ago. Guiomar Novaes, the brilliant young pianist from Brazil, was the soloist.

Mr. Boyle's composition was called a "Symphonic Fantasie," and was played for the first time in New York. An ambitious work, spirited and tuneful, it won instant and generous applause, which Conductor Damrosch turned to the composer, who made his bow to the audience from a stage box. Mr. Kolar's symphony had been well received when first heard here, and so it was again yesterday. The racial traits in the composition—Mr. Kolar is a Bohemian by birth—have been remarked. The symphony is full of fire, strong, and clear cut, over-long, but ending in a triumphant movement for the full orchestra. Applause, in which audience and musicians joined, brought the composer-conductor forward many times to make his acknowledgments.

Miss Novaes played the concerto No. 2 in F minor of Chopin. She arrived on the stage in the nick of time, for Mr. Damrosch had just announced that she was delayed and the program would be changed. But at that moment she appeared, and gave a performance that delighted the hearers and won her even more recalls than New York audiences are acustomed, in their generosity, to bestow on musicians.

'Cellist to Become a Soldier.

Just as the crowd was leaving, many still standing and keeping up the applause for the Kolar symphony, Mr. Damrosch brought forward Engelbert Roentgen, one of his 'cellists, and announced, "He is off to Yaphank in the morning," which brought a new outburst for the musician about to turn soldier.

Mme. Rappold of the Metropolitan, in another hall at the same hour, came to the rescue of the Philharmonic Society, which will end New York's orchestral season in another month, and which gave its 1,234th concert—an interesting serial number in the veteran organization's history—at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Anna Case, who was to have been the soloist, was unable to appear, and in her place Manager Leifels secured at short notice a substitute who proved wholly to the audience's liking. Mme. Rappold sang Gounod's "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and for her second air, the "Vissi d'Arte" from Puccini's "Tosca." Mr. Stransky's international program included for the orchestra Bach's Brandenburg concerto in F major, Saint-Saëns symphony No. 2, Glazounow's "Chopiniana," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Caprice Espagnole."

The Chopin suite, four familiar piano pieces in orchestral version, occurred for the first time at these concerts; an arrangement like the Chopin "Sylphides," or the Schumann "Papillons" and "Carneval," used by the Russian ballet, and transcribed with the wealth of glowing tone-color that the Russian adapters command to good purpose in their more original and Oriental scores. The suite included the timely "Military" polonaise, the nocturne in F, the C sharp minor mazurka, and the A flat tarantelle. While the little pieces were not intended by Chopin for so stentorian proclamation by full band, the manner of heir treatment among a hundred varied instruments was a tour de force of no mean skill, and the novelty fitted into the bright and cheery character of the matinée.

Great Crowd Hears McCormack.

John McCormack sang last night to what was said to be the largest crowd ever in the Hippodrome, the box office estimating that there were 6,800 persons present, including over 200 in the orchestra pit and more than 1,000 in the "world's series" bleachers, built up half the height and all the width of the stage. It was such a crowd as might have come purposely to bid godspeed to the tenor, who now starts for an extended trip to the Pacific Coast in the interest of the American Red Cross, for which he has offered to raise $100,000. Mr. McCormack's program began with a selection from a Bach cantata, "My dearest Jesus, I have lost Thee," in English, and an unfamiliar air by Handel, in Italian, "Mio Caro Bene." The pair of them were preceded by "The Star-Spangled Banner," and there was an afterpiece in French. He sang as encores, among other things, "Little Mother of Mine" and "My Little Gray Home in the West," while after his Irish folk-songs, such as "Ballynure Ballad," he turned his back on the 5,000 and sang to the stage throng his famous "Mother Machree," followed by the "Long, Long Trail," and that by "The Soliloquy," an astonishing piece of diction more like a whole dictionary.

The vast crowd waited till 11 o'clock for Mr. McCormack's last number, which he had announced he considered the best of the new war songs. It was entitled "God Be With Our Boys To-night," by Wilfred Sanderson, a simple, old-fashioned ballad, of hackneyed phrase and honeyed sentiment, yet one doubtless that 100,000 American women with sons, brothers, husbands in France are going to cry over during this singer's Red Cross tour, as women were seen to weep last night. The tenor was assisted as usual last evening by André Polah in violin solos, including Kreisler's "Vienna Caprice" for encore, and Edwin Schneider, accompanist, who also composed one of the songs.

The Metropolitan's popular Sunday night audience last night saw a young pianist, Marvin Maazel, a son of one of the orchestra players, stop midway in Liszt's E flat concerto, the most ambitious music the lad had attempted in several appearances here, and look despairingly toward Conductor Hageman, who promptly came to the rescue and twice showed him the score before the performance went on. Young Maazel kept his nerve and finished in handsome style, for which the audience insisted on two encores.

Sophie Braslau, who sang a contralto air from "Favorita," was herself the favorite of the opera crowd, which exacted three additions to her later song. Claudia Muzio gave airs from "Louise" and "Norma," and sang in capital English one of her recall numbers. Paul Althouse, after the "Celeste Aïda," brought out Charles W. Cadman to accompany his own song, "Requiescat," by the composer of next month's American opera, "Shanewis."

LAUDS JEWISH INSTITUTE.

Warburg Praises Its Work in the Yorkville District.

At the first annual meeting yesterday afternoon of the Central Jewish Institute at its headquarters, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, commended the work of the organization in the Yorkville district.

"Your co-operation with our federation is most satisfactory," said Mr. Warburg. "Your communal work is most gratifying, especially in making the city clean, both physically and morally."

Jacob H. Rubin, President of the institute, in reading the annual report, said the first year's work had been eminently successful in every respect. Other speakers were Isaac B. Berkson and Mrs. Edward Epstein, who spoke in behalf of the Women's Auxiliary.

MRS. SCOTT WINS ACTION.

Referee Recommends Divorce for Wife of Lawyer-Author.

A divorce for Mrs. Marion E. Patton Scott of Newark, wife of Henry W. Scott of New York, author and lawyer, is recommended by Samuel W. Boardman, Jr., Special Master in Chancery in Newark.

The suit was brought on the grounds of desertion. Mrs. Scott charged that because she refused to sign over to her husband $15,000 from the estate of her former husband, Ludlow Patton, Mr. Scott left her May 31, 1915. The Scotts were married in Jersey City June 6, 1908. They have two children, who are now in the custody of the mother.

W. A. Sheer Weds at Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 24.—William A. Sheer, a New York theatrical manager, and Mrs. Eva R. Gleason, daughter of W. S. Roundtree of Chicago, were married here this morning. Mr. Sheer and James Montgomery, a playwright, both of whom are interested in a new musical comedy which had its first performance on Saturday night at Stamford, and Mrs. Gleason and James F. Moran, manager of the Vanderbilt Theatre, New York, motored here from Stamford after the performance. It was after midnight when Town Clerk Charles O. Derby, accompanied by Police Justice John L. Coward, who performed the ceremony, reached the home of John F. McCarthy with the marriage license.

Meeting of Dante League.

Mrs. James Henry Lancaster is opening her house, 7 East Seventy-fifth Street, on Monday afternoon, March 4, for an informal reception at 3:30 o'clock in honor of Henry Dwight Sedgwick, the President of the Dante League of America. The members of the league are invited to bring friends with them. Mr. Sedgwick and Professor Christian Gauss, the Vice President, will give brief addresses on the aims and progress of the league.

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UNDER PRESSURE
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This Play Has Met With an Extraordinary Reception in the Various Cities Where It Has Been Already Performed. Read What Some Critics Say of It:
"Sydney Rosenfeld's comedy sweeps 'over the top' on a wave of laughter."—New York Sun.
"One of the liveliest frolics seen on the stage in a season or two."—N. Y. Herald.
"Sydney Rosenfeld, with his gift of bright dialogue, and his whimsical outlook, can hold his own with any author today."—Alan Dale in the N. Y. American.
"It has the human touch, and is a play worth while."—N. Y. Morning Telegraph.
"Flashes of brilliancy, like sparks from a trolley wire. Handled in a manner that is novel, interesting and daring."—Washington Times.
"Pungent and audacious, modern to the last word."—Baltimore Sun.
"The author may be counted an expert.—Baltimore News.
AND THE FOLLOWING FROM DETROIT, where the play made a positive sensation at the leading theatre of that city, the Detroit Opera House, on January 21:
"The writing is of the Rosenfeldian scintillant quality. Line upon line of the dialogue is opulent in humor, wittily flashing and formulated in impeccable English. The cast is not only well balanced, but it discovers unusual individual talents. The representation is eminently praiseworthy."—Geo. P. Goodale, Detroit Free Press.
"If all the laughs occasioned by 'Under Pressure, or the Love Drive,' in the Detroit Opera House Monday night, could be mobilized and placed end on end they would make a fleet that would ripple around the world, conveyed every league of the way by a numerous squadron of flashing smiles. And this by an audience naturally saddened by the war, made serious by shivering through a fuel famine, and irritated by blizzards, snow and ice. A sparkling wit that can triumph over this set of circumstances is pretty good, thank you."—Detroit Times.
"Mr. Rosenfeld came before the curtain after the third act and told us he was glad we liked his play, and particularly glad we liked the players. Most of us, I think, liked them both."—Mr. Weeks, The Evening News.
"In response to such an outburst of applause as has seldom if ever called an author before the footlights in this city, Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld was hauled into the presence of the audience last evening. John Westley, star in the greatest cast that ever presented a play in this city, executed the public will at the end of the third act when the audience, recovering its breath from the smashing climax, at this point burst into wild clamor for 'Author! Author!'"—Ralph F. Holmes, Detroit Journal.
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44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"
Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE LITTLE TEACHER By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN — Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."
The Great Musical Hit THE LOVE MILL 48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK
LAST 2 WEEKS "The Gipsy Trail" PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 48. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.
BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Mats. Thurs & Sat., 2:20. EMILY STEVENS in THE MADONNA of the FUTURE By ALAN DALE.
BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of Bway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Marbury-Shubert Intimate Musical Comedy, GIRL O' MINE "Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.
WHY MARRY? NAT C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE, SHELLEY HULL, BEATRICE BECKLEY, ESTELLE WINWOOD, ERNEST LAWFORD, LOTUS ROBB. ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat.
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30. The STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN
CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. OH, BOY! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.
PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!
Comedy—Wash. Sq. Players W. 41st. Evs. 8.45. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30 YOUTH "Clever and well acted."—Alan Dale. and "SUPPRESSED DESIRES"
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. FLO-FLO GORGEOUS GIRLS IN FEMININE FINERY.
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves., 25c to $1. Matinee TUES. 25c and 50c. MRS. FISKE in "Mme. Sand"
Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TUES. 25c and 50c "WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?"
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. GRACE LA RUE, BESSIE CLAYTON, Beatrice Herford, Joe Jackson, Leo Kohlmar & "On the High Seas."
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. DE HAVEN & PARKER, LAURA HOPE CREWS, CAMERON SISTERS & LOUISE DRESSER
GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, 4 act Drama. Tel. Spring 6409. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. Special Pop. Mat. Every Tues.—50c & $1.
VANDERBILT W. 48th Street. PHONE 760 BRYANT. OPENING NEXT MONDAY (SEATS NOW) Carroll & Sheer present Oh, Look!
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. CHAS. AHEARN & CO., HARRY BREEN, CHAS. W. DINGLE & CO., & Six Others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK
HELEN MOLLER
ASSISTED BY
Fifty Pupils From Her Temple
Accompanied by the Orchestral Society of New York—90 Musicians—MAX JACOBS, Conductor
"The Most Striking and Original Performance of Greek Dance Creations and Pantomime Ever Presented in America."
SEATS $2.50 TO 50c

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT
TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF THE COLOSSAL DRAMATIC SPECTACLE
FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ITS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS AT THE CENTURY THEATRE WHERE IT BROKE ALL RECORDS FOR NEARLY A YEAR.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
ALSO FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THESE AMAZING PRICES 25c-50c-75c BEST SEATS $1.00 WED. MAT. 25c-50c-75c Positively the Greatest Theatrical Bargain Ever Offered in New York.
ENTIRE ORIGINAL SCENIC PRODUCTION—SUPERB CAST—200 PEOPLE
SEE THE FAMOUS DESERT SAND STORM / THE GAITIES OF THE NATIVE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT / THE NOTED DANCE HALL SCENE OF OULD NAILES

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Greatest Musical Show on Earth THE COHAN Revue 1918 —ALL THE HITS IN ONE—
ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE The Off Chance
GAIETY B'way and 46 St. Tonight 8:20 KLAW & ERLANGER present THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY SICK-A-BED with the following comedians: Mary Boland, Edwin Nicander, George Parsons, Dallas Welford, Charles E. Evans, John Flood, Mary Newcombe, Julia Ralph and others. FIRST POP. MAT. WED.—50c to $1.50.
HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Arnold DALY in his great play "THE MASTER"
CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"
LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. GOING UP 'A SKY-SCRAPING HIT.' A MUSICAL COMEDY DELIGHT.
GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING" LAST 2 WEEKS
HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"
MARGARET ANGLIN "Billeted" FULTON West 46th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK
ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. POP. PRICE MAT. WED. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST
REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland
PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Military-Naval Melodrama 7 DAYS LEAVE PRICES 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50
FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Wed. and Sat. POPULAR PRICE MAT. WEDNESDAY
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. MILLION DOLLAR DOLLS

Aeolian Hall, This Evening at 8:15 ALPHONSO GRIEN Baritone Song Recital Managem't E. H. ARENS, 17 West 8th Street. Seats Now. Knabe Piano.

MOTION PICTURES.
6th BIG WEEK TARZAN OF THE APES LAST 2 WEEKS BROADWAY'S FIRST THRILL IN 5 YEARS
MATINEE DAILY 2:30
400 Seats 25c
400 " 50c
500 " 75c
EVENINGS 8:30
300 Seats 25c
300 " 50c
300 " 75c
300 " $1.00
Balance 1.50
Broadway THEATRE At 41st St.

MATINEE TODAY, 2:30—25c-50c. NAZIMOVA IN HER SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT REVELATION LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42D STREET. TONIGHT 8:30. 25c to $1.00.
RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1. THE SIGN INVISIBLE with Mitchell Lewis. Soloists. Pictorial and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60. BILLIE BURKE in "EVE'S DAUGHTER" Review. Drew Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA
81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980 OLGA PETROVA in "THE LIGHT WITHIN." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVE. 20-30-55c, incl. tax
STRAND B'way & 47th St. MAE MARSH in "The Beloved Traitor" Scenic Review, Soloists. Strand Symph. Orch.
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30 Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Clara Kimball Young, "Marionettes."
BROOKLYN.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 7, at 2:30. MEDEA of Euripides
Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Mar. 8, at 8:15. ELECTRA of Sophocles with MARGARET ANGLIN
Special incidental music composed and conducted by WALTER DAMROSCH
Tickets at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8. Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Wed., 8. Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Didur, Bloch, Schlegel, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8. Puritani. Barrientos, Perini; Lazaro, De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Marta. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cd., Papi.
Sat., 8. (75c to $3). Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Ruysdael. Cond., Monteux.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Tomorrow Eve. at 8. Thais. Farrar, Howard; Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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OPERA TICKETS Tel. Bryant 7878-7877 7263-7520 — Seats Tonight, TROVATORE, MUZIO & MARTINELLI, Wed., CARUSO in PROPHETE and MARTA, with BARRIENTOS. Thurs., PURITANI, Barrientos & Lazaro. All opera Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. Consoli, 1438 B'way (40th-41st St.)
Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. Only N. Y. Song Recital This Season Frieda Hempel Seats 75c to $2 now at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU (Steinway Piano).
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 28, at 3 SONG RECITAL Maggie Teyte Seats Now. (MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.)
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Eve., Mar. 3, at 8:15 SONG RECITAL MAUDE FAY Seats Now at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)
Carnegie Hall, 4th Concert, Sat. Ev., Mar. 2 RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY MODEST ALTSCHULER........Conductor Soloist WILLEM WILLEKE 'Cellist Seats Box Office & Tyson's. Mgt. John W. Frothingham

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK JOSEF STRANSKY........Conductor CARNEGIE HALL Next Thurs. Evg., 8:30. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. WAGNER PROGRAMME Sunday Afternoon, March 3, at 3 Soloist HAROLD BAUER BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Song Recital KATHLEEN HART BIBB Sgt. Major Frank at the Piano. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Feb. 27. Recital by American Pianist, WINIFRED Byrd
AEOLIAN HALL SATURDAY AFT., March 2, at 3 Only NEW YORK RECITAL. CASALS Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
SINGERS Lionel Robsarte, Tenor, Assistant of Trabadelo, Paris, who taught Melba, Farrar & Constantino. Voices tried gratuitously. Hotel Woodward. Telephone Circle 2000.

BROOKLYN.
The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Tues. Eve., March 5, at 8:15 Only Brooklyn Recital This Season Alma Gluck Assisted by Sig. SALVATORE DE STEFANO, Harpist Tickets $1 to $2.50 now at the Academy of Music

"The Motor Car Is The World's Greatest Utility"
BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW
PASSENGER CAR WEEK
February 23 to March 2
NOON TO 10:30 P. M. EXCEPT SUNDAYS. ADMISSION 25c.
MARCH 5 TO 9 COMMERCIAL VEHICLE WEEK
23 REG'T ARMORY BEDFORD AVE., BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.

MATTY AND HIS MEN TO BE HONORED GUESTS AT CAMP SHERIDAN DURING TRAINING SEASON

MATTY GETS FREE TRAINING FOR REDS

Checker Prowess of Manager Helps Win High Favor from Camp Sheridan Y. M. C. A.

ALL EXPENSES TO BE PAID

Montgomery Board of Trade to Help Care for Players During Spring Workouts.

Christy Mathewson was always considered the most popular player in the major leagues when he pitched for the Giants, and that he still retains this popularity is shown by the fact that Big Six and his Cincinnati Reds will have a whole training trip this Spring free of cost. They will be the guests of the Y. M. C. A. and the Board of Trade at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

During the Winter Matty was at Camp Sheridan on a visit, and while there he played checkers with the soldiers at the Y. M. C. A. hut. Thousands of youths at this camp revered Christy Mathewson as the idol of their boyhood days. He was a hero during his visit, and he was such a great attraction for the soldiers that the Y. M. C. A. persuaded Matty to bring the Reds to the camp for their Spring training. The Y. M. C. A. will bear half the expense of the training season, while the Montgomery Board of Trade will share the other half of the costs. Because of the great personal favor with which Matty is regarded, his ball club will have a free training trip while the other major league clubs are expending thousands of dollars to get into shape in the South.

The Y. M. C. A. considers it the best kind of entertainment for the soldiers to have a clean-cut athlete of Matty's type at the camp with his ball club, and the officers believe that the men will get more enjoyment out of the Reds' visit than any other kind of entertainment they could offer them. Once in Montgomery, the Reds will be royally treated. The hotel where they will be quartered is four miles from the baseball park, and Mathewson's players will have a flock of automobiles at their disposal. Near the park is a huge coliseum, where the players will be able to practice on rainy days. The Reds will be cared for more elaborately than any other club in the South this Spring, and it will cost President Garry Herrmann not a penny.

In return for all this royal treatment the Reds will play for the entertainment of the soldiers, and Matty has promised to pitch some of the practice games. There is one arrangement about the training season near the army cantonment that the players are rather shy about. An army officer has been delegated to umpire all the games, and there probably will be no chance for the players to warm up their oratorical talent. Instead of expulsion from the game being the severest penalties for kicking against the umpire, the Cincinnati players will face the unusual fate of being sent to the guardhouse if they attempt to monkey with the umpire.

If the Yanks can arrange their dates Manager Miller Huggins will take the New York Club over to Montgomery to play the Reds. Games will also be played with Cleveland and Detroit, while Matty will take on any of the army teams that want to cross bats with the Reds. Manager Mathewson will also be the centre of attraction about the checker boards at the Y. M. C. A., while the camp authorities have asked the Cincinnati leader to send Tom Griffith and Earle Neale to the camp as soon as possible. Griffith is wanted by the soldiers because he is an excellent singer, and Neale is wanted to coach the basket ball teams.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees, who has been away for more than a week in search for an outfielder, is expected back to the club's headquarters today. As no news of Huggins's trip has leaked out, it is feared that he has not been able to find what he was looking for. He probably has sounded both Detroit and Chicago on a possible trade, but if he had been able to land anything sensational in the way of an outfielder, the glad tidings would probably have been spread broadcast by this time.

Hans Wagner's birthday will be duly celebrated in Pittsburgh this week by the Pittsburgh Stove League, and among the speakers will be Ed Barrow, new manager of the Boston Red Sox, who was Wagner's manager in Paterson before the Dutchman went to the big league; Fred Clarke, former manager of the Pirates, and Johnny Evers. Evers is quite popular in the Smoky City, and a few years ago the University of Pittsburgh honored him with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

It looks as if the Red Sox have lost First Basemen Dick Hoblitzel, for the latest report is that he soon expects a commission in the army. In this event Manager Barrow will play Stuffy McInnis at his old position at first base. During the recent American League meeting in this city Manager Connie Mack was asked if McInnis could play second base. His reply was very characteristic, for he said: "Stuffy is a great first baseman."

President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pirates was cleaning out his desk the other day, and he found the original agreement of the transfer of the Louisville Club to Pittsburgh. The most striking part of the contract was the statement that only $25,000 was paid for Hans Wagner, Fred Clarke, Rube Waddell, Deacon Phillippi, Claude Ritchey, and fourteen or fifteen lesser lights. This is something of a revelation in these days, when Charles F. Weeghman attends baseball meetings armed with a $250,000 bankroll.

One of the most costly deals that Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants has made in recent years was the trade for Jim Middleton, the Louisville pitcher, who was sent by the Giants to Kansas City the other day. He gave Stroud, Palmero, Lew Wendell, Bill Ritter, and Wade Killifer to Louisville for Middleton, who failed to become an effective boxman during the time he was with McGraw's team.

Herman Schaefer played in a game in Havana recently, and when he went to the bat he smashed out a two-base hit and then stole third. After three innings Schaefer was just about exhausted, and had to retire. No league baseball is being played in Cuba this Winter. The baseball park has been dismantled, and there will be no more games there until the new park is completed next Winter. The few games which have been played took place at the race track outside of Havana.

MANY SEE SOCCER GAME.

La Sultanas Gain Victory, 7 to 0, in League Game.

Two thousand soccer enthusiasts yesterday saw the La Sultanas triumph over the White Rose eleven by 7 to 0 in a Metropolitan Association Football League game. The victors set the pace from start to finish, scoring three times in the first half and adding four more points in the second. The goalkeeper on the winning side was placed on the defensive but once in either period.

Clan MacDuff won a New York State League match from the Clan MacDonalds at Bay Ridge by the close score of 2 goals to 1. Conley shot the first goal for Clan MacDuff, and the victors led at half time by 1—0.

Morse Dry Dock vanquished the Tyrconnell Celts by 7 to 6 in a Metropolitan League game at Taft's Oval, leading at half time by 5 to 4. Quinn and Menzies, with two each, and Sanderson, Howarth, and Parker one apiece, were the goal scorers.

CHAJES VICTOR AT CHESS.

Ties for Lead in State Tourney with Kupchik.

After the third round of the masters' tournament of the New York State Chess Association, contested in two sections at the Rice Progressive and Manhattan Chess Clubs, respectively, yesterday, Oscar Chajes and A. Kupchik led the field of twelve with scores of 3—0 each. Chajes disposed of Black of Brooklyn in the first section, and Kupchik worsted Schroeder in the second division. The summaries follow:

First Section.—Chajes beat Black in a French defense after 43 moves; Michelsen beat Smirka in a Queen's pawn opening after 22 moves; Jaffe drew with Brunnemer in a Queen's pawn opening after 54 moves.

Second Section.—Kupchik beat Schroeder in a Philidor's defense after 40 moves; Bernstein beat McCudden in a Queen's opening after 19 moves, McCudden losing on the time limit; Maruchess beat Liebenstein in a Ruy Lopez after 31 moves.

The scores to date: Chajes and Kupchik, each 3-0; Bernstein and Jaffe, each 2; Black, Brunnemer, and Schoeder, each 1½-1½; McCudden, Maruchess, and Michelsen, each 1-2; Liebenstein, ½-2½; Smirka, 0-3.

SAILORS JOIN BRONX A. L.

Pelham Bay Men May Take Part in Weekly Road Races.

Announcement that the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station and the Hollywood Inn A. A. of Yonkers had been granted membership in the Bronx Athletic League, an affiliation of the local Intersectional Athletic League, was made yesterday by T. McInerney, President of the Bronx organization.

Willie Gordon, the former New York A. C. champion middle-distance runner, is track captain at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, and it is expected that the acceptance of the sailors in the Bronx A. L. will be followed by their participation in the league's weekly road races.

SHOEMAKER MAY ABDICATE.

Rumor Has It That He Will Not Defend Pocket Billiard Title.

The tournament to decide the national amateur pocket billiard championship will begin at the New York Athletic Club on March 11. As yet there is little information as to what men will compete in the event. It is reported, however, that J. Howard Shoemaker, the greatest amateur playing the game today and many times holder of the championship, will not defend his title.

Heretofore the tournament, while bearing the name of a national championship, has really been little more than a metropolitan affair as far as entry was concerned, players from outside the district seldom if ever competing. This year it is hoped that the tournament will assume the proportions of a national event. The entry list closes on March 1 with James Pryor Allen, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, or with Robert Weld of the New York Athletic Club.

MORAN AND FULTON READY.

Boxers Have Final Workout for New Orleans Bout.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Frank Moran, Pittsburgh heavyweight and boxing instructor at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn., held their final workouts today prior to their twenty-round bout here tomorrow night. Fulton's weight was announced at 215 pounds and Moran's 196. Sam Goldman of New Orleans has been selected as referee.

MADDEN MEMORIAL IS HELD.

Friends Extoll Memory of Former Boxing Manager.

Campbell's Funeral Church, at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, where memorial services were held two weeks ago for John L. Sullivan, yesterday was the scene of similar ceremonies for Billy Madden, who died recently, and who was at one time in his career Sullivan's manager. More than 400 friends and admirers of the deceased manager attended the services and heard Madden's life extolled in glowing terms by several prominent sporting men. Included in the large gathering were thirty near and distant relatives.

HARLEM ROAD RACE TAKEN BY HALPINE

League Test Finds Morningside Athlete Winner by Two Yards from Rival.

Splashing his way over the mud-covered streets of Harlem yesterday, Terry Halpine of the Morningside Athletic Club led a field of eighteen survivors in the special scratch road race of the Harlem Athletic League, held over the Glencoe Athletic Club's course of about five and one-half miles.

Halpine, with a spectacular sprint after his trying journey, literally threw himself over the finish line. His final burst of speed gave him a margin of about two yards over A. Morris of the St Christopher A. C., while Joe Daly, competing unattached, brought up the third position. Halpine's time for the distance was 32:35.

By his victory Halpine earns the right to participate in the annual five-mile championship road race of the Intersectional Athletic League, to be run in connection with the annual indoor track and field games of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute March 20, at Madison Square Garden. The first ten runners to finish were selected as members of the team.

Twenty-five harriers, representing five Harlem clubs, started in the race, but because of the stiff early pace and unfavorable condition of the streets eight of these retired before two and one-half miles had been traversed.

The order of finish follows:

Position, Name and Club.	Time.
1—Terry Halpine, Morningside A. C.	32:35
2—A. Morris, St. Christopher A. C.	32:35
3—J. Daly, Unattached	32:35
4—L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.	33:09
5—H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	33:18
6—E. Lehmann, Morningside A. C.	33:21
7—H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	33:20
8—I. Lehmann, Morningside A. C.	33:39
9—W. Stokley, St. Christopher A. C.	33:55
10—J. Goff, St. Christopher A. C.	34:05
11—M. Tea, Glencoe A. C.	34:50
12—C. Mitchell, St. Christopher A. C.	34:54
13—H. Farkinson, Morningside A. C.	35:58
14—M. Cirigione, Harbrook A. C.	36:00
15—C. Jackson, Alpha P. C. C.	36:09
16—G. Staib, Glencoe A. C.	37:00
17—T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	37:04
18—J. Silverdollar, Glencoe A. C.	32:12

Private Mike Dwyer of the 308th Field Artillery, Camp Upton, annexed his third road run in as many starts, when he was first in the weekly scratch chase of the Bronx Athletic League, held over the course of the Bronxdale A. C. Distance was about three and three-quarter miles.

Dwyer was closely followed all the way by J. McGuinness, a clubmate, but a final burst of speed near the finish line gave the soldier-harrier the victory by about four yards. Dwyer competed under the colors of the Mohawk A. C., and covered the distance in 20:45.

The order of finish follows:

M. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 20:45; J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C., 20:49; F. Gregory, Pennant A. C., 21:15; R. Gunther, St. Jerome's C. C., 21:45; J. Donohue, Mohawk A. C., 21:52; J. McLaughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 22:15; W. Beak, Mohawk A. C., 22:22; J. Devlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 22:24; W. Moeller, Pennant A. C., 22:58; T. Birch, St. Jerome's C. C., 22:59; J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:04; J. F. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:53; T. De Fiori, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:54; J. Giesenburg, Pennant A. C., 24:37; J. Wright, St. Jerome's C. C., 25:37; L. Constantine, St. Anselm's A. C., 27:42.

Brooklyn Athletic Association harriers had a field day in the weekly handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League, crossing the finish line in Indian file for the first six places. The run was held over the Swedish-American A. C. course of about five miles. F. Ruddy was the winner in the actual time of 27:01, registering the fastest time for the journey. Ruddy started from the two-minute mark, and was virtually scratch man.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1	F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A.	2:00	27:01
2	J. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A.	2:30	28:15
3	J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A.	2:30	29:25
4	J. Shea, Brooklyn A. A.	4:00	29:24
5	A. Ecklund, Brooklyn A. A.	4:00	29:35
6	H. Gross, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	29:30
7	J. Sheridan, Presentation Club.	4:30	29:47
8	A. Fredericks, Kings Co. A. A.	4:30	30:02
9	J. Walsh, Swedish-Am. A. C.	4:30	30:19
10	R. Schmidt, Brooklyn A. A.	3:00	29:32
11	T. Schultz, Brooklyn A. A.	2:30	29:50
12	J. McPhee, Seattle A. C.	3:45	29:42
13	J. Nelson, Kings Co. A. A.	4:15	30:20
14	J. O'Brien, Camp Upton	3:45	29:51
15	T. Barkman, Maplewood A. C.	4:30	31:07

MATTHEWS IS HIGH GUNNER.

Takes the Manhasset Club Handicap After Shoot-Off.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Feb. 24.—Herbert J. Matthews of the Manhasset Gun Club won the fifty clay bird handicap at the traps of the Great Neck Golf Club today. After the shooting of two strings of twenty-five each, Matthews, Thomas O'Connell, and George Engleson of the Manhasset organization were tied. Matthews won by a single "bird" over O'Connell in the shoot-off.

Heyward H. Shannon was high gun of the day. He shot from scratch, and broke twenty-two in each string.

The scores:

Herbert J. Matthews, 42, 8—50; Thomas O'Connell, 38, 12—50; George Engleson, 41, 13—50; Heyward H. Shannon, 44, 0—44; D. E. Smith, 43, 5—48; George Gales, 28, 18—46; C. H. Watson, 31, 13—44; B. Kalker, 28, 13—41; B. Cunningham, 38, 3—41; W. Tobler, 31, 8—39; A. Relyea, 16, 18—34.

BANSHEE LEADS ICE FLEET.

Wins I. T. Straus Trophy by Twice Defeating O U.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 24.—By winning a double victory over the ice yacht O U in a stiff west breeze this afternoon, the Banshee, owned by Clarence H. Fisher of Newark and Commodore Ralph B. Sickels, captured the cup offered by I. T. Straus of Newark and West End. The O U, owned by H. C. Page of Newark and sailed by Everett Assay, was tied with the Banshee for points on the cup at thirteen each, and today's victories gave the cup to the Banshee by two points. The Banshee had a total of twenty-three points and the O U twenty-one.

Commodore Sickels, who sailed the Imp in the American Championship Pennant Race, piloted the Banshee to the double victory, with the O U second in both ten-mile events, two minutes behind the Banshee. Let's Go, owned and sailed by Robert G. MacDermott of East Orange, and Edward Jarvis's Scat did not finish in the first race.

Six white-winged fliers started in the second race, the Banshee and O U leaving the other boats, Let's Go, Banshee II., Little Imp, and Scat, far behind. There was about two inches of water on the ice, and the boats as they were slatted around by heavy puffs made the water fly.

Some of the craft were heavily weighted and reefed, and the stiff breeze sent them along at a fast clip over the course, which took the yachts from a stake in front of the Independent Clubhouse up the river to Patterson's Cove, down the river along the North Shore to Blanchard's, and back across the river to the starting point.

Captain Edward Assay, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, was official starter and timer. The Banshee sailed the first race in twenty-six minutes and the second event in twenty-one minutes.

PITTSBURGH SEVEN HERE.

Unbeaten Team to Play Wanderers Tonight.

What may prove the most important hockey series of the Winter begins tonight at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink, when the unbeaten Pittsburgh A. A. seven clashes with the Wanderers Hockey Club of New York. On Wednesday night these two teams will play again.

The Pittsburgh team has won eighteen straight games this Winter, including twelve exhibition contests and six National Hockey League games. It has beaten the Arena Hockey Club of Boston four times and the Wanderers twice. Last week it shut out the Arena team in two contests in Boston.

The Wanderers made the best showing against the Pittsburgh seven of any aggregation that has played them this Winter. In the first meeting between the teams, the Smoky City puck chasers were victorious, 5 to 3. In the second game an unfortunate decision against the Wanderers nullified the scoring of the winning goal, and the game was declared a tie at the end of the two regular periods. In the two five-minute periods ordered to decide the contest Pittsburgh scored two goals, winning the game, 6 to 4.

The lineup for tonight follows:

Wanderers.	Position.	Pittsburgh.
Lewis	G.	Fuller
Dufresne	P.	Madden
McCarty	C. P.	Nagle
McKinnon	R. W.	J. McCormick
Crovat	L. W.	McCrimmon
Roach	R.	Drury
Smith	C.	L. McCormick

ROGERS TAKES CUP AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Only Straight String of Shoot Gives Expert Tournament Trophy.

Twenty-nine gunners reported at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday, for the final shoot of the month. The day was not particularly good and, as a result, only one straight score of 25 targets was returned. The perfect score was made by Z. Rogers, in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. It gave him his second leg, and the prize.

G. S. McCutcheon was the winner of the first Byronel Prize. He scored a leg yesterday with a full score of 50 targets. It gave him three victories during the month. The scores:

	Mo. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	nel Cup.	Scr. & Hcp.	Cups.
E. H. Morse	2 25	2 25	4 49	91	10—100
F. Hopkins	3 22	2 20	5 42	74, 14	88
W. B. Ogden	2 23	1 23	3 49	89, 10	99
C. A. Brown	0 25	6 25	12 50	78, 20	100
J. Nida	5 24	5 25	10 50	84, 20	100
G. S. McCutcheon	6 25	0 25	9 50	87, 22	100
M. Murphy	2 23	2 24	4 47	80, 12	100
A. P. Walker	5 21	5 24	10 50	66, 20	83
R. L. Spotts	0 22	1 25	2 48	92, 5	97
F. M. Wilson	5 25	5 25	9 42	82, 20	100
W. J. Smith	3 25	3 24	6 48	86, 16	100
Dr. Culver	1 24	2 25	4 50	93, 8	100
W. C. Bowers	4 25	3 25	7 50	92, 14	100
M. Howe	4 25	4 24	8 50	87, 16	100
Z. Rogers	0 22	0 25	0 46	92, 6	98
W. Kennedy	5 22	5 20	9 30	74, 20	94
A. P. Bennett	1 23	1 25	4 50	93, 12	100
G. D. Buckley	2 24	3 22	6 42	77, 15	92
J. T. H. Mitchell	6 25	6 23	12 50	75, 25	100
F. W. Thompson	0 15	0 17	0 37	96, —	69
M. McVoy, Jr.	1 24	1 24	2 48	92, 9	100
T. H. Lawrence	2 25	2 25	3 48	91, 12	100
F. A. Baker	4 25	4 24	8 50	89, 18	100
C. O. Hedstrom	4 25	4 23	8 50	87, 16	100
J. I. Brandenberg	3 24	3 25	6 46	84, 12	96
R. B. Cole	3 24	3 25	5 50	86, 15	100
E. H. Jones	4 24	4 24	8 49	83, 16	97
T. W. Fullerton	0 15	0 16	0 38	62, 6	90
G. W. Lembeck	2 25	1 24	4 46	87, 8	95

WINNERS FOR THE MONTH.

Tournament Cup—Z. Rogers.
Byronel Cup—G. S. McCutcheon.
Monthly Cup—T. H. Lawrence.

CLAY PIGEONS FALL FAST.

Baker Has Run of Sixty Breaks at New Rochelle Traps.

In carrying off the high scratch gun in the weekly shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island yesterday F. A. Baker gave one of the best trap shooting performances that has been furnished on the club's firing line this season. He won the scratch laurels of the day with 95 hits and of this number 60 were successive. This mark is just one below the season's record for the Harrison Island traps.

Fifteen nimrods faced the firing line, the most that the club has had for several weeks. Honors in the regular events went to George P. Granbery, who won the high handicap laurels on a shootoff with four others of the gunners, and in addition to this garnered the Take Home Trophy and legs on the February and Accumulation Cups. Granbery's leg on the February Cup yesterday gave him this monthly trophy with five legs. The summaries:

Name.	Take Home.	Feb. Cup.	Accum. Cup.	H'cap and Total.
F. J. Ham, Jr.	0 25	2 23	0 18	86 10— 86
F. W. Thompson	0 20	0 17	0 17	71 0— 71
J. D. Brandesburg	0 20	0 21	0 20	84 0— 84
F. A. Baker	1 25	0 25	0 25	95 10—100
C. O. Hedstrom	0 22	0 22	0 19	87 0— 87
S. F. Daly	1 20	0 24	0 23	87 2— 89
B. R. Stoddard	7 24	1 25	4 25	82 21—100
S. W. Fullerton	3 25	3 25	2 18	81 15— 96
J. Herrold	7 23	4 25	3 25	78 22—100
A. E. Eldridge	5 25	4 25	5 20	77 17— 94
A. B. Stoddard	0 23	0 23	0 19	87 0— 87
G. P. Granbery	4 25	3 25	3 25	85 20—100
C. S. King	8 22	8 23	8 22	73 25— 98
C. A. Marsland	5 22	4 17	5 22	64 17— 81
E. H. Jones	5 25	4 22	4 20	78 22—100

WINNERS.

Ten-bird event, scratch—Won by A. E. Eldridge.

Fifteen-bird event, scratch—Won by C. O. Hedstrom.

Take Home Trophy—Won by G. P. Granbery.

February Cup—Legs won by A. E. Eldridge, F. A. Baker, G. P. Granbery, B. R. Stoddard, S. W. Fullerton, and J. J. Herrold.

Accumulation Cup—Legs won by B. R. Stoddard and G. P. Granbery.

High scratch gun—F. A. Baker.

High handicap gun—G. P. Granbery.

Mothersole Wins Pro Golf Match.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Feb. 24.—A professional match was played over the eighteen-hole course at White Sulphur today. C. L. Mothersole, who went around in 75, won the event from Jack Bellwood by 2 and 1.

HARVARD PUTS BAN ON 'VARSITY LETTER

Crimson Will Award No Insignia to Members of College Teams This Year.

Harvard has decided not to award a 'Varsity letter to the members of the teams which will play Yale and Princeton this Spring, and it is expected that these other two universities will take the same stand. Already there has been an expression of opposition against this attitude, for both alumni and undergraduates maintain that by withholding the 'Varsity letter from the players on the various teams and members of the 'Varsity crew one of the strongest incentives for athletes to go out to make the teams will be missing.

In discussing the situation Graduate Manager Fred W. Moore of Harvard stated: "No insignia such as is given in normal years will be awarded to this year's teams. Whether any substitute plan will be offered has not been decided."

No ambition of the college undergraduate is quite so strong as that to win the 'Varsity letter in competition for his college. Many a youth has worked incessantly for three years merely for a chance to get into a big game in his senior year and win the coveted insignia. Letter men in college are looked upon with awe by the undergraduates, and it is feared that the decision to withhold the honor from the 'Varsity teams this year will have a dampening effect on the athletes, who have been clamoring for the resumption of 'Varsity competition between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

Last Fall among the colleges which continued their football activities the members of the teams were not deprived of this honor, and the action of Harvard, which will undoubtedly be followed by Yale and Princeton, will tend to make this section of intercollegiate competition just as listless as the informal 'Varsity sports which they attempted to continue last Fall.

It has been found after a short experiment at these three universities that strong, virile college lads need some other incentive than the sport itself or love of exercise to draw the students out for the teams and crews. It was for this reason that the three decided to resume 'Varsity competition this Spring. But now that it has been decided not to award the 'Varsity letter to the members of the teams, it is more than likely that the students will not regard the competition as of real 'Varsity calibre, and will view it with the same indifference which made competition a fizzle last Fall.

The experiment which is to be made by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will be the first move toward the elimination of professional coaching from college athletics. In regard to the training question, Mr. Moore, Harvard's graduate representative, says: "No ban will be placed on professional coaches under contract at present."

Yale will employ no professional coaches in the training of its teams, but the Harvard attitude is taken with a view to a more careful supervision of the men trying for places on the various athletic teams. In track and crew, it is especially desirable. Harvard officials hold, to have an experienced man at the head to see that the new men do not overtax their strength and thereby impair their general physical condition.

"The return to formal athletics," says Mr Moore, "is not necessarily an experimental policy, but rather one which is to be employed during the coming Spring. If it proves inadequate or in any way fails to meet the circumstances of the situation, we shall change or remodel it. Our purpose is to inject into the candidates more enthusiasm than was shown for the schedules which did not include games with Yale and Princeton."

Hawaiian Swimmers to Test Skill.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 24.—Two Hawaiian swimmers will meet at New Haven Saturday when the Harvard and Yale freshman teams engage in a dual meet. Captain Lorrill Thurston of the Elis will oppose Ernest Mott-Smith of the Crimson in the dashes.

A bagpipe wel cconde he blowe and soun.
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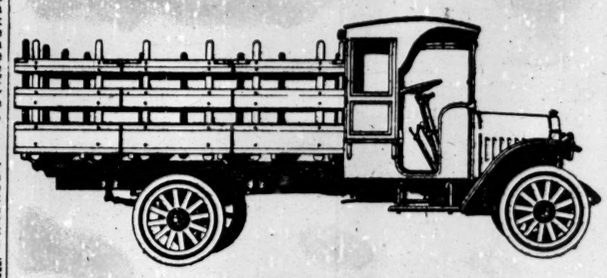

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ASKS REFORMS HERE IN FREIGHT DELIVERY

Merchants' Association Declares Business Men Are Unnecessarily Inconvenienced.

SAYS CARRIERS CAN AID

Letter to A. H. Smith Urges That Methods Be Improved to Alleviate Shippers' "Resentment."

Urgent request for the improvement of methods of the railroads in delivering freight in New York City is made in a letter from the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association to A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, made public yesterday. The association takes the stand that business men are being subjected to unnecessary inconveniences and that the carriers can do much to aid the shippers and consignees of the city without impairing their war service. The letter names specific points in which reform is asked in order to alleviate the "resentment" of shippers. In a statement accompanying the letter the association said:

"The Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association has consistently urged shippers to comply with all the requests made or regulations established to facilitate the prompt movement of freight. By no means all the blame for freight congestion at the Port of New York terminals rests, however, with the shippers."

The letter to Mr. Smith, written by J. C. Lincoln, Manager of the Traffic Bureau, said:

"By reason of thirty years' railroad experience in practically all of its departments, I can appreciate the difficulties under which the railroads are operating on account of the unusual demands for transportation, especially while conducting a war in a foreign country; the effect of most severe weather conditions for a protracted period, and the unusual labor conditions, and can sympathize with the carriers.

"While shippers are subject to many inconveniences by reason of these conditions with which the railroads are confronted, they do not understand why many of the inconveniences to which they are subjected cannot be surmounted, and, while they understand that for the period of the war they will have to put up with much interference with the conduct of their business with the carriers, they feel that by proper effort they can be relieved of some of the troubles which now confront them.

"They point out very forcibly that in the conduct of their individual business they have been able to effect reforms in the operation of their factories and to increase production where not hampered by transportation conditions; and they feel that the railroad management should be equally efficient in the initiating of reform and more efficient management.

"I realize, of course, the impracticability of giving the same individual supervision over so large a machine as the railroad machine that can be given to the industrial machine, embraced in much more narrow limits, yet there is much to be said in criticism of carriers' methods which would seem to be susceptible of adjustment, and which if adjusted would lessen the feeling of resentment, many of these methods being of minor importance as applied to the transportation machine, but of immediate importance to the shipper affected."

Plans for Improvement.

The letter then specified the following five points in which improvement was asked:

Railroad pier and freight stations to be opened promptly at 7 A. M. for the delivery of freight. Cashiers and check clerks to be on hand to facilitate deliveries.

Special provision to be made (upon application of shipper) for delivery of carload freight may be taken at 6 P. M.

A greater effort to be made to receipt and care for freight tendered during the regular hours.

Better supervision over the placing and locating of inbound freight on pier floor, so that it may be located when called for.

Where notice of arrival is sent, and disposition instructions furnished, prompt notice to be given of placement of car where it will be accessible to consignee for removal.

In specifying as to why improvement as to these points are asked the association's letter said:

"While it is generally understood that the railroad pier and freight stations will be opened at 7 A. M. for the delivery of freight, many instances have been reported where shippers are delayed in obtaining delivery of freight by reason of the cashier not having shown up, so that freight bills might be paid and the location of the freight ascertained; also the absence of the check clerks to effect delivery. This means not only a delay in starting the day's business, but also a delay to the trucking, thereby contributing toward congestion.

"Only forty-eight hours free time is allowed on the pier for the removal of freight and in the case of carload freight it is sometimes difficult to move the entire consignment within the remainder of the free time which is left to the consignee after receipt of arrival notice, particularly when the pile is in bottom, (and a very proper one,) of permitting only one truck for an individual consignment to be on the pier at one time. Many cases have arisen where, through the bunching of cars, several carloads of freight have been tendered for delivery to the consignee on one day. Some of these large receivers have expressed their willingness to take delivery of this carload freight in the evening. It is my thought that, with large lots of freight, upon application of the shipper to the agent, arrangements might be made to retain a check clerk and gate keeper for the delivery of this freight, thereby affording the station this space for the next day's arrivals and removing the trucks from the station during congested hours. I know this method of delivery has been employed in some instances to good advantage.

Trucking Complaints Made.

We are having constant complaint in connection with the trucking to the station of outbound freight, with the cutting of the line long before the regular hour for closing, and in some instances the line has been cut before 12 o'clock noon, with no notice to the public, which it would be practicable to give, that freight would not be received after the line had been cut. This turning back of truckmen not only means a delay to the freight, but the added expense to the shipper of trucking to and from the station and the return thereto upon some following day.

"Operating under the shipping day plan instances have arisen where freight tendered upon the shipping day was refused and had to be held until the following week before it could be forwarded. We want to urge that an intensive effort be made to supply the necessary help for handling of this freight and that where there is space on the pier to care for it it should be taken in and receipted for, although it may not be possible to forward it on that day. Under the common law it is the duty of a carrier to receipt property when tendered for transportation.

"I have been somewhat fearful that the shipping day plan, while it no doubt conserves car equipment, is leading to another evil, namely, the concentration of freight on piers on certain days, thereby adding to congestion, as I believe, with the two limits, the inbound movement is in excess of the outbound movement, meaning thereby a surplus of empty cars outbound. May it not be a mistaken policy in not using all of the outbound cars for loading in the direction in which they are required?

"We have had many complaints from members of the association that, notwithstanding the receipt of notices of arrival, when the freight was called for it could not be located. In some instances it appeared that the freight called for had been covered with other freight, and in other instances that it had not been placed on the pier floor. Through the failure of delivery, the shipper has been subjected to charges for cartage service rendered, although freight could not be obtained, and we have had instances called to our attention where the freight, when called for, could not be located, no further notice was given, and the goods were sent to public storage for account of and at the expense of the owner of the goods. We want to urge better supervision for the placement and location of inbound freight.

"With carload freight consigned for truck delivery it is the generarule for the inbound line to give the consignee an advance notice of the arrival of the car, with the request that the consignee furnish delivery instructions. In other instances a notice was sent of the arrival of the car in delivery yard. Cases have arisen where the consignee in calling for the freight has found that the car had not yet been placed upon a team track where it would be accessible for delivery, and it appears the consignee has not been informed of the placement of the car required under the demurrage code, and after the lapse of free time given in the notice, although the car was not accessible, and no further notice was given, demurrage has accrued."

The letter concluded by saying:

"The Merchants' Association of New York is desirous of obtaining full cooperation between shippers and carriers, and stands ready to assist in every way to ameliorate present conditions and to remedy those faults which may be the cause for friction between shippers and carriers' representatives."

UPHOLDS DU PONT BONUS.

President of Powder Company Wants Power to Reward Employes.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 24.—In an effort to combat the attack in the courts by Alfred I. du Pont and others upon the bonus plan of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., under which more than $10,000,000 has been distributed among the employes in the last two years, Pierre du Pont, President of the company, has sent a letter to the stockholders asking them to amend the bylaws of the concern at the stockholders' annual meeting on March 11 so as to give the officers unquestioned power to continue the bonus plan. The President's letter argues that with this country at war and the maximum output of the powder mills needed, it would be dangerous to discontinue the bonus plan because it would affect the morale of the workers.

"In considering the future policy of the company," the letter to the stockholders says, "it should be remembered that the people of the United States have now joined the Allies in war with Germany. Our Government has placed with us such large orders that we are again compelled greatly to enlarge our plants and equipment for manufacturing. Therefore, we must see that we take no backward step now that will in the slightest reduce the present high efficiency of our operating force."

Under the bonus plan, $4,000,000 was distributed to employes in 1915 and $6,500,000 in 1916. The 1917 bonuses have not been paid pending the decision of the March meeting of the stockholders.

HELD AS BANK ROBBER.

Patrick Donovan Arrested Here at Request of Chicago Police.

Detectives Sullivan and Brosner of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau in Brooklyn, arrested Patrick Donovan of Chicago last night on instructions telegraphed from Chicago, which said that Donovan was accused of taking part in the robbery of a bank, in which $10,500 was stolen and several shots were fired.

Donovan was arrested at Washington and Johnson Streets, where it was stated in the telegram from Chicago that he would be found. The detectives said that the prisoner talked freely, but they declined to say what they had learned from him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Patrick Donovan is one of several men arrested for complicity in the robbery of $10,000 from the Stockmen's Trust and Savings Bank, 5,435 South Halsted Street, this city, last December. Five men drove up to the bank in an automobile, held up the President of the bank, P. J. Harmon; the cashier, the paying teller, and the stenographer, and got away with $10,000 in currency.

Two of the bank robbers were subsequently arrested at Hot Springs, Ark. Donovan was arrested in this city. He turned State's evidence and was kept in custody of a police officer at the Briggs House awaiting the trial of his confederates. Last week, at about the time set for the trial, the policeman was lured away from his prisoner, who was hustled into an automobile at the point of a revolver and driven away, presumably by friends of the men awaiting trial, for it was conceded that without Donovan's testimony conviction would be difficult.

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MILK PRICES STAND, COMMISSION DECIDES

Only Cut Agreed To Is One-half Cent on a Pint of Grade B.

GARDENS URGED BY HOOVER

Overtaxed Railways, He Says, Will Be Relieved If More of Them Are Planted.

With the exception of a virtual reduction of 1 cent in the price of Grade B milk sold in pints, the Federal Milk Commission decided at the McAlpin Hotel last night to allow the present milk prices to stand for the month of March. Grade B milk will cost 7½ cents a pint in March. This milk now sells at 10 cents a quart. The members of the commission aimed to achieve some kind of reduction in the other prices of milk in view of improved transportation conditions and the lower price of fodder, but the producers and distributors insisted that a lowered price of milk in general at this time would prevent them from recouping the losses incurred in November and December. The decision of the commission was set forth in the following resolutions which were adopted at the close of the conference between the representatives of the various interests involved:

Resolved, That the price of milk which the producers shall receive for the month of March shall be $3.10 per 100 pounds for 3 per cent. milk in the 100-mile zone, subject to the rules and regulations of the trade.

That a recoup of 24 cents for both distributers and producers be divided equally over two months.

That the producers receive 12 cents of such recoup for March, making a total price of $3.22 to the producers for the month of March, and that 12 cents of such recoup be added in April, the base price of which month will be later fixed.

That the distributer receive 12 cents for March and 11¼ cents for April.

That the prices to the consumer for the month of March shall remain as they were in February, excepting that Grade B milk sold in stores in pints shall be 7½ cents per pint.

The resolution was telegraphed to United States Food Administrator Hoover last night by Dr. W. H. Jordan, Chairman of the Federal Milk Commission, who said the commission had struggled all day to reach a conclusion on the subject, and that it had had a hard time adjusting the method of providing for the recoup promised. Dr. Jordan added that every effort had been made to reduce the price to the consumer, but without practical result.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams received from United States Food Administrator Herbert Hoover a letter urging the Food Board to encourage the development of city and suburban gardens. The letter read in part:

"The extensive use of suburban gardens for planting last year proved of extreme importance in increasing the national food supply. Even with the car shortage which has developed during the last three months, and the total inability to move the large reserves of potatoes and beans, we have been saved from positive shortage throughout the country largely by virtue of the accumulated household stores which are the results of home endeavor.

"The food situation of the world must steadily degenerate as long as the war lasts. Our overtaxed railways which must continue overtaxed during the whole course of the war will be greatly relieved if we have a larger area of gardens planted than last season."

Food Administrator Williams announced yesterday that the license of Marcus & Rothman, wholesale dealers in food supplies at 48 Fulton Street, has been revoked for the duration of the war, on the ground that the firm had been guilty of charging excessive prices for sugar.

INSURANCE FOR SPINSTERS.

German Scheme to Provide for Women Failing to Wed Before They Are 37.

In order to make more endurable the lot of the hundreds of thousands of German girls who are condemned to more or less permanent "single blessedness" because of the ravages wrought among the male population by the war, German statisticians and publicists have begun discussing a plan of insurance against spinsterhood. The chief advocate of this scheme is a mathematician named Dr. Karl Luttenberger, and a detailed description of his idea is found in a copy of the Kölnische Zeitung, recently received in London.

According to the census of 1910 there were 800,000 more women than men within the empire's borders. All authorities admit that the danger of permanent spinsterhood for many German women has been vastly aggravated by the war, so that the insurance project, according to the Kölnische Zeitung, is sure to arouse widespread attention and calm many anxious hearts. Dr. Luttenberger thinks the project will be commercially profitable on the "mathematical" basis he has worked out.

The underlying motive of the scheme is to guarantee girls against the possible poverty of husbandless days. Girls may take out the insurance themselves or it may be taken for them by their parents. It is intended that premiums shall be paid when a girl is still in her babyhood, so that this extra cost of bringing her up may fall upon her parents at a period when educational costs are at the lowest point. Premiums are payable up to the insured's twentieth year. If the young woman has not married by the time she is 37 she will thenceforward be entitled to draw an annuity, which will be paid in quarterly installments. She will continue to derive this income even if she finds a husband after passing her thirty-seventh birthday.

If the insured weds before reaching 37 she cannot claim an annuity, but may recover with interest the total amount of premiums paid on her behalf. If the insured dies before becoming 37 the accumulated "cash value" of her policy will go to her legal heirs. Dr. Luttenberger points out that his plan not only guarantees spinsters against economic distress but also increases their matrimonial prospects. It will also prevent girls, he thinks, from marrying in haste, because their future is assured whether they take husbands or not.

EXPECTS Y. M. C. A. REFORM.

Unitarian Pastor Thinks It May Revise Its Sectarian Policy.

The Rev. Dr. Addison Moore, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church in Schenectady, formerly one of the ministers in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church here, has mailed to THE TIMES a copy of a sermon delivered in his church yesterday, in which he described the criticism of the Y. M. C. A. work in the army camps as "of the constructive kind."

Dr. Moore said he agreed with the criticism of "the spirit in which the work of the Y. M. C. A. is conducted in its army huts," and added that nothing new had been told "about the line that had been drawn against Unitarians, who regretted the discrimination, but approved the suggestion" of William Howard Taft, President of their General Conference of Unitarian Churches, that the war work of the Y. M. C. A. be supported.

"That the Y. M. C. A. now has to face the charge of refusing a War Department Commission's request that other workers be allowed to co-operate freely and fully may have at least one result that is greatly to be desired," said Dr. Moore. "It may be that in contact with the army as it faces a life-and-death struggle, Y. M. C. A. workers will learn that men of all creeds and of none are singularly alike in loyalty to the great ideas of service. And it may very well be happen that under the compelling urge of this idea the Y. M. C. A. may be moved to revise its sectarian constitution and broaden its policy."

FOR CO-OPERATIVE BUYING.

Dr. Warbasse Points Way to Put End to Profiteering.

Dr. James Peter Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of America and Chief Surgeon to the German Hospital in Brooklyn, lectured at the Brooklyn Civic Forum in Public School 84 last night on the objects of the league, and told a larg eaudience of the benefits reaped in European countries from co-operative buying and selling. Co-operative methods in ordinary shopping, if both the purchaser and the seller could be brought into agreement with the principles which the league proposes, would eliminate profiteering, he said, and so reduce the cost of commodities that the workingmans' purse would feel no hardship.

Under co-operative systems operating in England, added Dr. Wabasse, in addition to owning their own department stores in certain sections of the country, mines are owned by the people, he said. He urged the amalgamation of interests which are now co-operative in this country.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Northern Trans Co‹C H Chadwick Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Furst, as trustee‹Leffstein & Rosenfeld (2) Castellano‹Russo. Altman‹Beck. Ewald, as trustee‹Ingram. Quesnard et al‹Bausch Mfg Co et al At 10:30 A. M.: Greensweig‹Napier, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel Cersosle ‹Warden, &c. Sullivan‹Rosson. Re Mt Vernon Trust Co‹Ramsey. Re Rockefeller. Re Teler. McQuaide‹Perot. Re Schneider. Re Maltbie‹Lobsitz Mills. Same‹N Y & Penn Coal & Coke Co. Naud‹King Sewing Machine Co. Re ex rel N Y Central‹Public Service Commission.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Erlanger J.—Litigated motions at 10:15 A. M.
Dunham‹Dunham.
Re Lint.
Kamber‹Stumpf.
Silberstein‹Bonesteel.
Italian Importing Co‹Bertolli.
Smith‹Smith.
Luneschioss, Inc‹Berman Bros Co.
Carpenter‹Cole.
Morohan‹Neugass.
Golden Shoe‹Wohlers.
Leland‹Lawson.
Worral‹Brady, Ltd.
Re Am Surety Co.
Re Mason Motor Car Co, (Young.)
Kelly & Sons‹Jolson.
Kihn‹Benkman.
Sloat‹Gaugel.
Patterson‹Patterson.
Trombetta‹Collier.
Mutual Life Ins Co‹Newman.
NY Tel Co‹Fischer.
Otero‹Otero.
Averett‹Averett.
Re Martens.
Deechanel Internat'l Co‹Krohnberg.
Re Maltbie.
Goldsmith‹Goldsmith.
Lincoln Safe Dep Co‹Hilton.
Re Scanlon, (Knotysszyn.)
Clark‹Gibson.
Tax Lien Co‹Bird.
Prunye & Co‹Woolheal Chem Co.
Spencer Imp‹Ganim.
Re Droge.
Barnes‹Barnes.
Equit Life Assur Socy ‹Mahon.
Botts‹Merc Bank.
Emig Ind Sav Bank‹Farmers L & Trust. NY Tel Co‹Shan.
Presbytery of NY‹Westmin Pres Ch'ch.
Westmin Pres Church ‹Presbytery of NY.
Clementi‹Clementi.
Cuban Tel‹Conklin.
Kornhauser‹Kornhauser.
Vizzio‹Vizzio.
Walk‹Walk.
Eissing & Co‹Campbell.
Anchor Post Iron Wks ‹Darwin.
Harman‹Antiseptic Supply Co.
Kasten‹Peerless Br Brush Mills.
Gorman‹McGraw Tire Co‹Ramsey.
Re Rockefeller.
Reisman‹Smith.
Graham‹Graham.
Crockroft‹Sherwood Co.
Miller‹Marcus.
Brukenfeld‹Am Bond.
Tortoni‹Carlton.
Lillie‹Stowe Const.
Vergnolle‹Waldo.
McDowell‹Glens Falls Ins Co.
Quirlan‹Carnegie Tr.
Re Perfumes Reviera.
Meyer Denker Sinram Co‹Hennessey Rlty.
NY County Nat Bank‹Herrman.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Bloom‹Rockhill.
Leinhardt‹Leinhardt.
Lazarowich‹Lazarowich.
Tull‹NY Title, &c, Co.
Pheelan‹Roe.
Statton‹Statton.
Turner‹Ray.
Fry‹Kahn, (2.)
Beshgeturian‹Beshgeturian.
De Baum‹De Baum.
Cianfaro‹Cianfaro.
Romano‹Romano.
Keating‹Keating.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Kellerman‹Kellerman
Schiffer‹Schiffer.
Preferred causes:
Orinoco Rlty Co‹Purdy
Goldstone‹Mincher.
Levy‹Parisian R E Corp.
Central Trust Co‹Ottman.
Thompson‹Holterman.
Wetmore‹Wetmore.
General calendar:
Donohue‹Donohue.
Tapley Co‹Newmann.
Rosenheim‹Rosenheim.
Benjamin‹Jalkower.
Morris‹Morris.
Cudahy Packing Co‹Faulsen.
Rosenthal‹Barron.
Unangst‹Re. (5.)

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Adams‹Dick.
Story & Clark Piano Co‹Beal.
Van der Veer‹Thiele.
Robert‹Rector.
Kogut‹Kosoff.
Blake‹Hannon.
Turner‹Marsh.
Katz‹White Metal Exchange Co.
Weber, Jr‹Mt Vernon Hospital.
Stevens‹Hill.
Pagliuca‹Italian Bankers' Ben Socy.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Bromberg‹Niedzulski.
Inq—Reiff‹Markel.
Inq—Odierna‹Bellevue Wet Wash Laundry.
Hammer‹L I R R.
Re Bond Bloomingdale.
Perel‹NY Rys.
H Schott‹King Car Corp.
W Schott‹same.
B Schott‹same.
Czajka‹Lampka.
Vail‹United Fruit Co.
Krotel‹Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Satloff‹McNulty Co.
Fernandez‹Horton.
Hirsch‹Hudson Mtg.
Nunes‹Holding.
Arcetta‹Davis.
Potozky‹G Lias & Co.
Borob‹Gen Chem Co.
Cohen‹NY Rys.
Savarese‹Levien.
Jodrinsky‹Moshman.
Wahet‹Emanuel Sisterhood of Pers Serv
Duggan‹Bichwitt.
Zabaldofsky‹Pechter.
Cassino‹Cent Brew Co of NY.
Layking‹Bloomingdale
Bailey‹Hilliard.
Schoiter‹Bard.
Nemeth‹Int R T.
Berlinrood‹Seldin.
Wirneke‹Kite.
Castaldi‹McGowan.
Donahue‹NY D Dock.
Perrino‹CNY.
Schwartz‹Friedsam.
Jennie Zuckerman‹NY Rys.
Jos Zuckerman‹same.
Gossett‹Trosky.
Andrill‹Harkavy.
Lipshitz‹Klaiber & Wall.
L Buonocore‹McGrath
F Buonocore‹same.
Elting‹Int R T.
Bessner‹Schlechter.
Cesler‹Central Brewing Co of NY.
Cohen‹Stadler.
Saba‹Sheffield Farms-Slawson-D Co.
Perico‹same.

PART XIV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq.—Sainsbury‹Murrell.
Kischer‹Schwartz-Herrman Steel Wks.
Carlstrom‹Marden.
Orth & Hastings Co.
Sanders‹Krumberg.
Amer Pipe & Constr Mingle.
West End Tr‹same.
Indelli & Confort‹Hudson Realty.
Simon‹Park D Co.
Imperial Woolen‹F B Clothing Co.
Woodward & Son‹San Francisco Int Fish Co. (2.)
Atlas Assur Co‹J. L. Dudley, Jr, Co.
Branower & Son‹Waldes.
Mayer‹Monzo.
Hollinger‹Palmer.
Manzolino Cotton.
Barrone‹Fish.
Gressing‹Musical Instrument Sales Co.
Mitchell‹Thompson.
Kaufman‹Miller.
Davis‹Southwestern Surety Co.
Glauberg Mfg Co‹Wattenberg.
Foehrenbach‹Brown.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VIII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Murphy‹McMahon.
PART VII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jackman‹Tschanett.
PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART IX.—Davegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI. — Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Sears, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV. — Hotchkiss, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI. — McAvoy, J. — At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII. — Tierney, J. — At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Julie Schutz.
Leo Goodman.
Owen Hart.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates:
Meyer Borut.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Segall & Jurow‹Schneierson.
MacDonald‹Wells,‹(2.)
Baum‹Lieblich & Sons
Alpert‹Connelly & Co.
Bayer‹Bradley Con Co
Edmonds‹NY Rys.
Tashman‹Brown & F.
Gewin‹Schwartz.
Kleinman‹Burns Bros.
Bischoff‹State Inv Co.
Wolf‹Cohen.
Moore‹NY Rys.
Knapf‹same.
Plotkin‹Eisman.
Rosenthal‹US R & L
Kutner & Wenger‹Gladstone.
Simpkins‹Ruh‹Jarome.
Atsek‹Ragovsky.
Girvoff‹Platt.
Student‹Beller.
Richhorn‹Finkelstein.
Cottenham‹Holmstrum
Pulp & Paper Trading ‹O'Meara Co.
Gottlieb‹Gottlieb.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rosen‹Druss.
Karasick‹Marco Rivo, (2.)
Kupier‹Mechlowitz.
Glanzer‹Wamsly Co.
Zimit‹Mill Remnant.
Richman‹Am Cot Oil
Feltschneider‹N Y Rys
Zeligman‹Goldberg.
Ruggles‹Salomon.
Conroy‹N Y Rys.
Shapiro‹same.
Reilly‹same.
Newman‹Postal Transfer Service.
Simpson‹Int R T. (2.)
Lyons‹3d Av RR.
Berman‹Baumann.
Katzman‹N Y Rys.
Commonwealth Mfg Co‹Franklin Fire Ins.
Reiter‹New Ams Gas.
Spinell‹Tannenbaum.
London‹Politziner.
Rodriguez‹Ferrera.
Levine‹Michaels.
Smith & Sons‹Transocean Fin, &c, Corp.
Mathias‹Murphy.
Goldberg‹Goodman.
Raskin‹Berger Rty, &c, Co. (2.)
Schultz‹Goodman.
Dieckman‹G L G Garment Co.
Posner‹NY Rys, (2.)
Farkash‹N Y Rys.
Federal Adv Agy‹Rubber & Celluloid, &c, Co.
Howard‹Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Blechef‹State Inv.
Mandel‹Danzig.
Shulman‹Comm'l Del.
Ehrlich‹Locust Farms Co.
Tashman‹Brown.
Becker‹Ellanowitch.
Glasser‹Olson.
Katz‹Cruminsky.
SHORT CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Wentworth‹Reisenweber.
Donaldson‹Molsberger.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Feinstein‹Andrey Blumenthal & Co.
Bernstein‹Borgenicht & Sons Co.
Hamor‹Turchin Co.
Mack‹Goldman.
Ford C & S Co‹Aaronson, Kaplan & M.
Prudden‹Granville.
Alexander‹Ritter.
Furman‹Oestreich.
Abrahams‹Zimmerman.
Bauman‹J Witkowski & Co.
Greenberg‹Diamond.
Romero‹Kronman.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Trochman‹Francis—S. McAvoy. Re Holters (Nancy)‹Richard—C. Keating.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Brice‹Fortgang—E. Jean N. Penfield.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Stern‹Kahrs—Wilson M., Powell.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Rickers‹Livingston—Irving S. Dorf.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Jacob Gerber‹Dorothy M. Bree—Philip J. Sinnott. Deutscher Frauen Verein, &c.,‹B. Pernetti—Samuel E. Hall.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Danzig‹Litwin.
Byrne‹McLean.
Re Pub Serv Com, (Walton Av.)
Van Schoonenberg‹Vinci.
Smyth‹Smyth.
Walker‹Walker.
Municipal Liens Co‹Glover.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.
Roth‹Winnie Rlty & Constr Co.
Mulligan‹Terry, Jr.
Blakley‹CNY.
Turetzkin‹Streat Co.
Rybicki‹Union Ry Co.
Abrams‹Kommel.
Colemante‹Marrazzi Const. Co.
Cummings‹387-389 So 5th St Co.
Danielson‹Kummel.
Kuninsky‹Pierment Paper Co.
Byrne‹Kalbach.
Kamholz‹Male.
Jaskat‹W 39th St RR.
Penfield‹Haas.
Spinney‹Union Ry.
Gordon‹same.
Abramsky‹Int R T Co.
Baxter‹same.
Rosendorf‹Bendes.
Cahill‹Allen.
Davidson‹CNY.
Lef‹Kuehnel.
Kaye‹Sirsky‹Rosen.
Yochelson‹Gold.
Doctor‹Murray.
Bonini‹Int R T Co.
McGettrick‹Busch.
Grupsmith‹Schnarberger.
Bilkis‹Kappes.
Anderson‹Tremont Theatre Co.
Puck‹Flynn.
Eisenberg‹Ocean El.
Commercial Car Unit Co‹Hudford Sales Corp.
Eisenberg‹Greenthal.
Hackett‹Nash.
Nichols‹Flynn, Jr.
Leppert‹Kalbach.
Schwartz‹Lippman.
Gafney‹Rott.
Donohue‹Cowperwait.
Lehman‹Crotona Av Realty Co.
Keys‹Weiner.
Antonini‹Zeuner.
Keys‹Zeuner.
Lebowitz‹8 Blvd RR.
Sabulsky‹Wyland.
Nista‹CNY.
Ruppert‹Estate of Johnson.
Lagois‹Preuss.
Grossman‹Wolbert.
Davis‹Martens.
Raymond-Hadley Corp ‹Boston & Me RR.
Lorain Opera House Co‹United Booking Offices.
Berwin‹Russell.
Del Mar‹Talmadge.
Aetna Life Ins Co‹Humphrey.
Huber‹Blalock.
Bloom‹Fish.
Hughes‹Leary.
Thalheim‹Empire City Lumber Co.
Syrkin‹Howard Paper.
Vandeweghe‹Star Fur Mfg Co.
Hargreaves‹Lauten.

Goldstein‹Gillen.
Mayer‹Rosenzweig.
Toomey‹Renault Transp Co.
Liebovitz‹Stern.
Wachtel‹Tillman.
Mendel‹Block.
Freedman‹Bergidi.
Gordon‹Greenberg.
Ekblom‹Merron.
Walkof‹Gottesmann.
Ervin Const Co‹Williams.
Wohl‹Hyman Co.
Prince‹Brown.
Goldman‹Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Rottenberg‹Dick Chem Co.
Bardach‹Treakof.
Kreemerman‹Greenberg.
Fidelman‹Levine.
Wieselthier‹N Y Rys.
Germania Bank‹Wilson, Bryan Co.
Isaacson‹Int R T (2.)
Rosenstraus‹Zuckerbrot.
Hebenstein‹NY Rys.
Peerless Pattern Co‹Meacham Co.
Levinsky‹N Y Rys.
Reynard‹Shubert.
La Favorite Rubber Mfg Co‹Potts.
Dempsey Cont Co‹O'Reilly.
Gagliardo‹Viviano.
Pontinus‹N Y Rys.
Moshansky‹Silverman (2.)
Gallagher‹Liebenguth.
Burton‹Levy.
Carroll‹Kiddle.
Bloom‹Barry.
Kelly‹Trepel.
Gloeker‹Kaufman Mfg Co.
Schneidman‹N Y Rys.

PART I., for trial.
Miller‹Stromberg Exp & Import Co.
Knowles‹Timmis Rty. Co.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.
Gerschner‹B & N R RR.
Hansen‹Robins Dry Dock
Scharen‹Coastwise Lumber & Sup Co.
Ryder‹Bell.
Chiefroto‹J & B RR.
Lombard‹same.
Quenzer‹NY Con RR
Alexander‹CNY & ano Lane‹NY Cent RR.
Mohr‹Friedman et al.
Nolan‹Diamond.
Meyers‹C I & B RR.
Reed‹Herman.
McKinnon‹Fineman & ano.
Berg‹Nassau RR.
Dolan‹Barr & ano.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Bender, an inf‹James Butler, Inc.
Heck‹Whatstoff.
Sparadowski, an inf‹Bennett & sno.
Karle‹Kraus.
Kopf‹Jaeger & ano.
Haslach‹John R Carpenter Co.
Cassidy‹B H RR.
Rogers‹Delahunty & ano.
Boland‹Penn RR.
Armstrong‹Mergenthal.
Risolo‹Griffin Mfg Co. Inc.
Wroblewsky‹Houck.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2205. This includes all issues noticed for the February Term.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1,524.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

People, &c‹Von Paucke.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Est of—Sophie C. Maekel,
Mary Celia Thompson.
Bridget Hearey.
Charles Meyer.
Cornelius Leary.
Wills for probate:
Mary Judge.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
Theresa Milleg.
Christoph Volkmann.
Charlotte Ledogar.
Caroline Forster.
Accountings:
Est of—Edward Brenan.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Re Gans.
TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.
Mackler‹Blvd Renting
Lachinsky‹Reubert.
Olsen‹Union Hway.
Parone‹same.
Leichtner‹Kahn.
Dworkin‹Inter R T.
Cooper‹Andrews.
Miles‹Inter R T Co.
Lasky‹Brand.
Lichtenstein‹I R T
Levy‹same.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.
Thomas H Reynolds‹George A Meekes, &c—George Price. City Real Estate Co‹Florence Scher, et al—George Price.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J. Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackm

NEUTRAL EMBARGO HARD BLOW TO FOE

War Trade Board Has Cut Germany's Food Imports from Neutrals 65 to 85 Per Cent.

BARS NOT TO BE LET DOWN

United States and Allies Determined to Push Enemy's Isolation to the Utmost Degree.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In its annual report submitted today to President Wilson, the War Trade Board asserts that embargoes and other restrictions placed upon commerce with northern European neutrals have cut down the food exports of those nations to the Central Powers by from 65 to 85 per cent.

This accomplishment was pointed to as one of the most important brought about by the policy adopted in the face of opposition on the part of the neutral countries involved. Other achievements, the board states, include negotiations by which the United States and Great Britain have gained control, temporarily at least, of 2,100,000 tons dead weight of shiping owned by Norway, Holland, and Sweden.

That the bars will not be let down, while there is the slightest danger of any endeavor to give aid and comfort to the enemy, is made evident by an official announcement tonight. The Central Powers, it is asserted, must be isolated from the rest of the world in so far as the United States and its allies can accomplish that object. The general policy is summed up in these paragraphs of an official statement:

"The mobilization of the economic army of the United States and the effective use of the trade restraints on the Central Powers is here revealed in action. The language of the report shows a desire to proceed by agreement and negotiation with other countries, and to avoid even the appearance of coercion or retaliation in the board's relations with neutrals.

"With German traders and German comforters in neutral countries, however, there is no compromise indicated, but relentless isolation."

Sea Blockade Tightened.

Through the State Department and other Governmental agencies the War Trade Board has sought the full cooperation of Great Britain in enforcing the policy which it felt essential to the successful participation of America in the war. As a result, many of the duties assumed by the British blockade have been taken over by this Government, the British blockade has been tightened up, and the nations allied with the United States have extended the restrictions which were already in force.

Restrictions placed upon enemy industrial, commercial, and financial activity in Mexico and South American countries also are beginning to show their effect.

Figures compiled by the War Trade Board and the Food Administration showed that at the time the policy of temporary embargoes was adopted on July 15 of last year, Germany was obtaining from the Northern European neutrals a sufficient quantity of fats to supply a full ration to 2,500,000 men, and that feeds and other food commodities imported from the United States by these neutrals alone made possible such wholesale traffic.

Since that time, it is asserted, the exports of fats from Northern European neutrals to the Central Powers have been reduced to a negligible quantity and Germany has now available from such sources less than 20 per cent. of the former supply. This reduction has been reflected by the change from time to time in the German fat ration, and the desperate efforts of the Central Powers to obtain supplies of fats in other directions.

It is generally admitted that Germany at present is suffering most acutely, so far as foods is concerned, because of the lack of fats for which no satisfactory substitute has been found. Recent reports were to the effect that it was Germany's intention, if such a course was possible, to convert the Ukraine into a great hog-producing district.

By its embargoes, which tied up in Atlantic ports eighty Dutch ships and other neutral tonnage loaded with wheat, concentrated cattle fodder and other supplies essential to the maintenance of the cattle herds, of northern neutral nations of Europe, which, it was alleged, produced fats far in excess of normal requirements of these nations, the War Trade Board brought down on its head a storm of protest from neutral diplomats. The policy was continued, however, and as a result many thousands of head of cattle in Northern Europe were slaughtered. Fresh meat undoubtedly was exported into Germany in greater quantities than theretofore, but the never-ending supply of fats was gradually cut off as the herds were reduced.

The determination of the War Trade Board to continue a firm policy which would shut off Germany from the trade of the neutral nations of the world was one of the chief factors in delaying for many months an agreement between the United States and the Northern European neutral nations. From many quarters pressure was brought to bear on the Government to relent, but these efforts were unheeded even when they reached a point where there were veiled threats that neutral nations might enter the war on the side of Germany.

An official resumé of the report made public tonight presented this view of the situation:

"The activities of the board are roughly divisible into three spheres, those relating to the control of exports, those relating to the control of imports, and those relating to enemy trade.

"The board has sought, first, to conserve for ourselves, and for those associated with us in the war, such commodities as are required to maintain adequately the economic life of the several nations and to carry out their war programs. Other objects sought have been to prevent our commodities reaching the enemy directly or indirectly by releasing like goods for the enemy, and to prevent commercial transactions between persons within the United States and an enemy, or an ally of the enemy.

"In undertaking to supply the food and other vital wants of neutral peoples, under carefully considered agreements, the board has desired to prevent acute suffering in those countries and to prevent them from falling under the economic power of the enemy.

Agreement with Switzerland.

"These agreements the board has regarded as being particularly important in the case of those European neutrals which are in trade relations with the enemy. Against these European neutrals temporary embargoes have been enforced pending the securing of information indispensable to permit the board to issue licenses.

"An agreement has been concluded with Switzerland, assuring to the Swiss the periodic receipt of a stipulated grain ration and of other articles required to maintain the economic existence of the people of Switzerland. The Swiss Government, on the other hand, gives satisfactory assurances against exportation to our enemies of imported commodities, and agree to limit in certain other respects her trading with the enemy.

"A still more definite achievement is discoverable in the board's references to the Northern European neutrals, where temporary embargoes are in force pending the conclusion of comprehensive agreements. The report states:

"'Their export of foodstuffs to the Central Powers have declined from last year's corresponding exports in amounts estimated at from 65 to 85 per cent., depending on the neutral, and there has been a decrease in the export of many other important commodities.

"'In November, 1917, we became party to Great Britain's tentative agreement with Norway, as a result of which action on our part 1,400,000 tons, dead weight, of Norwegian shipping were chartered into the service of the United States and Great Britain for the period of the war. Shortly following, temporary agreements were concluded with Holland and with Sweden. That with Holland gives us the use, for periods up to ninety days, of 450,000 tons, dead weight, of her shipping which had heretofore, for a long period, lain idle. The agreement with Sweden gives us the use for three months of tonnage estimated at 250,000 tons, dead weight, which had not theretofore been employed in service useful to us.'"

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Feb. 18	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 19	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 20	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 21	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75¼	4.76 7-16
Low	4.75¼	4.76 7-16
Same week last year—		
High	4.75 7-16	4.76 7-16
Low	4.75⅜	4.76 7-16
Year to date—		
High	4.7535	4.7645
Low	4.75¼	4.76 7-16
Same period last year—		
High	4.7585	4.7647¼
Low	4.75⅜	4.76 7-16

PARIS.	Demand High.	Demand Low	Demand Last.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Feb. 18	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜
Feb. 19	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜
Feb. 20	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜
Feb. 21	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.72⅜	5.70⅜
Low	5.72½	5.70½
Same week last year—		
High	5.85¼	5.83⅞
Low	5.85½	5.84⅝
Year to date—		
High	5.70⅞	5.68¼
Low	5.73⅞	5.71⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.84¼	5.83¼
Low	5.85½	5.84⅝

	Switzerland Dem.	Switzerland Cables.	Holland Dem.	Holland Cables.	Italy Dem.	Italy Cables.
Feb. 18	4.49	4.47	43.75	44.25	8.69	8.67½
Feb. 19	4.50	4.48	43.75	44.25	8.75	8.73½
Feb. 20	4.49¾	4.47½	43.75	44.25	8.77	8.75½
Feb. 21	4.47	4.45	44.25	44.75	8.77	8.75½
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	4.48	4.46	44.37½	44.75	8.73	8.71½
Week's range—						
High	4.47	4.45	44.37½	44.75	8.69	8.67½
Low	4.50	4.48	43.75	44.25	8.77	8.75½
Same week last year—						
High	5.01¼	5.00¼	40.50	40.56¼	7.29	7.28¼
Low	5.02¼	5.01	40.37½	40.50	7.41	7.40
Year to date—						
High	4.36½	4.34¼	44.25	44.75	8.36½	8.35½
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25	8.77	8.75½
Same period last year—						
High	5.00¼	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅝	6.87⅝
Low	5.06	5.06	40.37½	40.50	7.41	7.40

SCANDINAVIA.

Feb.—	Copenhagen Dem.	Copenhagen Cables.	Stockholm Dem.	Stockholm Cables.	Christiania Dem.	Christiania Cables.
18	30.50	30.75	32.75	33.125	31.50	32.00
19	30.25	30.75	32.75	33.25	31.375	31.875
20	30.375	30.875	32.625	33.125	31.25	31.75
21	30.25	30.75	32.625	33.125	31.25	31.75
22	Holiday.					
23	29.75	30.25	31.75	32.25	30.50	31.00
Week's range—						
High	30.50	30.87½	32.75	33.25	31.75	32.00
Low	29.75	30.25	31.75	32.25	30.50	31.00
Same week last year—						
High	27.40	27.50	29.50	29.60	28.00	28.10
Low	27.32	27.42	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.10
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	33.75	34.25	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.75	31.75	32.25	30.50	31.00
Same period last year—						
High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.72	28.05	28.15
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece Dem.	Greece Cables.	Russia *Dem.	Russia *Cables.
Feb. 18	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 19	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 20	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 21	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 23	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Low	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Same week last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	28.50	28.60
Low	20.00	20.05	28.30	28.40
Year to date—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same period last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	28.15	28.20

CHINA.

	Hongkong Dem.	Hongkong Cables.	Peking Dem.	Peking Cables.	Shanghai Dem.	Shanghai Cables.
Week's range—						
High	72.00	72.25	110.50	110.75	106.00	106.50
Low	71.25	71.50	110.25	110.50	103.25	103.50
Same week last year—						
High	57.25	57.35	93.50	93.62½	88.50	88.62½
Low	56.55	56.65	91.75	91.87	86.75	86.87
Year to date—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.125	83.00	83.625

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Bombay Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Manila Cables.
Week's range—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	49.875	50.00
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.25	32.875	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Kobe Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	24.25	24.35	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Low	24.22	24.30	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Same week last year—						
High	21.25	21.35	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.20	21.30	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.60	51.75	52.60
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Same period last year—						
High	21.25	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires Demand.	Buenos Aires Cables.	Rio Demand.	Rio Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.77	43.87	26.01	26.11
Low	43.75	43.85	26.01	26.11
Same week last year—				
High	44.50	44.62½	23.62½	23.75
Low	44.50	44.62½	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	26.01	26.11
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

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EXPRESS LINES SEE HOPE IN RAILWAY ACT

Expect Favorable Action on Rate Increase Under Law for Control of Carriers.

BAD YEAR FOR COMPANIES

Three Big Concerns Report Total Decrease of $6,924,566 in Net Earnings of 1917.

The passage by the Senate of the bill to permit Government operations of the railroads was hailed yesterday with as much satisfaction by the managers of express companies, probably, as by the officials of the railways. The express companies recently applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 per cent. increase of rates, and they are hoping for early action after the Administration has been empowered by statute to run the carriers. In making application for the increase the express officials laid stress on the persistent rise in the cost of materials and also on the lessened efficiency of the working force, due to the loss of men to other lines of business.

The experience of the package carrying concerns in the matter of labor has been no different from many other big organizations since the speeding up of war preparations brought rapid wage increases for war work. At the same time, the express officials say, there has been no other business more put to it to meet handicaps in carrying on the work. Wells Fargo & Co., as an example, now have approximately 450 girls engaged in the accounting department, most of whom have taken the places of men. The total accounting force numbers about 1,100 workers, so that more than 40 per cent. of the members of the staff represent the replacement of men by women workers in the last twelve months.

The full reports of the express companies for 1917 will show a substantial increase in gross earnings over the result in the preceding year; but the profit will present a quite different picture. The pressure on the country's freight carrying facilities has for many months caused the shipment of heavier goods by express than ever before. The Government has moved in solid express train loads steel products, munitions, and shipbuilding material, which ordinarily would have gone by freight car. The expansion of shipments and the increase in the weight have built up the revenue received by the companies, but the additional load has also necessitated greater expense in the handling.

Gross Earnings Increased.

The gross income of the Adams Express Company in 1916 was $45,893,923, a monthly average of slightly more than $3,800,000. In the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1917—the later results have not yet been made public—the company earned a gross of $44,087,733, an average of $4,400,000 per month. If the average was maintained in November and December, the aggregate receipts were about $52,800,000, a gain of $7,000,000 and more over those of the preceding year.

The company's net operating revenue in 1916 amounted to $24,083,996, and in the ten months of 1917 they aggregated $22,690,836. These totals are figured before operating expenses are accounted for, and here is where the sharp change which occurred last year is reflected. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 last year the operating expenses absorbed $22,690,836, leaving the company with a deficit of $1,641,009 in net operating revenue, as compared with a surplus of $798,925 in the full year of 1916.

Results like the ones cited would be distinctly discouraging were it not for the fact that the Adams has large investments, the fruits of prosperous years in the past. The outside revenue in 1916 amounted to more than $2,500,000.

Wells, Fargo & Co., to consider the results of another carrier of packages, had an average monthly gross income of slightly more than $4,800,000 in the ten months ended Oct. 31. The full year at this rate would bring in more than $57,000,000, a gain of about $6,500,000 over the result in 1916. The aggregate operating revenue, after paying the railroads for carrying its consignments, was $24,037,109 in the ten months, and operating expenses absorbed all except $1,146,213 of this. In the corresponding period of 1916 the balance was $3,020,161, or considerably more than twice as great.

Profits Suffer Sharp Decline.

In case of all the companies, gross receipts rose to record figures last year, but their profits scored a sharp reverse. In this table the changes, increases or decreases, for the major items of income accounts in the first ten months of 1917 from the same months of 1916 are set down in case of the three largest companies:

1917 Increase.	Adams.	American.	Wells F'go.
Gross receipts	$6,803,119	$10,770,036	$8,133,857
Express priv.	3,705,948	5,511,674	4,940,395
Oper. revenue	3,143,705	5,910,321	3,338,601
Oper. expenses	5,937,692	7,097,267	5,212,549
Net oper. rev.	*2,793,924	*1,186,946	*1,873,948
Final net	*2,804,362	*1,185,128	*1,935,076

*Decrease.

The items are not altogether unfavorable until the net revenue figures are reached. In June and July operating results were the most unfavorable of the year, with some improvement displayed in the Autumn and another decline after the severe weather of December began to be felt. Railroad congestion affected profits, not only by reducing gross returns, but by increasing costs of delivery.

The application by the companies for a rate increase was made before the Government decided to operate the railroads. Since that event on Jan. 3, the express officials have been waiting for a decision at Washington on their status. While an important adjunct of the railways, the Government did not make reference to them as included in the plan.

SPEEDING UP SHELL PLANT.

Bethlehem Company Officials Visit Mays Landing Site.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Feb. 24.—Officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company were here yesterday, and stated that from now on the work of building their large shell-loading plant will go ahead rapidly. The main contract has not yet been given out, and, as immediate work on the tract will be under the contractors, workmen from all sections of the county are awaiting announcement of the award with interest.

Although the company will build houses for the greater part of the men in its employ, the housing of probably 4,000 workmen is somewhat of a problem, as the town has only accommodations thus far for not more than 500. The force of surveyors will be increased, and work will be started at once on artesian wells, which will be driven to secure a large water supply for the plants and houses. The surveyors are laying out the course of the double-track railroad which will cross South River.

PRISON BIDS FOR INMATES.

Macy's Model Penitentiary Offers Board at $3.75 a Week.

CARMEL, N. Y., Feb. 24.—To fill its cells, the new model Westchester County Penitentiary at Elmsford has cut rates to entice prisoners from other workhouses and prisons.

Putnam County now pays $4.25 per week to Sheriff Nichols for keeping malefactors in the county jail in Carmel. V. Everit Macy, Corrections Commissioner, who runs the Elmsford prison, offers to keep prisoners for $3.75 a week. The Westchester Supervisors have so notified Putnam County Supervisors.

Invitations have been sent by the prison de luxe to Rockland, Orange, and Dutchess Counties to try the new penology. The penitentiary, renowned for its table linen, marble shower baths, scented soap, patriotic exercises, and an individual cow for every convict, still has accommodations for 100 guests.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Meyer Cloak & Suit Co. of San Francisco open to buy job 1,000 children's Fall coats, 6 to 14. Call with samples Monday morning at S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted. — High-grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BARONET SATIN Wanted.—Any shade and quantity, for cash. Phone Riverside 7884.

BLANKET ROBE GOODS Wanted.—Beacon or Whitman; state quantity, price. Greeley 1204.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black, botany, Columbia, or other makes, 54 inch; spot cash. A. Cohen, 8698-8699 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Columbia, Botany, Madison, American 544, 11050, 13009; cash. Madison 6777.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany 315, navy and black. Phone Madison Square 8274.

BURELLA Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 700 or similar, all colors. Chelsea 1956.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0310. Call Farragut 2641.

CAMBRICS Wanted.—Striped silk in navy, brown, and black. Greeley 5336.

CHECKS Wanted.—Small Shepherd checks, all wool, for cash. Greeley 1156.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Cloth or pile fabrics; anything suitable for girls' Fall coats at price for cash. H. Biermann, 17 West 17th, Chelsea 5698.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Three-quarter meltons, thibets, cheviots. A. Feinman & Son, Chelsea 4914.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy Spring coats, also placing orders. Call Monday or Tuesday, 4th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS, Dresses Wanted.—Jobs for highest cash; any quantity. Gruber, Canal 8670.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

COATS Wanted.—Job of Fall coats; must be cheap. Columbus 9660.

CORDUROYS AND CHINCHILLAS Wanted. —White; will pay cash for any quantity. Call Decatur 4936.

CORDUROYS, cotton goods, prints, voiles, &c., wanted. Room 26, 96 5th Av.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Converters and manufacturers of dry goods: We have a buyer that is open to buy large lots for spot delivery for export of all kinds of cotton goods. In offering samples you must specify exactly the quantity and complete assortment. Price must be below market. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

COTTON GABARDINES and Pique Wanted. —Open for quantity. The M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

CREPE DE CHENE wanted by a manufacturer; a quantity of three thread crepe. Call with samples, Lande, Miskind & Schweitzer, 115 West 29th.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden & Leonard's, Fall shades only. Strauss & Deran, 127 West 26th St.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—All shades. Posner-Marinace, 31 West 31st St.

DELHI and Burellas Wanted.—037, 0310, Brightwood or similar, Quaker, tan, Pekin, rose only. Greeley 4376.

DELHI Wanted.—Tan and tan cotton warp serge. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade silk and georgette. Call, with samples, between 9 and 12 A. M., 6 and 8 West 22d, 5th floor, care G. & H. Dress Co.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of cotton dresses, placing immediate orders. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on voiles, gingham, and cotton dresses; bring samples. 32 East 31st St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders cotton and gingham dresses; also silks. Call all week, Room 417, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted. — Children's; open for quantity in gingham; pay cash. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of silk dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for large quantity of gingham dresses. 6 West 32d, 11th floor.

EVORIA Wanted.—F. & H. 8252, all colors, $5.50 net. H. Markowitz, 99 Madison Av.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield 4666, in tan and gray. Phone Farragut 9805.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaid, better grades; prefer glem rays 32 inches wide; cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 35th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for cotton gingham, large quantity. Monarch Dress, 6 West 32d.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

KNIT GOODS UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Japenese cotton and gloves, silk fabrics from manufacturers direct or responsible Japanese firms. Becker, Madison Square 9380.

MESSALINE Wanted.—Will exchange Reseda Green for navy or black. Chels. 1996.

NAINSOOKS Wanted.—Flesh and white, light and heavy; also flannels. R. and R. Handkerchief Co., 394 Broadway.

PERCALES Wanted.—Borden's Pilgrim indigo prints; open to buy 1,000 pieces. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless S. T. 10. L. Finkelstein & Sons. Spring 6311.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Esquimette, peco; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POM POM Wanted.—06077, 90610, 0360, all shades; K 544, 11050, 13009, and other heavy coatings; will pay cash. Gramercy 1807.

POMPOMS, Taupe wanted for cash. Farragut 3447.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan, Quaker, and Pekin; also rose velour and rose Delhi. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Use 36th St. entrance.

POPLINS AND DELHI Wanted.—In all colors, for spot cash; silvertones for sale. Joseph Kreinik, Madison Square 2262.

POPLINS Wanted.—6709½, black, navy; 90610, 06077, or Stevens; Quaker, tan, clay, navy, black. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange American 06077, shades 977 or 974, for 888. Phone 3044 Farragut.

POPLIN Wanted.—American woolen, high shades or similar; spot cash. Stuyvesant 63.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, for cash; navy, black, brown, green. Gramercy 4284.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open American Delhi 037, all colors; black poplin. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted. — American, high colors; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, all colors, for cash. 2180 Madison Square.

POPLINS Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 2477.

REMNANTS Wanted.—All kinds of tailors' trimmings; any quantity, for cash. Benson, 164 West 35th.

SATIN Wanted.—Ray or Barronett Satin; white and colors. Halpert Bros., 3954 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—Black 209-2, 7614 black, and 94 black or other similar qualities. L. Finkelstein & Son. Spring 6311.

SERGES Wanted.—(French) broadcloth and velours; will pay spot cash. Mr. Jeslowitz. Farragut 5856.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert 8200, Garfield's 519; open for quantity. Phone Madison Square 8272.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for Amoskeag 7120 and Botany 315 broadcloth, for cash. Chelsea 6289.

SERGES, Poplins, Silvertones Wanted.—Velours, Spring and Fall, for cash. Farragut 752.

SERGES Wanted.—6122 Amoskeag, black, navy, or similar for cash. 9087 Madison Square.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted. — U. S. 235, American 90610, all colors. Farragut 2616.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay $2 for 99. Madison Square 7040.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Open for all kinds of shirtings; send swatches at once with marked quantities and lowest prices. Philadelphia Exchange, 147 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plain; quantity no object. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Will pay highest price for Holden Leonard, all colors. Phone Madison Square 8275.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—High shades; will pay cash. Phone Farragut 3885.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for jobs, quantity no object. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for quantity of extra size suits. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Will buy your discarded samples for cash. Phone Gramercy 6199.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on suits and coats. 9th floor, 38-44 West 26th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—We are open for taffetas in high shades at $1.05. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Mad. Sq. 1921.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open to buy navy and colors. S. Simon, 137 West 27th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors, up to $1.05. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Tan, also silvertone and covert, all colors, any mill. Madison Square 2967.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfields and botany, all colors. Farragut 5759.

VELOURS, Kersey, Cheviots, and Pom Poms Wanted.—Any quantity, for spot cash. Farragut 4088.

VELOUR CASHMERE Wanted.—F. & H. 8285 and velour, all shades. Phone 6205 Madison Square.

VELOURS, Poplins, Serges, Gabardine Wanted; light shades; any quantity. Farragut 9810.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, all colors, spot cash. Telephone Farragut 3833.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0359, all colors, for cash. 2180 Madison Square.

VIGOREAUX Wanted.—Grey, can use 6 pieces. Morris Bernstein, 302 5th Av.

VOILE Wanted.—30 cases of 50 pieces each, 39-40 inch, single singe voile, fully mercerized and clean; one of the best domestic makes. Twelfth floor, 36 East 31st.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy anything in staple and fancy piece goods. Phone Gramercy 6552 for appointment.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All weights and colors. Madison Square 7353.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, Columbia velours, all shades American heavyweight Pacific serges. Madison 8305.

BURELLA.—Thomas F. Shaw, style 647, all colors; also Buckley & Cohen, style 711. Farragut 3885.

BUTTONS.—$35,000 stock, all descriptions, celluloid, pearl, composition, ivory, crochet, belting, &c.; large quantities of colors and lignes. Store, 121 St. Mark's Place.

CARD WASTE.—Dusted jute, 22,000 pounds, for batting and upholstering purposes; bargain; act promptly. "Becker," Madison Square 9380.

COATS.—3,000 infants', children's, and juniors', on racks, for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

COATS.—Exceptional values of juniors', misses', ladies' for jobbers, retailers. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS. — Something marvelous at $6.50 in serge; half silk flower lined. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Poplin, velour, burella, and serges in high shades. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Sale purposes; velours, kerseys, broadcloths, plushes, fur-trimmed. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fall line, 1918, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Children's, infants' coats, jobs, close out prices. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles, extraordinary coats, $7.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Fall line ready in broadcloths and velours. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Big job in Spring coats to close out cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; large stock for immediate delivery. Schuiman, 27 W. 20th.

COATS.—Wonderful novelties, worth your attention. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's; 500 for out-of-town jobbers. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS, Spring, $35,000, to close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

COATS.—200 snappy sample coats and dresses cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—1918 Fall line ready for inspection. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

COATS.—Ladies' and children's; job. J. Feller, 103 Division St.

CORDUROY, Boyd's, 32 inches, green and rose, for sale. Farragut 3334.

COTTON NETS.—30 pieces each, 30-31-hole, 39-40 hole, in cream, at reasonable price. Gramercy 7035.

COTTON POPLINS.—Striped assorted shades, close out below market price. Farragut 3990.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes, and Satins. —All colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

CREPE DE CHINE, 3 thread; immediate deliveries. P. Lessler, 104 5th Av.

DELHI.—90610, 0360, 6234, 6709½, K 544, 11050, 13046. Gramercy 1074.

DRESSES.—Account retiring from business, will close out cheap 500 dresses, children's, juniors', and ladies' lace, voile, gingham, silk, and chiffon. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES. — High-grade models in wool jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—Fine French serge dresses, $7.50 to $12.50, for immediate delivery; also snappy silk dresses. New York Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job 100 discarded samples at a price; also 500 silk dresses to deliver today; special, $7.50 to $16.50. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Account of retiring from business will sell cheap lot of dresses and materials for dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk striped, taffetas, satins, crepes, georgettes, $5.75 up. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, immediate delivery; 2,000 silk, $5.75 up. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—60 beautiful serge and taffeta models for cash. Clarisse, 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES. — Uptown showroom. Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES, serges, and silks to close out. Superior Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and Georgettes, close out at price. Simon, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES (500) serges; better grade; snappy; close out. Bodew, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

GABARDINE.—Black, navy, pure worsted, black and white check. Madison Square 9087.

GEORGETTE.—25 pieces white and flesh, $1.25 quality, $1 net cash; also 30 pieces georgeene, white and flesh, 80c, net cash. R 2 Times.

GEORGETTE.—Black and colors, for sale at low price. Phone Spring 6730.

HOSIERY.—5,000 dozen men's socks; all colors; fine combed yarn; excellent lot. Room 515, 350 Broadway. Franklin 2560.

JAP SILK.—Striped, 10 momie, 25 pieces very cheap. P 169 Times.

JERSEYS and Tricotines.—Keystones 1389, silver twist jersey; also Garfields, Copen, and black tricotines. Farragut 554.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All shades, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

JERSEYS.—Velours, serges, burrella, to be delivered at once. Farragut 752.

LACES, Trimming.—To close out, about 2,000 yards of colored silk embroidered bandings. Monarch Embroidery, 23 Sullivan.

LININGS.—Fancy printed silk and cotton below market price. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

MAILING LIST.—Up to date, well-rated clothier and furnisher. P 73 Times.

NECKWEAR.—500 dozen 50c four-in-hands, close special. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—227, 228, 230. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

PANAMA.—Brown cotton warp 54 Pacific, 70c; or exchange. Gramercy 881.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 1305, 36 inches, half wool. Farr. 3990.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

PANAMAS and poplins; will sell cheap 228, 227, 6802, 7802, 4945, 1067. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

PANAMAS, Serges.—B. J. W. check; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

POIRET TWILL.—F. & H. 5080, navy, black, tan, rookie; Acme 1563, navy; Reidel's 5004, navy; Garfield 519, all shades; 11433, navy. Columbus 4544.

POIRET TWILLS and Tricotine.—All shades. Apply by telephone, Murray Hill 5458.

POM POMS.—American 0816-11, reindeer, taupe, and green. Phone Chelsea 7834.

POPLIN.—American, 90610, navy; Amoskeag, 8158, navy; Parker Wilder, 36 inch navy. 9087 Madison Square.

POPLINS and SERGES.—To sell, all high shades. 3477 Madison Square.

POPLINS.—Gray, Pekin, and tan. Farragut 5678.

SERGE.—Cotton warp, S. B. G. L., C. S. G.-W. S. G., in all shades; also Parker Wilder's 36-inch 4050 cotton warp serge. Joseph F. Cohen, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3410.

SERGES.—Will sell cheap 0036, 9288, 528, 6301 tan, P. G. L. 2698, 5500, 6122, 3665, 87, 1210. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th. Farragut 2180.

SERGES.—7120, 11433, 519, 1210, 87, C. F. L. 54289. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—Walworth 3894, Newport 235, Dunmore 0360, Whitman, 9, 106. Madison Square 3121.

SERGE.—U. S. 235, 10 pieces navy; No. 9, Whitman's, 15 navy. Madison Square 3338.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors; below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES, Poplins.—All colors; below market prices. Spielberg, 80 5th Av. Chelsea 9192.

SERGES.—809, 6301, poplin 767, Panama 227, 228. Call Chelsea 493.

SERGES.—780, 6301, 809; Poplin 767, Panama 228. Call Chelsea 493.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 838. C. Goldman Co., Farragut 5759.

SILKS.—Taffetas, georgettes, wash satins, duchess, poplins, radium taffetas, fancy linings, crepes, crepe meteors, peau de cygnes; all grades and colors; immediate delivery/our specialty. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILKS.—Jap silks, white 5, 6, 8, 10M. Telephone Spring 6274.

SILKS.—A broad silk concern, manufacturing georgettes and crepe de chines, would like to be connected with a jobber or direct man to buy about 4,000 yards weekly for cash. Z 262 Times Annex.

SILK JERSEY.—In white, rose, green, and gold; also good taffeta in light colors at closing prices. "Wonder," 152 West 25th St.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Striped skirts; best assortments and styles of silks, stripes, poplins, and plaids; $2.25 up; immediate deliveries. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Wash, about 400, 65c; white corduroy, $1.50; all wool, $1.50. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SOL SATIN, 150 pieces, 92½c.; Weiner's Eclatant, 32-inch, black, 46c. Greeley 4376.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Latest models, to close out. Manufacturers' Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

SUITS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—Colored, Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES, all colors, for immediate delivery. Trevas & Schack, 469 4th Av. Madison Square 7527.

TISSUE PAPER.—White, 85c per ream, 20x30—480, (40-ream lots,) in stock, reg. sizes. K. Hagenbacher, 253 Broadway, New York.

TRICOTINES.—Garfields and botany, all colors. Charles Goldman Co., Farragut 5759.

TOYS.—$15,000 worth of popular toys; a bargain. John Kunst, 72 Murray St.

VELOURS, American, all shades; corduroy, Bird's, all colors. Gramercy 4469.

VELVETEENS. — Worrall dye, chiffon velveteen, twill back, black and navy, 80c.; immediate delivery; best values ever offered. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3148.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch, twill black, rose, and peach. Farragut 3334.

WAISTS.—Jobs cotton waists, colored, $3.50 dozen; juniors' and misses' dresses to close out cheap. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

WOOL CHECKS and Plaids.—Also velourettes, at reduced prices. Phone Gramercy 3262.

WOOL KNIT MUFFLERS, 1,450 latest styles and colorings; perfect merchandise; $6.50 dozen; worth double; for bargain sales any large department store should sell lot one day, doubling investment, saving their customers half. Becker. Mad. Sq. 9380.

WOOL JERSEY.—Quantity to sell, all colors. Madison Square 5464.

WOOL VELOUR.—Americans, K 544, 11050, 13046; all shades. Phone Farragut 4588.

YARNS.—Hand knitting, for sweaters and socks; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS for small plant on silk and cotton dresses; those who produce good work and who are willing to work for one concern exclusively should apply. Address P. N., 156 Times.

CONTRACTORS wanted on ladies' cotton waists; we can supply steady work for good, reliable man. The Leading Shirtwaist Co., 58 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on voile and organdie, junior and ladies' dresses; bring samples; also open for jobs in poplin dresses. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors with Georgette samples; immediate orders. 8th floor, 32 East 31st.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted for better line of boys' wash suits. Call seventh floor, 114 Bleecker St.

Help Wanted.

DESIGNER on better grade dresses. Apply A. Klein & Co., 32 East 31st.

SALESMAN wanted, resident man, by a large lace importing house catering to the cutting-up trade, to represent them in Chicago and Middle West; also to handle well-known line of net and Georgette house; both houses guarantee drawing account; answer, giving detailed experience; commission. P 153 Times.

SALESMAN covering territory west of Denver and Pacific Coast to carry a side line of ladies' neckwear for jobbing trade; commission. B. S., 314 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted for all territories to handle side line ladies' and misses' sport coats; biggest thing in the market; commission basis; state all particulars. R 8 Times.

Blanket License to Canada.

A general blanket license has been issued permitting the importation of all commodities from Canada without individual import licenses. This ruling is to be in force until revoked by the Bureau of Imports. The only exceptions made are those mentioned in the President's proclamation of Nov. 28, 1917. With respect to shipments from all other countries, importers are urged to send their applications for import licenses to the Bureau of Imports at Washington as early as possible.

Evening Gowns Are Selling.

Exclusive dressmakers in this city, who during the Winter found that semi-formal frocks were more sought than formal evening gowns, are said now to be having a call for the latter. Though straight lines are usually preferred, there seems also to be some call for draped effects. Rich colorings are much in evidence, and bronze metal and gold lace are extensively used. Black is also popular in these frocks, and they are usually made up with black tulle choke collars. Long sleeves of the same material are also in vogue. In dance frocks, velvets in rich colors and rose and lavender taffetas are very much in demand.

Alarm Clocks for France.

A trial order for alarm clocks, amounting to about $48,250, has just been placed by a Bordeaux business house with a large manufacturing establishment in the United States. According to Vice Consul Azel D. Beeler of Bordeaux this is the first order of its kind placed, and is the outcome of the Consulate's efforts a few weeks ago to place American manufacturers in touch with the Bordeaux market. There appears to be a general dearth of alarm clocks in France, due to the inability to import from the former furnishers located in belligerent countries. The buyer of these clocks believes that he will have no trouble in disposing of the several thousand pieces ordered, and says that this initial order was placed chiefly to find out the suitability as to price and wearing qualities of the American article for the French market.

Japan's Cottons Output Cut.

Nearly a quarter of a million spindles in Japanese cotton mills will be idle until July 1 as a result of an agreement among the leading manufacturing interests to restrict operations by 10 per cent. for six months from Jan. 1. There were forty spinning companies in Japan late last December, with an aggregate of 3,050,506 spindles, or a gain of three companies and 250,251 spindles for the year. Ten of the minor mills, with a total 110,000 spindles, are not included in the restriction agreement.

Freight Rates to Montevideo.

It is said that freight rates on dry goods from the United States and from Great Britain to Montevideo, Uruguay, are now practically on the same level. According to Consul William Dawson, who is stationed in Montevideo, importers there of cottons and woolens from Great Britain have been advised that since Nov. 20, 1917, the following freight rates have been in force: Cottons, 70s., plus 10 per cent. plus 75 per cent.; woolens, 80s., plus 10 per cent. plus 75 per cent. Both these rates are per 40 cubic feet. This is an increase of 50 per cent. on account of the war tax on net freight, the old quotation reading plus 10 per cent. plus 25 per cent.

Sleeveless Sweaters Popular.

One of the outstanding features of the Spring buying in sweaters is said to be the great demand which has developed for the new sleeveless garments. These, which are a comparatively new creation, are said to have proved a great stimulant to business. Being small, they do not require as much yarn for their making as the larger and older type of sweater, and, for this reason, are correspondingly cheaper. They are very popular in silk and wool, though those made of fibre silk are by no means neglected. They are taken in a wide range of the latest colors, and particularly in various tan shades.

Typewriters for Siam.

There is said to have been a steady and an increasing demand in Siam for typewriters during the last few years, especially for those fitted with Siamese type. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, typewriters valued at $24,885 were imported into Siam. Of this total nearly $22,000 worth was from the United States. The Siamese characters are an adaptation from the ancient Indo-Burmese alphabets and consist of some forty-four letters, seventeen vowel symbols, and eleven diacritical signs and marks of punctuation. By certain combinations it has been found possible to represent this large number of symbols on a standard keyboard.

Embroidery Imports Decline.

Recent consular returns show a marked decrease in the value of Swiss embroideries brought into this country and invoiced at the American Consulate in St. Gall in 1917, as compared with the total of the previous year. Last year's imports via St. Gall reached only $3,825,021, against $7,495,039 in 1916. The chief falling off occurred in schiffli cotton embroideries, which dropped from a total of $3,280,040 in 1916 to $886,712 last year. A considerable drop in imports of schiffli cotton laces from St. Gall for last year was also shown. American imports of Swiss handkerchiefs through St. Gall in 1917 showed a nice gain over 1916, however, as did receipts of bolting cloth.

Goods Detained in England.

The plan for the release of American goods detained in England, under the import restrictions involving their sale under the supervision of the London Chamber of Commerce, has been confirmed by Consul General Robert P. Skinner of London. The importers are to receive the cost of the goods plus 10 per cent., and any excess from the sale is to be turned over to charitable organizations. Disposal of the goods in this manner, however, is not compulsory, importers having the option of leaving their merchandise in bond if they so desire. Goods which may be entered in limited quantities under the rationing system are not included in this scheme.

Will Report on Shipments.

The shipping uncertainty, growing out of the lack of unanimity on the part of the express companies in regard to days on which merchandise will be received for forwarding to buyers, has led the Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States to make arrangements with the companies whereby the latter will notify the chamber daily as to whether shipments will be accepted and, if so, at which offices. The information thus received by the chamber will be communicated by it to the Retail Millinery Association of America. Any member of the latter organization who wants to keep posted on the matter may do so by getting in touch with the association office, thus doing away with the need of making inquiries of the various companies.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; W. W. Frederick, ribbons, parasols, laces, neckwear, art needlework, leather goods; 1,270 Broadway; Breslin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—P. Elson, jobs women's, misses', children's Winter coats; Room 401, 1,161 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Ochs & Frank; J. Frank, waists, dress mats; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Eisenberg's; S. Lustig, jewelry, leather goods, notions, toilet goods; 1,239 Broadway; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—B. Fleischmann & Bros.; B. Fleischmann, jobs women's, misses' coats; Room 402, 1,161 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Pulitzer, men's, women's, children's clothing; Breslin.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss E. C. Keltner, underwear; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. A. Keough, men's clothing, basement; A. McKettrick, cottons, blankets; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO—I. F. Given; Miss Cleesey, jobs silk, serge dresses; 37 W. 26th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given's; Miss Cleesey, dresses, waists; 37 W. 26th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 404 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Marks & Son; J. Marks, ready-to-wear, dry goods; Belleclaire.

CHICAGO—The Fair; E. D. Russell, men's, women's gloves; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, representing; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. Meier, women's negligees; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Weinrich, laces, embroideries; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. J. Ryan, domestics, white goods, blankets; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, jobs Spring coats, suits, basement; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. H. Thompson, electric light fixtures; 1,107 Broadway.

CLARKSBURG, Va.—Brown's Dept. Store; B. Brown, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

CLEVELAND—Holle Bros. Co.; D. C. Ross, millinery; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, Spring furs; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, furs, Spring; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss A. M. Lawton, house dresses; 37 West 26th; Great Northern.

CLEVELAND—The Trattner Bros. Co.; B. M. Trattner, H. Stengel, S. S. Trattner, underwear, hosiery, skirts; 260 Church.

CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; H. W. Peters, clothing; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; E. L. Manlors, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls; 432 4th Av.; York.

DALLAS, Texas—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; J. Baron, millinery, trimmed hats; 579 Broadway.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; J. C. Mohl, house furn. goods, toys; 1,133 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; C. F. Gerhardt, linens; O. C. Mathis, men's furn. goods; D. R. Cohen, jewelry, leather goods; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—The Emporium; C. O. Nelson, wash goods, linens; 116 West 32d.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway.

EASTON — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

GLOVERSVILLE—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Lurie, jobs serge dresses; 37 W. 26th.

HOUSTON, Texas—C. J. Dollinger, coats, &c.; 303 5th Av., Wallick.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Anderson-Newcomb Co.; W. H. Newcomb, notions; 44 E. 23d.

KANSAS CITY — H. T. Poindexter, piece goods, hosiery, underwear, notions; Martinique.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; F. F. Dosser, general mdse.; Flanders.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; C. D. Field, dry goods, basement; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; C. D. Field, domestics, wash goods, basement; Mrs. K. Mills, notions, toilet, leather goods, jewelry, hdkfs., drug sundries; 95 Madison Av.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer, coats, suits, waists; Mrs. R. McGehee, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Wallick.

MACON, Ga.—Waxelbaum Co.; J. Waxelbaum, dry goods, cloaks, suits, furnishings; Hargrave.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld Locher Co.; Miss K. Lauberheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway, Breslin.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; C. E. Fisher, silverware, toilet goods, jewelry; 230 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Bogatsky Bros. Co.; D. Bogatsky, woolens; Wallick.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, women's hats; 579 Broadway; Cumberland.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; Miss F. Schelle, infants', children's wear; 470 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis; E. Ellis, dry goods; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.; E. E. Schwartz, hosiery, dress goods; 1,150 B'way.

NEWPORT, R. I.—J. H. Kasanjian & Co.; J. H. Kasanjian, rugs; Park Av.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—McCraw & Tatro; W. J. Tatro, coats, suits; Miss A. Fortune, Miss L. Jacobs, muslin underwear; Imperial.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; O. Hirschman, toys, stationery, books, framed pictures; 377 Broadway, Elks Club.

OMAHA—Palace Clothing Co.; M. Rosenthal, clothing, men's furn. goods, trunks; Chatham.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss R. Cohen, Spring coats; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Kamholz, bathing suits; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss R. Cohen, Spring suits; 15 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; J. W. Horne, Mrs. Nugent, toys, trunks, pictures, bags; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; Miss M. G. Stephenson, waists, undermuslins, knit underwear; T. E. Kibbey, women's, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Y. Whenick, gloves, hosiery, neckwear; P. D. Campbell, merchandise manager; 404 4th Av.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mrs. Peterson, ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, h'dk'fs, neckwear; E. E. Weinstein, jobs boys' wash suits; Miss Gilbaugh, pictures, dolls; 1,123 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. F. Warner, millinery; 200 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Vogue; C. J. Dollinger, coats, suits, skirts, waists; 303 5th Av., Wallick.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; W. B. Steers, toys, housefurn. goods; 1,133 B'way; Broztell.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; J. B. Lyles, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; K. Eisinger, sporting goods, trunks, bags; 1,261 B'way.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; A. A. Holden, silk, dress goods; 120 W. 32d.

ST. PAUL—Hugo Hirschman Co.; S. Gunzberg, H. Hirschman, cloaks, suits, waists, knee pants; 684 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; E. G. Samish, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney; Miss S. M. McKenna, laces, trimmings, neckwear; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton Dry Goods Co.; J. Clinton, men's underwear, umbrellas, parasols; 329 Broadway; Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS—N. Freidman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Freidman, women's Fall coats; S. L. Freidman, juniors' Fall coats; 40 W. 22d.

ST. LOUIS—Kurlander Bros. & Harfield; H. D. Harfield, children's, misses', junior, ladies' cloth and pile fabric coats; 315 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. V. Bryant, men's, boys' clothing; Mrs. C. Rapp, coats, suits, waists; Latham.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

UNIONTOWN, Penn.—I. Silverman, general merchandise; Imperial.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. J. Erwig, upholstery goods, rugs, furniture; 1,239 Broadway.

WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis Sons; C. Topkis, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. C. Brown representing; 230 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hydeman, coats, suits, waists; Miss J. Smyser, hosiery, gloves; Miss Drayer, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Dalton, corsets; 404 4th Av.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Government to Pay More for Its Loans

The extent to which sentiment toward investment issues has been confused by recent startling developments abroad and, to a lesser degree, by the progress of war legislation at Washington, was clearly shown in the irregular movement of prices on the Stock Exchange last week. At the close both stock and bond lists bore a spotty appearance, with gains outweighing the losses, but with a great many issues showing considerable declines, nevertheless. The Russian rout was primarily responsible for interrupting the recovery that had made good progress on the growing belief that Germany's diminishing resources would bring an end to the war sooner than military experts are prepared to admit. How far the easy conquest which the Teuton forces have made on the eastern front will prove of material assistance in strengthening the offensive against the Allies on the west and southern fronts is so far a matter of speculation only. Hopes are expressed in some quarters that Germany will be unable to hold her present advantage in Russia except by maintaining a large army there, but for the most part people appear to have accepted the view that Germany's powers of resistance have been improved by her admission to such supplies as can be obtained in Russia, and the morale of the civil population of Austria and Germany has been strengthened temporarily. The security markets are not reflecting uneasiness over the threatened great German attack against the British and French lines. With the wonderful improvement which has been made in the defenses over the hastily organized resistance which stemmed the early German offensive, a test of strength would be welcomed by the Allies and would undoubtedly materially advance the aims for which they are fighting. Despite the Russian disappointment the relative advantage of the Allies over the enemy is increasing, and, of course, every day brings the expected assistance from the United States nearer of realization.

Before the close of the new week it is likely that two highly important measures, favored by the Administration, will be enacted into law. The Railway Control bill almost reached a vote in the House last week and is near enough to a decision to make certain the adoption of terms practically as outlined. The outstanding feature of the discussion has been the agreement that the nation does not want to keep the railroads for a longer time than is necessary to allow the working out of many problems which must be solved when they are returned to the stockholders. A movement to limit the period of after-war control to six months, favored by interests which opposed to the last the taking over of the lines, was defeated in favor of the eighteen months' period, although the President will have it in his power to end the present arrangement sooner if he deems it advisable. On the whole, the provisions of the bill are as favorable as the owners of railroad securities could have expected. It develops that the opposition of the anti-railroad group, who wanted the return paid to any company limited to 5 or 6 per cent., was not serious. The hope shared by advocates of Government ownership that the increase in efficiency under the existing system of control will be so marked as to furnish an unanswerable argument against a restoration of private ownership does not seem likely of realization. Certainly, results to date have not been of a nature to demonstrate superiority of what amounts to one-man control over the efficiency of individual company management, hampered as that was by limitations not operative under Federal control. It is already hinted that rates must be materially increased to reduce the deficit which it is incumbent upon the Director General to make good where current earnings fall short of the average guaranteed as small as possible. The Administration's bill provides that the President may initiate rates and make them effective immediately, subject to revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is too early to look for much relief from the conditions that brought about the decision to place all carriers under Federal control, since most of those were connected with a shortage of cars and motive power, which cannot be remedied for some months yet.

A welcome change in the attitude of investors toward Government bonds came about last week, when the downward movement of the 4 per cents. was halted following announcement by Secretary McAdoo that the second offering of $500,000,000 of Treasury certificates would carry interest at 4½ per cent. The change was taken to presage announcement of Mr. McAdoo's decision to issue 4½ per cent. bonds when the next borrowing operation is undertaken, and the Liberty 4 per cent. bonds made a net gain of almost a full point last week on the prospects of the opportunity of conversion into a new issue which will command par. The Secretary has been won over to the view that a higher rate must be paid after seeking in vain to find an alternative way of raising, perhaps, $6,000,000,000 next Spring. Various plans have been brought to his attention to provide a method for making the new issue popular without the derangement of existing interest rates which the 4½ per cent. issue may necessitate. The term of the next offering is still a matter of discussion, with most financial men favoring a five-year issue. There are sufficient advantages attached to a longer term bond to entitle it to thoughtful consideration before abandoning it in favor of the short-term note. Events are moving so rapidly that five years hardly allows time, which will be required for readjustments after the close of the war. A thirty-year bond would be more likely to find permanent lodgment with investors on the expectation that it should show a handsome appreciation before maturity. If it were reasonably certain that the war's duration can be measured in months instead of in years the shorter maturity would be, of course, more desirable.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 23, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	784,145	437,593	280,961
Tuesday	985,050	629,279	Holiday
Wednesday	744,747	566,920	303,708
Thursday	605,004	Holiday	582,496
Friday	Holiday	533,852	340,888
Saturday	341,540	147,205	275,327
Total w'k.	3,460,486	2,314,849	1,783,380
Year to date.	22,347,286	28,797,478	26,819,007

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$5,463,000	$3,545,500	$2,768,500
Tuesday	4,392,000	3,840,000	Holiday
Wednesday	4,445,000	3,248,000	3,150,000
Thursday	6,383,500	Holiday	4,261,500
Friday	Holiday	4,221,500	3,006,500
Saturday	2,382,000	1,575,000	1,665,000
Total w'k.	$23,065,500	$16,430,000	$14,851,500
Year to date.	176,619,500	193,578,800	191,447,000

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Feb. 23,'18.	Feb. 24,'17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$6,303,000	$9,897,000	$3,594,000
Government.	16,704,500	6,380,000	*10,324,500
State	3,000	5,000	2,000
City	55,000	148,000	93,000
Total all.	$23,065,500	$16,430,000	*$6,635,500

*Increase.

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 18	6	5¾	6	6
Feb. 19	6	5¾	6	6
Feb. 20	6	5½	6	6
Feb. 21	6	3	6	3
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	6	6	6	6
Week's Range—High			6	6
Low			3	3
Same week last year—High			2¼	2¼
Low			2½	2½
Year to date—High			6	6
Low			2	3
Same period last year—High			3	3
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 18	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Feb. 19	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Feb. 20	6	6	6
Feb. 21	6	6	6
Feb. 22	Holiday.		
Feb. 23	6	6	6
Week's Range—High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	5¾	5¾
Same week last year—High	4	4	4¼
Low	3¾	3¾	4
Year to date—High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 3⅞@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months .... 5¾@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	5	5	5
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4½	4½	4½
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5½	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 18	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 19	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 20	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 21	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 23	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 18	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	27f 17c
Feb. 19	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	27f 17½c
Feb. 20	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	27f 17½c
Feb. 21	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	27f 17½c
Feb. 22	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	27f 17½c
Feb. 23	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	27f 17½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Feb. 18	54⅞	100⅝	57f 50c
Feb. 19	54¾	100½	57f 50c
Feb. 20	54⅝	100½	57f 50c
Feb. 21	54½	100½	57f 50c
Feb. 22	54½	100½	57f 50c
Feb. 23	54½	100½	57f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Feb. 18	42⅝d	85⅝c
Feb. 19	42⅝d	85⅝c
Feb. 20	42⅝d	85⅝c
Feb. 21	42⅝d	85⅝c
Feb. 22	42⅝d	85⅝c
Feb. 23	42½d	85⅛c

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received; orders taken for subscriptions for members of expeditionary forces. The Times sent to soldiers or sailors abroad or in camp for $1.00 a month.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 23, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,460,486	22,347,286
Same period a year ago	2,314,849	28,797,478

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	70.95	68.78	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago.	83.46	81.21	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	75	75	75	..
1,600	Advance Rumely	14⅞	13⅛	13½	− ½
1,400	Advance Rumely pf.	30½	30	30	..
400	Ajax Rubber	56	54¾	56	+ 2
3,825	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅜	2	2⅛	− ¼
11,600	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2	2	− ½
42,110	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27⅞	24¾	26⅝	+ 1⅞
2,800	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	81¼	79⅛	80½	+ 3
500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	86	85⅝	86	+ 1¼
17,100	Am. Beet Sugar	81¼	78⅝	81⅛	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	86	86	86	+ 1
58,500	Am. Can	43¼	40⅝	40½	− ½
200	Am. Can pf.	95	95	95	+ 2
28,000	Am. Car & Fdy.	77⅞	72½	73¼	− 1
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	110½	110½	110½	..
7,500	Am. Cotton Oil	33	31⅝	31⅞	+ ½
7,300	Am. Hide & Leather	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
3,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf	60¼	58⅝	59¼	+ ¼
1,600	Am. Ice	15	13½	14½	+ 2
348	Am. Ice pf.	42½	41	42½	+ 2½
5,600	Am. International	56⅝	53⅝	54	− 1
9,800	Am. Linseed	33⅜	32	32	− 1¼
700	Am. Linseed pf.	75	74½	74½	− ½
62,210	Am. Locomotive	69⅛	63	65¼	+ 2½
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	100	100	100	+ 1½
1,000	Am. Malting	10⅝	10	10¼	− 1⅞
1,200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	52	50	50½	− 3½
65,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	86½	83	83½	− ⅜
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	106	106	106	+ 1
400	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	93	92½	92½	− ⅛
100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	..
6,200	Am. Steel Foundries	68⅛	65	65	− 1⅛
7,700	Am. Sugar Refining	108½	106½	107¼	+ ¾
33,050	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	90¼	74½	90	+15
3,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	108⅛	106⅝	107⅝	+ 1⅝
1,200	Am. Tobacco	168½	164	165	− 1
100	Am. Tobacco pf., new	99	99	99	+ 1¾
16,700	Am. Woolen	56⅝	54⅝	54½	− ½
300	Am. Woolen pf.	94	93⅝	94	− ¼
1,100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	28	26⅜	26⅛	− 1⅞
3,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	16⅞	15	15	− 1
900	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	47	46	46	..
83,100	Anaconda Copper	66½	63⅛	63⅞	− ¼
100	Associated Oil	59	59	59	+ ½
5,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86½	84¼	85	+ ½
700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82⅛	81¾	82	..
200	Atlantic Coast Line	92	92	92	+ 1
35,700	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	120¼	114⅛	115	− 3⅝
100	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	63	63	63	+ ½
240,900	BALDWIN LOCO.	81⅞	72	73½	+ 1
9,000	Baltimore & Ohio	53	52	52⅞	+ ¾
210	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56	55	56	+ ½
2,500	Barrett Co.	93	89½	92½	+ 2⅞
400	Barrett Co. pf.	101	100¼	101	+ 1
900	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	− ⅛
1,400	Bethlehem Steel	83	80½	80⅝	− ½
209,400	Bethlehem S., Class B.	82⅜	77⅝	79⅝	+ 1⅜
3,500	Bethlehem Steel 8 p. c. pf., sub. rcts., f. p.	102	101	101¼	− ¼
6,300	Booth Fisheries	26	24⅞	24⅞	− 1
10,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43½	39¾	41	− 2¼
1,450	Brunswick Terminal & Ry. Sec.	8⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
3,000	Burns Brothers	118¼	115	117⅞	+ 2¾
5,400	Butte Copper & Zinc	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	− ⅛
9,600	Butte & Superior	22⅞	19½	19⅝	− 2½
800	CAL. PACKING	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+ ⅝
4,700	Cal. Petroleum	18⅞	17	17	− ½
3,250	Cal. Petroleum pf.	48¼	46¼	46½	+ ½
8,800	Canadian Pacific	149	145¼	148	+ 2
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	84	84	84	− 1
100	Central Foundry	32	32	32	− ¼
39,900	Central Leather Co.	73¼	70	70	− 1¼
400	Central Leather Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
10	Central R. R. of N. J.	214	214	214	..
20	Central & So. Am. Tel.	107½	107½	107½	..
6,900	Cerro de Pasco Copper	33¼	31½	*31½	..
4,100	Chandler Motor	92	84	90¾	+10¼
12,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¼	53¼	54⅝	+ ⅝
200	Chi. Great Western	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
600	Chi. Great Western pf.	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
13,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	44⅜	41¼	42	− 1¼
6,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	75½	72	72	− 3
800	Chi. & Northwestern	94⅜	93⅝	93⅞	..
5,100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	21⅝	20¼	20⅞	+ ¼
1,700	Chi., R.I.& Pac. 7 p.c.pf.	65	63⅝	63⅝	− ⅜
2,900	Chi., R.I.& Pac. 6 p.c.pf.	55⅜	53½	53⅜	− ¾
8,300	Chile Copper	17⅛	16¼	16½	..
7,100	Chino Copper	45⅛	43⅝	43½	− ¾
100	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	26	26	26	− 4
200	Cluett, Peabody	56	55	56	+ 4
9,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42½	39½	40	+ ⅝
100	Colorado Southern	21	21	21	..
1,800	Columbia Gas & Elec.	35	34	34⅜	− ⅛
200	Comput. Tab Recording	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	− 1½
300	Consolidated Gas	90¾	90½	90½	− ¾
600	Continental Can	95	91⅝	92½	− 1
30,400	Corn Products Ref.	35½	33½	33⅝	− ¾
1,300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	95⅜	94⅝	94⅝	− ¾
49	Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
155,700	Crucible Steel	68⅜	61½	63½	+ 2¼
700	Crucible Steel pf.	90	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
54,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	33⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅝
1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	83	81	81	− ¾
100	Cuban-American Sugar	150	150	150	..
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
1,100	DEL. & HUDSON	113	110⅝	111	− 1
100	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5½	+ 2¼
900	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	9½	8½	9⅜	+ ⅜
75	Detroit Edison Co.	106½	105	106½	..
19,400	Distillers Securities	41⅛	38½	38¾	− ⅛
2,200	Dome Mines	9⅛	8¾	8¾	− ¼
500	ELK HORN COAL	26½	24⅜	26½	+ 3
8,200	Erie	15⅝	15	15½	+ ¼
3,000	Erie 1st pf.	26⅜	25½	25¾	− ¼
900	Erie 2d pf.	19⅝	19½	19½	..
300	FEDERAL M. & S.	13	12	12¾	+ 2⅛
800	Federal M. & S. pf.	36½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅝
7,000	GASTON, WM. & W.	38¾	36	36¼	− 1⅛
135	General Chemical	180	180	180	+ 6
15	General Chemical pf.	100½	100½	100½	..
200	General Cigar	43	43	43	+ 3
6,300	General Electric	143½	139¾	140½	+ 1½
29,500	General Motors	134¼	125	125⅝	− 5¼
1,600	General Motors pf.	85	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅝
1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	47½	42	42	− 4¾
200	Goodrich pf.	100	100	100	+ ¼
700	Granby Consol.	78	76⅛	77	+ 2
3,100	Great Northern pf.	92½	90	91	− 1¼
21,500	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	30¼	28¼	28½	− ½
800	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42½	41½	41½	− ¾
1,300	Gulf States Steel	95	92	95	+ 3
200	Gulf, Mobile & North'n	9¾	9	9	..
600	Gulf, M. & North'n pf.	28½	28	28	..
100	HARTMAN CORP.	40¼	40¼	*40¼	..
1,100	Haskell & Barker	38½	37¾	37¾	− ¼
1,100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96¼	95	96	+ 1½
22,700	Inspiration Copper	48⅝	46	46¼	− ⅝
1,100	Interboro Consolidated	8⅝	8	8	− ⅝
2,900	Interboro Consol. pf.	44½	42½	42¾	− 1½
500	Inter. Agricultural	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
3,400	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	130	127	129¾	+ 2¼
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	110½	110½	110½	+ 1
200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	70½	70	70	− ½
158,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	31⅜	26⅞	31	+ 3⅛
196,000	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	102¼	98⅜	99¼	− ½
18,800	Inter. Nickel	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛	+ ½
11,100	Inter. Paper	32¼	30	30	− 1⅞
100	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped	62	62	62	− 2½
1,400	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	17⅝	17½	17½	..
100	Kan. City Southern pf.	50	50	50	..
600	Kelly Springfield Tire	46½	45	45	− 1
100	Kelly Springf'd Tire pf.	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝	− ⅛
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	89	89	89	+ 8
16,100	Kennecott Copper	34¼	32⅞	33¾	..
116	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	94	93	93	..
9,700	LACK. STEEL	80½	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅝
100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	..
300	Lake Erie & Western	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
900	Lee Rubber & Tire	16	15	15⅝	+ 2
900	Lehigh Valley	59½	57¾	57¾	− 1¼
200	Liggett & Myers	195¾	188	195¾	+16¾
150	Ligget & Myers pf.	107	107	107	+ 2
500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅝
100	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	196	196	196	+10
30	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	101	101	101	..
400	Louisville & Nashville	113½	112½	113½	+ ½
600	MACKAY COS.	78	77	78	+ 3
700	Mackay Cos. pf.	62⅛	62	62⅛	+ 2⅛
520	Manhattan Elevated	97⅞	97½	97½	− ⅜
7,200	Maxwell Motors	32⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	63¾	62	62	− ½
3,100	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	24⅞	22¼	23½	+ 1¼
100	May Dept. Stores x. d.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ 1⅛
89,300	Mexican Petroleum	95⅜	92½	94	+ 1¼
800	Mexican Petroleum pf.	95	95	95	+ 1
4,700	Miami Copper	32½	31¼	31¼	− ¼
27,900	Midvale Steel	47¼	45⅛	45¼	..
600	Minn. & St. Louis, new	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89	89	89	+ ½
600	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
300	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	8	8	8	+ ⅛
9,900	Missouri Pacific	24	22¼	22⅞	− ⅛
6,700	Missouri Pacific pf.	51½	48¾	50	+ 1
300	Montana Power	72	71½	71½	+ 2½
100	NATIONAL ACME	31	31	31	− ¼
500	National Biscuit	100	100	100	+ 2
70	National Cloak & Suit.	75	72	75	..
1,700	National Conduit & C.	16¾	15¾	15¾	− ⅝
72,500	National Enam. & S.	50½	43⅝	50¼	+ 5¾
500	National En. & S. pf.	99½	98¾	99½	+ 3½
3,000	National Lead	58⅛	52	52⅞	− 3
200	National Lead pf.	101	100½	100½	− 2½
2,600	Nevada Con. Copper	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
800	New Orleans, Tex. & M	20½	18⅞	20½	+ 1½
7,300	New York Air Brake	136	130½	136	+ 6
12,000	New York Central	72¼	70¼	72	+ 1
100	New York, Chi. & St. L	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
300	New York Dock	22	22	22	+ 3
3,715	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30⅛	28½	29	− ½
400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20	19⅞	20	+ ½
1,400	Norfolk & Western	106	104½	104½	− 1⅜
400	North America	46⅛	45	46⅛	+ ¾
6,200	Northern Pacific	86¼	84¾	85¾	+ ¾
100	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	67¾	67¾	67¾	− 1¼
24,300	OHIO CITIES GAS	41⅝	39⅞	40	− 1
200	Ohio Fuel Supply	43	43	43	..
100	Ontario Mining	5½	5½	5½	..
7,300	PACIFIC MAIL	28⅞	26⅝	27¾	− ¼
400	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26	24½	26	+ 2
800	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	95	90½	95	+ 4½
8,400	Pennsylvania Railroad	45¼	44¾	45	..
1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	48⅝	45	46	− ½
500	Pere Marquette	13	12	12	− 1
300	Pere Marquette prior pf	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ 1⅜
100	Pere Marquette pf.	31	31	31	− 6
100	Pet'bone, Mulliken & Co.	35	35	35	+ 5¼
400	Philadelphia Co.	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
12,500	Pierce-Arrow	42⅜	38⅜	39⅞	+ 1⅝
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	92¼	92	92	− 1
18,400	Pitts. Coal	54	51½	53	+ 1¼
800	Pitts. Coal pf.	84	82½	82½	− ½
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ 1⅞
3,600	Pitts. & West Va.	28⅛	26⅞	27⅛	− ⅝
748	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	67¼	66½	66½	− ½
15,300	Pressed Steel Car	69⅛	60⅛	60⅛	− 2½
30	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98	98	98	..
600	Public Service, N. J.	103¾	102	103¾	+ 1¾
1,400	Pullman Co.	118	116	116	− 1⅜
12,400	RY. STEEL SPRING	56⅞	52½	53	− 1
10,100	Ray Consol. Copper	25	24	24⅛	− ⅛
61,800	Reading	78⅞	76	76⅞	− ⅝
35,500	Republic Iron & Steel	81⅝	77⅝	78	..
200	Republic Iron & S. pf.	99½	99⅛	99½	+ ½
2,800	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	76⅝	73½	*74	..
1,600	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12⅜	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
400	St. L.-San Francisco pf	26	25	25	..
280	Savage Arms	67	67	67	..
1,200	Saxon Motor	10⅝	10	10¼	+ 1¼
1,400	Seaboard Air Line	8½	8	8½	+ ½
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18¼	18	18	+ ½
1,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	156	150¼	150⅛	− 3⅞
1,200	Shattuck-Arizona	18¼	17	18	+ 1
17,300	Sinclair Oil Refining	37⅝	35	35½	− 1¼
2,500	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	53½	50	51⅛	+ 1⅜
16,400	Southern Pacific	87⅛	85⅛	86½	+ ⅛
7,500	Southern Ry.	24⅜	23½	24	+ ½
2,100	Southern Ry. pf.	59	58⅛	58½	− ⅜
100	Standard Milling	96	96	*96	+ 6½
51,200	Studebaker Co.	56½	51	*51¼	+ 1⅛
50	Studebaker Co. pf.	94	94	94	..
600	Stutz Motor	46	44¼	44¼	− ¾
5,200	Superior Steel	38	36¼	36⅜	+ ½
9,100	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17½	16	17⅛	+ 1⅛
9,200	Texas Co.	159½	152½	152⅞	− 3⅝
1,600	Texas & Pacific	19⅞	19	19½	+ 1
10	Tidewater Oil	185	185	185	..
33,400	Tobacco Products	56⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ¾
300	Transue & Williams	40	40	40	− ½
200	Twin City Rap. Tran.	62⅜	62½	62½	− ¼
36,500	UNION PACIFIC	121⅜	119⅛	121	+ 2
500	Union Pacific pf.	72½	72	72¼	+ 1⅜
800	United Alloy Steel	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	− ⅛
17,400	United Cigar Stores	97⅞	95½	95⅝	− 1⅛
100	United Drug	70	70	70	..
200	United Drug 1st pf.	48¼	48	48¼	+ 1½
2,500	United Fruit	133	129	129⅞	− ⅝
300	United Rys. Invest.	5¼	5	5½	+ ½
300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	12½	12⅛	12½	+ 1⅛
1,100	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	15¾	15	15	..
24,200	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	130⅛	121	*121	− ¾
6,700	U. S. Rubber	59¼	57⅛	57⅛	− ⅜
200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ 2⅛
3,400	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	49⅛	46⅜	46⅜	− ¼
70	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.pf	46	46	46	..
603,300	U. S. Steel	98⅛	95	95⅞	− ⅜
1,000	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅛	110¼	110½	− ⅜
16,500	Utah Copper	85⅜	81½	83	− ½
1,200	Utah Securities	15⅛	14	14½	+ 1½
4,800	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	43	40¾	41⅛	+ 1
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	− ⅛
2,100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	66	61⅛	65	+ 5
1,500	WABASH	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	− ¼
7,000	Wabash pf. A	43⅜	42	42⅜	− ¼
1,300	Wabash pf. B	23⅞	22⅛	23	+ 1⅜
100	Wells Fargo Express	80	80	80	− 2⅛
4,000	Western Maryland	17¼	15½	16⅛	− ⅛
300	Western Pacific	16	15½	15½	− ½
200	Western Pacific pf.	55	54½	54½	− ¼
500	Western Union Tel.	90¼	89½	90⅛	+ ⅛
19,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	43⅛	41	41⅛	− ⅝
200	Westinghouse 1st pf.	64½	64⅜	64⅛	+ 5½
500	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	9¼	9⅛	− ½
300	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ 2⅛
1,200	White Motors	45½	43	45	+ 2⅛
700	Wilson & Co.	55	53	53	− 3
52,700	Willys-Overland	20	18⅝	18⅞	− ⅛
1,500	Willys-Overland pf.	82¼	80⅛	81	+ 1
100	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	119½	119½	119½	− ¼
2,200	Worthington Pump	40	35	40	+ 5⅜
100	Worth. Pump pf. A	88	88	88	+ 2¼
300	Worth. Pump pf. B	62½	61	62½	+ 2⅛

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*200,000	Canton, Ohio	5½	1919-'37	4.80%
180,000	New London, Conn.	..	1918	5
45,000	Birmingham, Ala.	5½	1928 opt.	5
36,000	Wake County, N. C.	5	1948	5
20,000	North Wildwood, N. J.	6	1932, '33	5.125
500,000	Jasper Co., Texas	5	1919-'47	5.125

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 23, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$23,065,500	$176,619,500
Same period last year	16,430,000	193,578,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.03	76.89	77.43	76.64
Same period a year ago	87.33	87.17	89.48	87.00

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
AM. AG. CH. deb. 5s	95	94½	95	4
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100	100	100	40
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	99	99	99	2
Am. S. & Ref. 1st 5s	89½	88½	88½	58
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82	81⅝	81⅞	26
Am. T. & T. col.tr. 5s	95	94	94½	54½
Am. Thread 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87	86	86	12
Armour & Co. 4½s	87	85½	86	19
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	84½	83⅝	83½	111½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	76	76	76	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	76	76	76	1
A. & Ch. A. L. 1st 5s	95	94	94	6
A.C.L., L.& N. col. 4s	73	72½	72½	33
At. C. Line 1st 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	1
At. C. L. unif. 4½s	82½	82½	28½	2
BALTI. & O. gold 4s	78	76	77¼	43
B. & O., S.W.Div.3½s	83	83	83	10
B. & O. ref. 5s	81½	81	81	27
B. & O. cv. 4½s	79	78½	78⅝	15
Beth. Stl. pur. m. 5s	80⅝	80½	80½	11
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89½	89	89	9
Booth Fish. deb. 6s	90	90	90	1
Braden Copper 6s	93	91⅞	91⅞	2
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, 1918	96	95⅝	95⅝	25
Bklyn. R. T. ref. 4s	68½	68	68	3
Bklyn. R. T. gold 5s	83½	82	82	5
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	82	82	82	1
Bklyn. U. E. 5s, sta	82	82	82	2
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	94½	94	94½	6
Buff. R. P. gen. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
CENT. LEATHER 5s	97⅛	96¼	97	29
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	90	89⅞	90	3
Cent. Pacific 4s	81	80½	81	3
Cerro de Pasco 6s	107¼	106	106⅜	135
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	74	73½	74	12
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	79½	78¼	79⅛	226
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	71	70	71	88
C., B. & Q. gen 4s	83½	83½	83½	13
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅝	93	93	261
C.,B.& Q., Ill.Div.3½s	74½	74½	74½	1
C.,B.& Q., Ill. Div. 4s	87⅛	86	86	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	55	54	54⅝	233
C. & E. Ill.ref.4s,cfs	25	25	25	20
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	98	98	98	10
C., M. & St.P. 4s, '25	80	80	80	14
C. M. & St.P.ref.4½s	69	68½	68⅝	31
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	79½	79½	79½	1
C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	74	73½	73½	27
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	98½	98	98	6
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	94	94	94	5
Chi. & N. W. gen.3½s	73½	73½	73½	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	84	84	84	2
Chi. Rys. 5s	85	85	85	..
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77⅝	77	77¼	12
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67	66	66¼	76
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	87	87	87	8
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	66½	66	66	4
Chile Copper 7s	107½	106½	106½	14
Chile C. 6s, part paid	80½	78½	78½	163
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	63	62⅝	63	8
Col. Industrial 5s	76	71½	76	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	70½	69½	69½	48
Con. Gas conv. 6s	101	100⅝	101	145
Con. Gas, Balt., cv.5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Corn Pr. Ref.1.f.5s,'34	97½	97½	97½	13
Corn Pr. Ref.s.f.5s,'31	97½	97½	97½	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
DEL. & HUD. 1st and ref. 4s	83½	82½	82½	2
D. & H. conv. 5s	89	89	89	2
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	66⅝	64⅞	65	33
D.& R.G. 1st & ref.5s	49½	48⅝	49	22
Det. Edison ref. 5s	92½	92½	92½	2
Det. Edi. col. tr. 5s	95	95	95	2
Det. United 4½s	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	1
Distillers Sec. 5s	80½	80	80	21
EQ. GAS N. Y. 5s	94	94	94	1
Erie gen. 4s	51½	51½	51⅞	16
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	45	44	44½	47
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	44½	44⅝	44⅝	10
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	50⅝	49½	50	47
GT. NOR. ref. 4½s	88½	88	88	4
Gt. Falls Power 5s	94	93½	93½	3
HOCK. VAL. 4½s	77	76⅞	77	7
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	61	59½	59⅞	220
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	19⅝	17½	19	418
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	78	78	78	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	76	75½	76	7
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	82	82	82	25
Illinois Steel 4½s	83	81½	82½	41
Indiana Steel 5s	96½	96½	96½	4
Inter.-Met. 4½s	54½	53½	53½	38
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	85⅝	84¼	84⅝	78
Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	94	93	93⅝	157
Iowa Central ref. 4s	44	44	44	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	80½	80½	80½	1
KAN. CITY SO. 5s	75⅝	75	75⅝	55
Kansas City So. 3s	60	60	60	10
Kan. City Term. 4s	75⅝	75	75½	54
LACK. STL. 5s, 1923	96½	96	96⅝	4
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	90	90	90	1
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
Lake Shore 3½s	74	73½	73½	27
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85⅝	85½	85½	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84⅝	84⅝	84⅞	10
Lehigh Coal 5s	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	93	92⅝	92⅝	5
Long Is. deb. 5s, '37	73	73	73	6
Lorillard 7s	117	117	117	1
Lorillard 5s	90	90	90	3
Louis. & Nash. un. 4s	86½	85⅝	85⅝	16
L. & N., P. & A. 6s	102⅝	102½	102½	1
MANHAT. con. 4s	80½	80½	80½	10
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	82	80½	80⅝	7
Midvale Steel 5s	85½	83½	85	19
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	44	44	44	2
M., St.P. & S.S. M. 4s	86½	86	86	10
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	62	62	62	4
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	34	34	34	4
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	53	53	53	4
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s t. r.	28	28	28	1
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	99½	99¼	99¼	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	58⅝	57⅝	58	141½
M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '23	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	8
Mo. Pac. 1st and ref. 5s, 1965	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	1
Mo. Pac. 1st and ref. 5s, 1926	90	90	90	1
Montana Power 5s	91	90	90	5
N. Y. AIR BRAKE conv. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	46	46	46	31
N.O.,T. & M.6s, Ser.A	94½	94	94	3
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72½	72¼	72¼	15
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94	93¼	93¼	186
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	2
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	74	73	74	44
N. Y. Cent. ref. and imp. 4½s	84½	82⅝	84	11
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	65⅝	65	65½	21
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P.4s	70½	70½	70½	5
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P.5s	87½	87½	87½	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	18½	18	18⅜	4
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87	86⅞	87	15
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	48	48	48	3
Norf. & South. 1st and ref. 5s	63½	63½	63½	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	84½	84	84	2
Northern Pacific 4s	83⅝	82	82	16
Northern Pacific 3s	60	59⅝	60	18
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	86½	86½	86½	2
ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	4
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	85	83⅝	85	7
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	72½	72	72½	11
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	80⅝	80	80⅝	6
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	79	79	79	2
Penn. con. 4½s	97½	97¼	97¼	20
Penn. gen. 4½s	90½	90	90½	71
Penn. 4s, 1948	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref.5s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81	80½	81	38
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series D	88	88	88	2
Public Service 5s	78	78	78	5
READING gen. 4s	85	84	85	4
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	98⅝	98	98	24
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	54	52	52	11
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	62	62	62	1
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	94½	94½	94½	9
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	75	73⅝	75	16
St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	71	69	71	4
St. L. & S. F. pr.l.4s	59	57½	57½	70
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	71½	71	71½	13
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	67½	65½	67	39
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	50½	49½	50	36
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	66	66	66	3
St. L. S. W. cons. 4s	60⅝	60⅝	60½	2
St. L. Southern 1st 4s	80	80	80	1
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	70½	70½	70½	1
Sea. Air Line ref. 4s	54½	53½	53½	49
Sea. Air Line adj. 5s	51⅝	50	50⅝	39
Sinclair Oil 7s	88½	86½	87½	76
Sinc. Oil, with war.	93½	91	91⅝	327
So. Bell Tel. 5s	92	91	92	3
So. Pac. conv. 5s	92½	90½	91⅝	207
So. Pac. conv. 4s	78	77	78	199
So. Pac. ref. 4s	82½	81½	82	40
So. Pac. col. 4s	72½	72½	72½	5
Southern Ry. 5s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	24
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	61⅝	60½	60½	149
TENN. C. & I. gen.5s	95½	95⅝	95⅝	10
Texas Co. deb. 6s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	30
Texas & P. 2d inc. 5s	46½	46½	46½	10
Third Av. adj. 5s	34	32	34	8
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88	87	87	30
Union Pac. ref. 4s	81½	81	81½	10
Union Pac. conv. 4s	87	86½	86⅝	6
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	25	25	25	5
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, eq. tr. cfs	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	5
U. Rys. Inv., Pitts. 5s	58	58	58	1
U. S. Realty & Imp.5s	49	49	49	2
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	79½	78⅝	78⅞	180
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	97	96½	96½	15
U. S. Steel 5s	99⅛	99	99⅛	138
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	99	99	99	2
Utah P. & L. 5s	84	83½	84	5
Utah & Northern 4s	89	89	89	1
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	96⅝	95	96⅝	3
Va.-Car. Chem. cv. 6s	97	97	97	10
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	91	90½	90½	9
WABASH 1st 5s	94⅝	94	94⅝	6
Wabash 2d 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
Western Electric 5s	97	97	97	4
Western Maryland 4s	60½	60	60	10
Western Pacific 5s	81	80⅝	80½	12
West Shore 4s	77½	77½	77½	1
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	93	93	93	1
W. & L. E. conv. 4s	60	60	60	6
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	96½	95½	95½	19
Wis. Cent., S. & D. Div. 4s	76	76	76	5
Total sales				$6,303,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.14	97.90	97.98	3,035½
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	97.50	96.48	97.28	474
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	97.26	96.00	96.84	9,035
2s, registered	97⅝	97¼	97¼	30
3s, registered	99¼	99¼	99¼	12½
3s, coupon	99	98⅞	99	5
4s, registered	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Panama 2s, '30, reg	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	21
Panama 2s, '38, reg	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	15
Am. For. Secur. 5s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	188
Anglo-French 5s	90½	89⅝	90	1,098
City of Bordeaux 6s	89½	88½	88½	114
City of Lyons 6s	89	87⅝	88½	147
City of Marseilles 6s	89	88	88⅝	106
City of Paris 6s	88	86	86½	159
City of Tokio 5s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95½	94½	95½	3
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	93	93	93	32
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	93½	93	93½	10
French Govt. 5½s	97½	97¼	97½	411
Jap. 4½s	91	91	91	20
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	91	91	91	22
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	79⅝	79½	79½	20
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	95	94½	95	3
U. K. of G. B.& I. 5s	99½	98⅞	98⅞	1257
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	98	97⅝	97½	284
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99½	98⅞	99	618
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	94⅝	93⅞	94¼	131
Total sales				$16,704,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1955	78	78	78	1
4s, 1957	87½	87¼	87½	2
4s, 1959	87½	87½	87½	1
4¼s, 1960	90	90	90	7
4¼s, 1964	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	20
4½s, May, 1957	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
4½s, Nov., 1957	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
4½s, 1965	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	16
4½s, 1963	96	95⅝	96	6
Total sales				$55,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s	106	106	106	2
N. Y. State 4½s	105	105	105	1
Total sales				$3,000
Grand total				$23,065,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	66,900	139,725	169,150	$142,000
Tuesday	100,020	141,765	124,150	65,000
Wednesday	68,340	138,370	258,105	153,000
Thursday	74,946	175,850	199,331	138,000
Friday	Holiday			
Saturday	58,200	74,320	126,100	50,000
Total	368,496	669,036	878,836	$557,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
26,000	*Aetna Exp.	9½	6⅞	8¼	+ 1¼
600	*A. E. pf w.i.	47	45⅝	47	+ 3½
125	*Air Reduc.	71	70	71	+ 1
140	Am. B. Mfg.	5	5	5	..
200	*Am. Writ. P	2⅝	2½	2⅝	− ⅛
110	*Atlan. Fruit	15½	14½	15½	+ 4
100	Br. A. T. Reg	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
1,900	B.-A.T. Coup.	18	17½	17½	− ⅛
100	*Chal. Motor.	6	6	6	+ 1
41	*Chal. M.w. i.	39	39	39	..
800	Char. Iron	8⅛	8	8½	+ 1
27,500	C. M. C., w. i.	135	121	128	+ 8
100	*Cramp Ship.	86	86	86	+16
4,750	*Cuprite Sul.	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
27,100	Curtiss Aero.	41⅞	38½	38½	− ¼
6,100	*Electric Gun	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1,085	Emer. Phon.	4	3⅛	3⅝	− ⅛
600	*Havana Tob.	3	1⅞	1⅞	+ ½
400	*Hav. Tob. pf	3½	3½	3½	− ½
10	Holly S. C. pf	96	96	96	− 2⅛
1,760	Hurlbert Mot.	18	16¼	16½	..
1,200	*Int. Trad. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅝
1,200	Key. T. & R.	16⅝	16	16	− ⅛
310	*S. S. Kresge	80	75	80	+ 5
210	Lake T. Boat	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
2,500	Mar. of Am.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
1,000	Marlin Arms.	81½	78	80½	− 8½
28,700	*Max. Munit.	⅞	½	⅝	− ⅛
100	*Nat. Motors	9½	9½	9½	+ 1⅛
55	*N. Y. Shipb.	39	39	39	+ 5
1,400	N. Y. Transp	16	14	14	− 3⅛
1,000	N. A. P. & P.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
400	Peer. T. & M.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
50	*Poca.-Log. C	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
500	*St. Jos. Lead	16⅝	16½	16½	− ⅛
93,000	Smith M. Tr.	2⅟₁₆	1⅞	1⅞	..
7,300	*Stand. Mot.	13	10	12½	+ 2¼
5,900	Submar. Boat	13⅝	13	13	− ⅛
1,100	Triangle Film	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
74,000	*United Mot.	30⅝	25	28½	+ 3⅝
16,600	U. P. Sh. new	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅝
150	U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
6,200	U. S. S'ship.	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
28,000	*Wr.-Mar. Air	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+ 1
300	*Wr.-Mar. pf.	51	50½	50½	+ 3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
15,600	Anglo-Am Oil	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅝
78,200	An.Am.O.rts.	2½	2	2½	+ ⅝
265	Ohio Oil	348	335	339	+ 3
85	Prai. O. & G.	485	475	480	−20
70	Prairie P. L.	278	268	275	+20
11	So. Penn. Oil	290	287	290	..
50	S. Oil of Cal.	231	229	229	− 1
30	S. Oil of N.J.	555	550	550	−20
15	S. Oil of N.Y.	275	275	275	− 5

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
1,500	*Allen Oil	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅟₁₆
41,500	*Am. Vent. Oil.	15	12	14	..
8,700	*Barnett O.& G.	1⅟₁₆	1	1⅟₁₆	..
7,000	*Bost.-Wyo. Oil	25	23	24	..
12,000	*Cosden Oil	8⅝	7½	8	− ⅛
6,900	*Crown Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
200	Cumb. P. & R.	1	1	1	..
15,200	*Duthie Oil	50	54	55	− 2
6,600	*Elk Basin Pet.	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7,100	*Elkland O.& G.	5-32	⅛	⅛	..
100	Empire Pet.	2	2	2	..
9,000	*Esm'lda O. Co.	⅟₁₆	⅛	5-32	..
13,500	*Federal Oil	4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
15,100	*Glenrock Oil	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅝
3,700	*Hanover O.& R.	5½	4⅝	4⅞	− ⅛
6,100	Houston Oil	44	41	41	− 3½
4,300	*Inter. Pet.	13⅝	13¼	13¼	− ¼
25,400	*Isl. Oil & Tran.	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	+ ¼
76,800	Kenova Oil	¼	5-32	7-32	−1-32
1,500	*Kentucky Pet.	7½	6½	7¼	+ ¼
3,805	*Lost City Oil.	⅟₁₆	⅛	⅟₁₆	− ⅛
1,500	*Merritt Oil Cor.	22	21	21½	..
37,500	Met. Pet.	⅝	⅟₁₆	⅝	+ ⅟₁₆
17,200	*Midwest Oil	115	109	111	..
1,500	*Midwest Oil pf	1⅟₁₆	1¼	1¼	+ ⅟₁₆
2,720	*Midwest Ref.	118	108	110	+ 2
8,150	*Min. Wells Pet.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	..
5,100	*N. Y.-Okla. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
62,500	Northwest Oil.	68	62	66	+ 4
28,500	*Oklahoma Oil.	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
4,500	*Okla. Oil pf.	11	10	10	− 1
13,400	Okla. P. & R.	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
11,100	Okmul. P. & R.	5	4½	5	+ ⅝
8,000	Omar O. & G.	30	29	30	− 2
17,500	*Overland Pet.	27	19	23	− 2
400	*Pan-Am. Pet.	53	50	53	+ 3
5,000	Penn. Gasoline.	½	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	− ⅟₁₆
6,960	*Penn. Ken. Oil	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
24,500	Queen Oil	40	29	36	+ 4
2,150	*Red RockO.&G.	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅟₁₆
36,875	*Rice Oil	¼	5-32	7-32	+ ⅟₁₆
1,800	*Sapulpa O.& R.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	− ⅛
100	Savoy Oil	8	8	8	− 1
8,200	Sequoyah O.&R.	⅛	⅞	⅝	..
1,900	*Sinclair Gulf	22½	20½	20½	− 2¼
5,400	Somerset Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6,900	*Stanton Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
7,000	*Unit. West. O.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,100	*Un. W. O., new	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
2,250	*Vic. Oil, new.	3⅛	3½	3⅝	..
1,200	Wayl. Oil & Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅝

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
8,250	A.-Br. Col. M.	⅛	⅝	⅟₁₆	..
34,500	*†Atlanta	13	10	11½	+ 1½
15,700	Big Ledge C.	1⅟₁₆	1	1⅛	+ ⅟₁₆
4,000	*†Booth	5	5	5	+ 1
89,800	†Boston & M.	54	49	54	+ 4
6,300	*Bradshaw C.	⅝	½	⅝	..
3,100	Buffalo Mines.	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅟₁₆
10,000	Butte-Det't	⅝	⅟₁₆	⅝	..
1,800	Butte-N. Y.	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2,000	*Butte R. Cop.	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	+ ½
12,200	†Cal. Mine.	52	48	51	+ 4
10,100	*Cal. & Jer.	1⅟₁₆	1⅟₁₆	1⅟₁₆	+ ⅟₁₆
2,300	Canada Cop.	2⅟₁₆	2	2⅟₁₆	..
59,000	†Cashboy	12	9	12	+ 1½
1,350	*Coco River M	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5,700	Con. Ariz. S.	2⅟₁₆	1⅞	2	..
6,000	Con. Cop. M.	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ⅝
1,800	*†Con. Home'd	24	22	22	+ 2
770	Copper Valley.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6,200	Cresson Gold.	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
500	East Butte	10½	10	10	..
18,700	*Emma Cop.	⅝	½	⅟₁₆	+ ⅟₁₆
6,500	*Eureka C. M	1	1	1	..
5,600	*†Fort. Con.	40	37	39	..
2,735	*Gibson C. C.	2½	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2,700	Goldfield Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅟₁₆
9,200	†Gold Merger.	4½	3½	3½	+ 1
6,000	*†Great Bend.	5	5	5	..
1,500	*Green M. M.	⅝	⅟₁₆	⅝	+ ⅟₁₆
4,175	Hecla Mining.	3⅟₁₆	3⅝	3⅟₁₆	+ ⅛
41,500	*†Int. Mines.	20	14	20	+ 5
2,050	*Jerome Verde	⅟₁₆	⅝	⅟₁₆	..
7,150	*Jer. Pres. C.	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
13,300	*†Jim Butler.	62	57	61	+ 2
1,100	Josevig-Ken	¼	⅟₁₆	¼	+ ⅟₁₆
6,590	†Jumbo Ext.	17	15	16	+ 1
1,000	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
1,000	*†Kewanas	7	7	7	..
2,000	*†Lone Star C.	5	5	5	..
30,900	Lamp. Silver.	1⅛	1⅟₁₆	1	+ ⅟₁₆
3,500	*†Liberty Sil'r	39	37	39	+ 1
1,000	Louisiana Con	⅛	⅟₁₆	⅛	..
100	†McKinley-D'r.	53	53	53	..
2,400	Magma Cop.	41¼	40	40	+ 1
7,100	*†Marsh Min.	5	4	5	− 1
600	Mason Val.	6	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
100	*Mines Hold.	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	..
14,200	*Monster Chief	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	..
20,500	*†Mother Lode	29½	26	29½	+ 3½
28,700	*†Nat. Leasing	6	5	6	..
16,000	*†Nat. Z. & L.	38	38	38	..
9,100	*†Nev.Ophir M.	18	18	18	..
5,650	*New Cornelia	17½	17	17	+ ¼
10,000	*†Nev. Rand.	14	13	14	..
1,400	Nipissing	8½	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
18,625	Nixon Nev.	1⅟₁₆	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,100	*Onondaga M.	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
5,600	*†Pole Star C.	26	23	25	− 1
8,700	†Portland C.C.	33	32	33	..
9,100	†Provincial M.	57	47	51	+ 3
4,000	*Rawley Mines	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
3,600	*Ray Hercules	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
800	*Red War. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
33,000	†Rex Con. M.	14	11½	12½	..
6,000	†Rochester M.	34	33	34	+ 1
16,500	†San Toy	18	14	16	+ 1
8,800	*Santa Fe C.	1¼	⅞	1¼	+ ⅛
12,600	S. K. of Ariz.	⅟₁₆	¼	⅟₁₆	− ⅟₁₆
7,000	*†S. Plume C.	54	52	52	+ 1
4,800	St. Sil.-Lead.	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	+ ⅟₁₆
3,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4,000	Success Min.	10½	9	10	+ 1
200	*Tonopah-Bel.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4,850	Tonopah Ext.	1⅟₁₆	1½	1⅟₁₆	+ ⅟₁₆
13,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅟₁₆
5,871	Un. Eastern.	5⅛	4½	5⅟₁₆	+ 1⅟₁₆
7,900	*U. Verde Ex.	42	39½	39½	− 1½
2,000	Unity Gold.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
500	*Washoe C. C.	1⅛	1⅟₁₆	1⅛	..
7,100	†W. End Con.	75	70	75	+ 4
87,800	W. Cap. M.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
20,700	†W. Caps Ext.	18	11	12	+ 1

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
$101,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr.6s, w.i.	99½	99⅛	99½	..
23,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. new	98	97⅞	98	..
75,000	*Can. Gov. 5s	95⅝	95½	95⅝	..
47,000	*Gen. El. 6% new	100½	100⅛	100⅛	..
29,000	*Gen. El. 6% 2-yr. new	100¼	100	100	..
$130,000	*Phil. El. 6s, w. i.	98½	97½	98½	..
27,000	*Russ. Gov. new 5½s	41½	38	38	..
7,000	*Russ. Gov. 6½s	45	45	45	..
138,000	*West. El. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	..

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Feb. 18	..	..	..	..	1.26½	1.26⅛
Feb. 19	..	..	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.26	1.26⅝
Feb. 20	1.28	1.27⅞	1.27⅝	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.26⅝
Feb. 21	1.28	1.28	1.27⅝	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.26⅝
Feb. 22	Holiday					
Feb. 23	..	..	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.27	1.26½
Week's range	1.28	1.27⅞	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.26⅛

OATS.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Feb. 18	..	..	86⅝	85¼	84⅝	83¼
Feb. 19	90	89⅝	90¼	86½	88	84½
Feb. 20	92	91	92	90⅛	90¼	88
Feb. 21	93	92	93	90⅛	90⅞	88¼
Feb. 22	Holiday					
Feb. 23	..	..	90⅝	89	89	87⅞
W'k's r'ge	93	89⅝	93	85¼	90⅞	83⅛

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 18	26.30	26.02	26.47	26.22
Feb. 19	26.20	25.92	26.35	26.12
Feb. 20	26.57	26.32	26.82	26.57
Feb. 21	26.97	26.37	27.25	27.05
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 23	26.50	26.47	26.75	26.75
Week's range	26.97	25.92	27.25	26.12

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 18	25.60	25.30	25.70	25.57
Feb. 19	25.47	25.15	25.75	25.47
Feb. 20	25.80	25.57	26.20	26.00
Feb. 21	26.20	25.65	26.55	26.20
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	25.75	25.70	26.12	26.05
Week's range	26.20	25.15	26.55	25.47

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.
Feb. 18	48.20	48.05
Feb. 19	48.55	47.70
Feb. 20	49.55	48.70
Feb. 21	50.55	49.75
Feb. 22	Holiday.	
Feb. 23	49.55	49.55
Week's range	50.55	47.70

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	March. High.	March. Low.	April. High.	April. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Feb. 18	30.30	30.15	....	....	29.84	29.69
Feb. 19	30.82	30.18	....	....	30.44	29.73
Feb. 20	31.22	30.75	....	....	30.87	30.45
Feb. 21	31.05	30.62	....	....	30.73	30.40
Feb. 22	Holiday					
Feb. 23	Holiday					
Wk'srge.	31.22	30.15	....	....	30.87	29.69

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Feb. 18	29.31	29.16	28.08	27.98	27.81	27.76
Feb. 19	29.93	29.25	28.67	28.05	28.42	27.85
Feb. 20	30.35	29.95	29.02	28.72	28.75	28.49
Feb. 21	30.20	29.94	29.05	28.79	28.73	28.62
Feb. 22	Holiday					
Feb. 23	Holiday					
Wk'srge.	30.35	29.16	29.05	27.98	28.42	27.76

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.
[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., March 6, 1918, and then opened for the construction of a section of Sea Wall at the U. S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island. For specification apply to FREDERIC C. HOWE, Commissioner of Immigration.

DIVIDENDS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held February 21, 1918, at London, it was decided to pay an interim dividend of six per cent. free of British Income Tax, on Ordinary Shares, on March 27, 1918. Coupon No. 66 must be used for dividends. All transfers received in order at London on or before March 11, 1918, will be in time to be passed for payment of dividends to transferees.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED
February 23, 1918.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J., Feb. 19, 1918.
A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Feb. 20th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.
J. B. TOWNSEND 3d, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 45, will be paid on March 15th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20th, 1918.
F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, February 13th, 1918.

THE COLORADO POWER COMPANY.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred stock, payable March 15, 1918, to stockholders of record February 28, 1918.
A. E. WIDLI, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Bridgeport-Wilkes Barre Company will be held at the office of the Corporation at 217 Broadway, Manhattan, on Monday, March 4, 1918, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.
J. M. STERLING, Secretary.
PERCY S. HILL, President.

The annual meeting of The Brew Coat & Apron Supply Co., Inc., for Stockholders will be held at 501 West 44th St., New York City, on Monday, March 18, at 12 o'clock noon.
THE BREW COAT & APRON SUPPLY CO.
STEPHEN MORRISSEY, Sec'y.

MID-WEST PROGRESS.

That industrial centres in the Middle West are making rapid industrial strides appears from an article in The Annalist this week. On all news stands. 10 cents. $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY SINKING FUND.

Bankers Trust Company, as trustee under the first mortgage of the Hocking Valley Products Company, dated January 1, 1911, hereby requests proposals for the sale on March 13, 1918, to the trustee on account of the sinking fund, of first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of Hocking Valley Products Company, accompanied by July 1st, 1918, and all subsequent coupons, and also accompanied (1) if the bonds were subjected to the agreement dated January 1, 1915, for the temporary reduction of interest, by the 10 certificates then delivered in respect of and appertaining to the bond or bonds in question; or (2) if the bonds were not subjected to such agreement, by the coupons due January 1 and July 1, 1915, and January 1 and July 1, 1916, and January 1 and July 1, 1917, and January 1, 1918. The sinking fund moneys now available are $42,325.05. Proposals must be in writing and state the prices, flat, at which the bonds with all coupons (and certificates, if any) as above required, are offered, and whether the bonds were or were not subjected to the aforesaid agreement. Proposals must be delivered to the trustee at its Trust Department in sealed envelopes not later than 12 o'clock noon on March 11, 1918, the trustee reserving the right to accept or reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

Dated at New York this 25th day of February, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. Wilson, Jr., Vice President, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

ANNUAL REPORT of the COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY of 60 Broadway, N. Y. City, as a trust company, qualified in the State of Illinois under "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies," filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts, and showing its condition at the close of business December 31st, 1917.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$5,466,736.18
Cash on Hand	1,495,030.57
Deposited in other Banks	14,599,320.64
Cash in hands of Agents and in transit	8,497,074.47
Loans secured by Mortgages and Bonds, constituting a first lien on Real Estate, on which there shall be less than one year's interest due or owing	3,171,959.99
The amount of such interest	35,079.76
Stocks and Bonds	11,487,914.92
Loans upon the pledges of securities	34,541,442.88
Other Assets, including accrued interest not enumerated above	20,783,426.63
	$110,081,046.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus on hand	5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,557,037.52
Deposits	94,480,807.07
Other Liabilities	4,013,201.45
	$110,081,046.04

State of New York, County of New York—ss:
LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, one of the managing officers, and HOWARD BAYNE and B. L. ALLEN, two of the directors of the COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, being severally duly sworn, each upon his oath states:
That he makes this affidavit for the purpose of complying with the requirements of Sections 9 and 10 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies."
That the foregoing report of the said COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY on December 31st, 1917, and the exhibits accompanying the same are true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he has examined the assets and books of the said company for the purpose of making said report.
LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Secretary.
HOWARD BAYNE,
B. L. ALLEN.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1918.
[Seal] W. WILLARD MORGAN, Notary Public.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Continental Can Company, Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Continental Can Company, Inc., will be held on Tuesday, February 26th, 1918, at eleven A. M., at the principal office of the Company in Millbrook, N. Y., for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
ARTHUR G. CHASE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GENERAL BAKING COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, the annual meeting of the stockholders of General Baking Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 45 East 17th Street, New York City, on Monday, March 4th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
FIRST: To elect for the ensuing year a Board of Eighteen (18) Directors.
SECOND: To consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and agreements which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the officers of the Company since March 5th, 1917, the date of the last annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, as set forth in the records of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee.
THIRD: To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
FREDERIC H. FRAZIER, Secretary.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION

February 16, 1918.
To the Holders of First and Convertible Six Per Cent. Serial Gold Notes of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, dated January 1, 1917:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the above named notes, issued under agreement between the said corporation and the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 1, 1917, that under the provisions of the said agreement, all of the said notes have been called for redemption and are to be redeemed on the 29th day of March, 1918, at the price of 102½ per cent. of the principal amount thereof, and interest accrued to said date of redemption, and that payment will be made therefor on such date at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon the surrender of the said notes, with all unmatured coupons, and after such date no further interest will accrue thereon; and each and every coupon appertaining to any such note which purports on its face to mature after the date so designated shall become and be null and void, anything in such notes or in such coupons, or in the agreement under which the said notes were issued to the contrary notwithstanding.
Notes registered as to principal must be duly assigned in blank for transfer at the time of surrender thereof.
Certificates of ownership (income tax form) for accrued interest to date of redemption must be furnished by noteholders.
CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION.
By JOHN N. WILLYS, President.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION

February 16, 1918.
To the Holders of FIRST AND CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. SERIAL GOLD NOTES OF THE CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION, dated January 1, 1917:

Referring to the above notice of the redemption of the said notes on MARCH 29TH, 1918, you are further notified that holders who surrender their notes, with all unmatured coupons, at the office of the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, AT NO. 16 WALL STREET, in the Borough of Manhattan, CITY OF NEW YORK, between the 18TH AND 28TH DAYS OF FEBRUARY, 1918, INCLUSIVE, will receive immediate payment therefor at the price of 102½ per cent. of the principal amount of each note surrendered, plus accrued interest to the date of surrender.
Certificates of ownership (income tax form) for accrued interest to date of surrender must be furnished by noteholders.
CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION,
By JOHN N. WILLYS, President.

Cerro De Pasco Copper Corporation

Redemption of Bonds

TO THE HOLDERS OF TEN YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION, DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, AND SECURED BY THE INDENTURE BETWEEN SAID CORPORATION AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEE, DATED NOVEMBER 1st, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, not heretofore called for redemption, now outstanding have been called for redemption on May 1st, 1918, and on and after that date will be redeemed and paid out of moneys in the Sinking Fund provided for by Article IV. of the Indenture securing said Bonds, at 105% of the principal sum thereof, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds accompanied by all coupons maturing subsequently to such redemption date, at the Office of the undersigned Trustee, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. After May 1st, 1918, said bonds shall cease to bear interest.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 28th, 1918.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIFTEEN-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. INCOME MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS:
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 2 of Article Second of the Mortgage of Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company to Columbia Trust Company, as Trustee, securing an issue of the above mentioned bonds, that Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company will, on and after March 1, 1918, at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, make payment of the fourth installment of interest upon said bonds, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, amounting to $25.00 upon each of said bonds, respectively, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 4 appertaining to said bonds, accompanied by appropriate certificates of ownership, as required by the Federal Income Tax Law.
Dated Atlanta, Georgia, February 14, 1918.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By E. T. LAMB, President.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY

The Standard Chain Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated Feb. 15th, 1900, has paid to the undersigned, the Trustees thereunder, the sum of $18,000 for the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds to the extent of such sum are hereby invited at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Standard Chain Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, March 4th, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any bid.
J. W. PLATTEN,
CALVERT BREWER,
Trustees.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
New Brunswick, New Jersey, Feb. 8th, 1918.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, the consideration of proposed amendments to the By-Laws and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 20th, 1917, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-sixth Annual Report to Stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York Office of the Company, 1790 Broadway.
The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after February 27th, 1918.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, February 25, 1918.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Savoy Oil Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1918, for the election of a Board of Directors, two inspectors of election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
DAVE S. JOSEPH, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Lessing's, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company at 20 Broad Street, New York City, on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918, at 5 P. M., for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
L. J. STOKES, Secretary.
February 18th, 1918.

NEW ISSUE

TAX EXEMPT IN RHODE ISLAND

$3,000,000
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

First Mortgage 7% Serial Gold Bonds

DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1918

$250,000 due February 1, 1919	$250,000 due February 1, 1921	$300,000 due February 1, 1923
250,000 " August 1, 1919	250,000 " August 1, 1921	350,000 " August 1, 1923
250,000 " February 1, 1920	250,000 " February 1, 1922	350,000 " February 1, 1924
250,000 " August 1, 1920	250,000 " August 1, 1922	

Interest payable February 1 and August 1, in Providence, Boston or New York. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1000 with the exception that a portion of those maturing on February 1, 1924, will be in denomination of $500. Callable in whole or in part at 102 and interest on 30 days' notice on any interest date. If called in part, bonds must be retired in maturity sequence.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST CO., PROVIDENCE, TRUSTEE.

The Company agrees to pay any Federal Income Tax to an amount not exceeding 4% so far as it may lawfully do so.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
First Mortgage 7% Bonds (this issue)	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
6% Preferred Stock	3,000,000	2,000,000
Common Stock	3,000,000	3,000,000

The Gorham Manufacturing Company was established in 1831 and incorporated in Rhode Island in 1865. It is considered the largest manufacturer of sterling silverware in the world. In addition to the manufacture of silverware the Company in the past two years has successfully filled large orders for munitions.

This Company now has munition contracts with the United States Government for about $8,500,000, and in addition a sub-contract of $1,000,000 with an American company, making a total of about $9,500,000. These have involved a large investment in raw materials which will be liquidated as the contracts are filled.

The proceeds of these bonds will place the Company in a position to carry out these Government contracts, thus directly aiding in the prosecution of the war.

The above statements are derived from official information furnished by the Company from which we further summarize as follows:

These bonds will be secured by a closed first mortgage on all the real estate, machinery and equipment of the Company, including the large plants in Providence, the branch plant in East Providence and the important leaseholds in New York.

Net Assets as of December 31, 1917 (not including any valuation for patents, trade-marks or good will), after deducting depreciation reserve of over $1,500,000 and all indebtedness except these bonds, were about $10,500,000. This is equal to 3½ times this first mortgage bond issue.

Net quick assets alone were about $6,500,000, or about 2.2 times this issue. In addition, real estate, plants and equipment and other assets subject to the mortgage are valued (after deducting depreciation) at about $4,000,000, or 1.3 times this issue.

Company covenants to maintain at all times during the life of these bonds net quick assets equal to at least 150% of these bonds outstanding.

Average annual net earnings for the last five years, after depreciation, have exceeded $700,000, or over 3 times annual interest on these bonds. For fiscal year ending January 31, 1918, the estimated net earnings are at least equal to the five-year average. The accounts are now being audited for us by Messrs. Niles & Niles, Certified Public Accountants.

Regular dividends of 6% have been paid on the preferred stock since it was issued in 1894, and an unbroken dividend record maintained on the common stock since 1881, the present rate being 10%.

Company agrees to keep all its property covered by insurance and further agrees that cash dividends on the common stock of the Company shall not exceed $450,000, in any one year, (15% on amount now outstanding) during the life of these bonds.

Temporary negotiable receipts will be delivered exchangeable for definitive bonds when as and if issued and received by us. All legal matters relative to the issue of these bonds will be approved by Messrs. Comstock & Canning, Providence, R. I., on behalf of the Company, and by Messrs. Green, Hinckley & Allen, of Providence, R. I., for the Investment Bankers.

We recommend these bonds for investment
PRICE 100 AND ACCRUED INTEREST FOR ALL MATURITIES
(When if and as issued and received by us)

The following is copy of letter dated February 18, 1918, from the Capital Issues Committee of the Federa Reserve Board, signed by Paul M. Warburg, Chairman:

Feb. 18, 1918.

(No. 32)

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Providence, R. I.

(Gorham Manufacturing Company)

Dear Sirs:—

Referring to the proposed issue of $3,000,000 First Mortgage 6 year 7% Serial Payment Gold Bonds of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, dated February 1, 1918, and payable in semi-annual instalments beginning February 1st, 1919, until February 1st, 1924:

After inquiring into the purpose of the bonds above mentioned, we are of opinion that the said issue is not incompatible with the interest of the United States.

This finding constitutes no approval of such bonds as regards their merits, security or legality in any respect.

In any public offer or advertisement of said bonds, this letter must be incorporated in full.

CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.
By (signed) PAUL M. WARBURG, Chairman.

BODELL & CO.
10 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I. — 35 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
43 Exchange Place.
Boston — Philadelphia — Chicago — Denver — San Francisco

By resolution of the Board of Directors
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
on and after
March 4th, 1918,
will be known as the
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE BANK
Established in 1872, and member of the New York Clearing House.
Main office
330 Bowery, cor. Bond St.,
Branch
Broadway and 29th St.
JOS. M. ADRIAN, Chairman Board of Directors. LOUIS A. FAHS, President.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FRESNILLO COMPANY.
New York Office, 82 Beaver Street.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fresnillo Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 26th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed for the purposes of the meeting on Saturday, February 16th, 1918, at noon, and reopened immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.
R. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., January 29, 1918.
Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Middlesex" Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "MIDDLESEX," dated October 1, 1912, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on April 1, 1918:
Bonds numbered 61 to 200, inclusive, maturing from April 1, 1918, to October 1, 1923.
The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to April 1, 1918.
Bonds must carry coupons due April 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificates.
Interest on said bonds will cease on April 1st, 1918.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By JOHN G. CROWLEY, Treasurer.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Unlisted Securities Department

Buffalo & Lake Erie Tract. 5s
Central Aguirre Sugar
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Mohawk Valley
Safety Car Heating & Lighting

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Powders

WILLIAM WHEATLEY
Specialist in Powders
120 B'way, N. Y. Phones Rector 9717-8

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Carbon Steel
Penna. Coal & Coke
Penn Seaboard Steel

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Amer. Power & Light Com.
Central States Elec. Com.
Colorado Power Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Remington Typewriter
Stocks
Circular on request

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Burns Bros. Ice
COMMON & PREFERRED

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Sinclair Oil & Ref.
WARRANTS
WM. S. MULLER & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
'Phones 3115-6 & 6071 Broad.

Columbia Graphophone
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

ATLANTIC Fruit Company
Fruit & S. S. Co.
Holding Company

Robert C. Mayer & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 6770

Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. Y.
Hudson Co. Pfd.
Mich. Lime & Chem. Com. & Pfd.
Southwest. Cities El. Com. & Pfd.
City of Paris (Ky.) Water 4%.

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Cities Service
Am. Lt. & Traction
Butte Anac. & Pac. 5s
Seattle Everett 5s
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

REPUBLIC RY. & LT. PFD.
MARLIN ARMS
COLTS ARMS
ATLANTIC HOLDING
SO. WIS. POWER 5s, 1938
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY
Jersey City, N. J., January 24, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of George W. Helme Company, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, March 4, 1918. The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of January, 1918, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the fifth day of March, 1918.
E. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Brush Electric Illuminating Company of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 130 East 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, March 11, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, February 25, 1918.

TUCKER & CARTER ROPE COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 111 Broadway, Room 1101, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 4, 1918, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. T. CLANCY, Secretary.
Dated, February 18, 1918.

NAVY BUYS GRAVEL OUTPUT OF PLANT

Companies Cautioned Against Contracting for Private Work Just Now.

CEMENT MEN TO CONFER

Government Needs May Total 1,000,000 Yards of New York Crushed Stone.

Navy demands as shown by actual local orders placed in the last ten days give ample evidence that other building materials are going to have a market here this year far greater than that heretofore conceived.

Rear Admiral Haliday came on from Washington last week when a complaint from a large company reached the Navy Department that the market was held so high that it was unable to avoid delays in important construction work. A conference of crushed stone and gravel men was called, and the proposition was made for gravel to be mined and shipped at a certain upset price below the current wholesale list.

The gravel men protested that such a proceeding would be confiscatory. It was announced that the Navy Department would be first in the market for 600,000,000 yards of three-quarter inch gravel, and that after its needs were supplied a great deal more would be needed by the army and other departments.

The navy's requirements called for 450,000 yards for immediate delivery to the Crucible Steel Company of America at Harrison, to the navy yard, to the Bush Terminal, and to Governors Island. An allowance of an extra quarter of an inch on the screen was permitted so that "three-quarter inch gravel" would be accepted as that which could pass through an inch and one-quarter screen.

The price was not divulged for publication, but it was below the prices named for private needs. Companies were cautioned not to contract to private consumers unless Government requirements were provided for.

At the same conference the navy officials questioned the crushed stone interests and stated that 1,000,000 yards of crushed stone would be required, but in this department that would leave a like amount available for private needs, because the quarries in this vicinity can turn out about 2,500,000 yards a season. Approximately 500,000 yards have already been contracted. Prices for crushed stone and gravel have both gone up.

Current quotations now rule for three-quarter-inch gravel at from $1.80 to $1.90 a yard, wholesale, New York, to private operations, and on crushed trap rock and blue stone about the same levels prevail. One year ago at this time the price for gravel was $1 a yard, and bluestone $1.10. Trap rock was at that time $1.15.

Simultaneous with this shift in the concrete ingredient market a large part of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Portland Cement Association will be in this city on Wednesday at the Biltmore, where B. F. Afleck, the President, will be.

There are only a few of the Portland cement plants in the Lehigh district that are operating now, the major part of them being closed down because of lack of coal at a time when concrete and cement demand is at its height with hardly any reserves on hand not now contracted for. The surplus on hand early in January has practically entirely disappeared.

Owing to the increased cost of cooperage the export price for Portland cement New York to South America has been advanced from $2.40 a barrel to $2.55, steamer, New York. Domestic prices in the light of present inability to meet demand are expected to advance at any time.

Window glass discounts have shrunk again and on all sizes of plate glass the quotation has changed from a discount of 88 to 85 and 10 per cent. This reflects the heavy pressure on stocks that on account of lack of coal are not being replenished.

At Philadelphia this week the National Housing Association holds its conference at which Frederick L. Ackerman, the architects, Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the National Committee at Washington, and other distinguished men will speak. It is planned to take up the subject there of just what the relation is between the housing demand and the present condition of building material supply in the light of Government department needs.

A slight advance is reported this week in the price of terra cotta drain tile for use on farms, but the disposition is to keep the building products of the hollow tile fireproofing department down as near to present levels as the fuel supply conditions will permit.

The records of the bridge builders and Structural Society as collected by George E. Gifford, secretary, shows that during the month of January 53 per cent. of the bridge and structural shops of the country was contracted for. In the asphaltum market there is still a great deal of difficulty in obtaining supplies, and the lime and plaster departments production is hampered by lack of labor and fuel. Hudson River common brick in the wholesale market is quoted at $10.25 a thousand, but there is still from 12 to 15 inches of ice in the channel off Haverstraw with not a single load in the open market for sale today. Raritan brick is out of the market entirely, and Hackensack is giving of its meagre supply to meet the Government needs in Newark, according to the Dow Daily Building Reports.

The crying need of the day is a fuel priority order for basic building materials such as has been given to war requirements. It is generally conceded in the building material market that the cause of the flightiness of basic building material prices is directly traceable to the constant and increasing demand upon available supplies with no prospect in the light of labor scarcity and fuel restriction to rehabilitate the stocks.

PRAISE FOR "BIG BUSINESS."

A. C. Bedford Says Americans Are Not "Almighty Dollar Chasers."

A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company, told a class in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday that, although there was a great temptation for business men to raise prices "now that there are three or four customers for every article that can be shipped," business, and especially big business, remained honest and honorable. He said that a dishonest business could not survive competition. He also said there was a general opinion that American "business morality" was not high, and continued:

"College Presidents have lent their sanction to a popular impression, and even one now high in authority, no less than the President himself, said in an interview once that the corporation problem resembled a society of burglars, legally organized to plunder. I think the events of the last few months have changed his mind."

Mr. Bedford said he thought the participation of the country in the war would reveal to the world that Americans were not "almightly dollar chasers," but citizens in a nation that stood for the highest ideals of equality, liberty, and freedom.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; continued warm; light w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and continued warm Mon.; Tues., partly cloudy; probably local rains and cooler; light s. w. winds, becoming n. w.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued warm Mon.; Tues., probably local rains and cooler.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and continued warm Mon. Tues. rains and cooler.

Lower Mich.—Probably local rains Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues.

Upper Mich.—Local rains or snow Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Tues.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

CHECKING FRENCH IMPORTS.

Goods Should Not Be Shipped Until Entry Permits Are Had.

The French Ministry of Finance has decided to take drastic action in the case of goods shipped to France before the importers have obtained entry permits for them, because frequent warnings not to do so have had little effect. According to a cablegram from Consul General Thackara, who is at Paris, the Ministry has issued this notice:

"Notwithstanding frequent instructions, importers continue to have prohibited merchandise sent to them before obtaining the necessary entry permits. Up to the present, provisional entry of merchandise into bonded warehouses has been authorized pending the delivery of permits, but increasing arrivals threaten congestion of warehouses and docks. It has been found indispensable to invoke strict application of the measures provided by law. Prohibited merchandise for which no entry permit is produced will be considered undeclared and, within three days dating from arrival, will be stored for two months. After this time and in default of exceptional import permits, goods will be sold for the benefit of the Government."

These provisions are already in effect for arrivals from European countries. On March 10 they will become effective in the case of American and African goods, and on April 10 for all other ocuntries, except for the intervention of legislative provision introduced on Jan. 29 proposing seizure of prohibited merchandise imported without a permit. Mr. Thackara reports that the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has taken the matter up energetically, endeavoring to obtain the extension of the time of storage to at least three months.

TEACHERS' SALARY DEMANDS

Union Publishes Advances Legislature Will Be Asked to Fix.

The Teachers' Union made public yesterday the salary schedules adopted for presentation to the Board of Education, which will also be the basis for a bill to be presented to the Legislature. Whereas present salaries for elementary teachers run from $720 a year to $2,260, the proposed schudles starts all elementary teachers at $1,000, and works up to $2,500 in ten years, at the rate of $150 a year.

High school teachers, who begin at $900 and work up to $2,750, would, under the new arrangement, begin at $1,200 and receive the maximum of $2,800 after ten years. Substitutes in elementary and high schools would receive $5 and $6 a day.

A teacher receiving the maximum under the existing schedule, would receive $200 a year advance until the maximum was reached.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 23, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	66	68
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	94
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	54	62
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	99
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	99½	101
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	..
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	92
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	87	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	82	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	86	89
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	86	89
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	98	101
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	90
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	83	84
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	93	95
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	98
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	86	94
Eliz., P. & C. J., '50	5	June & Dec.	..	88
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	94	95
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	92½	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	87	88
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	87	88
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	99	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	69	71
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	96	99
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	97	99
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	69	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	57	64
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	97¾	98¾
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	85
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	95
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	86½	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	82	89
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	95	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	96
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	..
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	87
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	86	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	72	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	70	76
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	83	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	72½	73
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	77	80
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	77	78
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	57	59
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	83	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	99
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	72
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	84	..
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	56	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	98½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 23, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..		15	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	73	75
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	89	92
Do pf. ($50)	75	Q	Feb 1, 18	40	41
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Feb 1, 18	217	220
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	95½	97
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	48	51
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	74	76
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				4½	5
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 26,18	60	62
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	11¾	12
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	97¾	99
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	83	85
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Feb 1, 18	28	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	90	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	95
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)				45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Feb 1, 18	201	204
Do pf.	½	M	Feb 1, 18	75½	77
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,18	25	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 17,18	71	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	21	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	50	52
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,18	66	68
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	51	56
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	74	79
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	95	100
El Paso Electric	2½	S	Dec 15,17	91	96
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	120	126
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	5	8
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	30
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	60	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen				75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	90	95
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	58½	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	38	42
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	80	90
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	86	73
Newark Con. Gas	2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,18	150	160
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	53	57
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,18	60	62
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	87	89
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	74
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15,17	34	34¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,17	81	82½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jan 10,18	85	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,18	23	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	56½	58
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	79	80
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	99	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	90	100
Standard Gas & Elec.				7	8
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	24	26
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,18	100	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..			2	3
Do pf.			....	8½	10½
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	90	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 18	83	87
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	27	29
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	61	63
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 15,18	23	24
United Utilities				20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	56	57½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	51	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	67	70
Western Power				11	12
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,18	48	50
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15,17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	35	36

*¾ payable in com. stock. †And 2% payable in com. stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 23, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 18	480	500
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	c6	S	Nov 1, 17	210	220
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	5	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 18	190	205
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Feb 1, 18	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000				140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	150	175
Bronx Boro	150,000				150	200
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	75	90
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	335	350
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	215	225
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	100	110
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 18	378	385
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	207	215
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	398	404
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	206	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Dec 31,17	290	310
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	390	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	174	176
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 18	307	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 18	3400	3700
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	215	230
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 18	865	890
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	160	180
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*$3	S	Feb 1, 18	135	145
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	180	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	335	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jan 2, 18	645	650
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 4, 18	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 18	480	490
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	270	280
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	380	395
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 18	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 18	300	308
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	300	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	295	299
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	245	255
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	240	250
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 18	370	385
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	415	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	130	150
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 15,18	198	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Feb 1, 18	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	b5	Q	Jan 2, 18	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	200	220
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	435	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	400	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 18	115	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,17	140	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	270	..
West Side	326,600	6	..	Jan 1, 17	190	200
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	525	575

*Incl. 75c extra. ‡Incl. 3% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 10% special. c—Incl. 1% payable in Liberty Bond cetrificates.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 23, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Dec 29,17	390	398
Brooklyn	1,500,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	530	550
Central	5,000,000	‡6	Q	Jan 2, 18	740	745
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	260	265
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	378	..
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 18	390	392
Fidelity	1,000,000	a2	Q	Jan 2, 18	206	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	235	245
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	350	352
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31,17	142	145
Irving Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	165	175
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 18	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 2, 18	100	110
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 18	100	..
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	140	150
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	198	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	320	335
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 18	585	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,17	875	900
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	250	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	85
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	265	275
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	385	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	915	935
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	400	..

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 16⅔% extra. a—And 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	..	Jan 15,18	155	..
Am. Surety	5,000,000	*75c	Q	Dec 31,17	110	..
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,18	185	..
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	$44	$46
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 18	280	205
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,18	455	..
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	..	310
Globe & Rut.	700,000	10	Q	Jan 31,18	750	850
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	405	420
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jan 31,17	85	90
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	82	87
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	176	177
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	52	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	Jan 1, 18	..	175
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 16,18	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,18	75	85
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	‡5	Q	Feb 1, 18	$30	$31

*And $1 extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1½% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	Jan 1, 18	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15,18	140	146
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	95	108
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,18	200	230
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 18	185	210
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 15,18	105	132
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10,18	82	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 23, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1¼	Q	Feb 15,18	242	243
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	43	45
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	65	68
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	85	90
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	85	90
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,18	36	38
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	168	173
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	94	96
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 18	111	113
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,18	98	99
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	99	100
By Products Coke	b1½	Q	Feb 15,18	130	135
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	87	94
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	143	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	175	179
Certainteed Products	4	..	Jan 28,18	42	43
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	94
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	87	90
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	72	75
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	93	96
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,18	95	99
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	101	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	170	174
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	410	430
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 18	102	106
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	80	84
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	92	98
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	106	108
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	53	55
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24,17	245	247
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	111	114
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	37	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Int. Silver	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	77	83
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,18	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	102	106
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31,17	117	119½
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	74	78
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 18	109½	111
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	98	100
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Feb 9, 18	237	240
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,17	129	131
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,18	97	103
Nipe Bay Co.	2	Q	Jan 15,18	125	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15,18	37	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	68	70
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Feb 15,18	600	615
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	15¾	16½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	68	70
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	49	50
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	124	129
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	96	99
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	57	58
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	16	19
Do pf.	..	..	....	43	45
Shredded Wheat	g2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	190	196
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	39
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15,17	100	110

*And 3½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra. b—And 2% stock dividend.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

136 WEST 34TH STREET
Between two subway stations
5-Story, 25 x 98.9
$110,000
Very Easy Terms. 5% 5 Years
JOHN W. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street.

ABOVE 34th ST., Near 7th Ave.
Plot 66 x 98
UNRESTRICTED
$1,200 front foot.
Easy terms. 5% 5 years.
JOHN W. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT A SACRIFICE.
Settling an estate; three apartment houses in the Bronx, costing over $60,000; will sell at $35,000. Address Ownership, B 255 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4,500—For Sale—$6,500
With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.
We are builders of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn on new subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

WORTH $12,000; SELL $7,750
Only $1,500 cash buys equity in 1550 East 8th St., near Avenue O; large detached 2-family house; grounds 40x120; 17 rooms; garage space; steam, electricity; parquet floors; oak trim; tile baths; separate entrances and porches; mortgage $6,250; biggest bargain ever offered. HEUCHEL, 519 3d St., Brooklyn.

Colonial Style FLATBUSH Just Completed
74 Midwood St., near Prospect Park Station; Easy housekeeping, 8 rooms and 2 baths; every modern convenience. Terms to suit. Apply to
J. D. O'CONNELL, Jr. 631 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Fenimore St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT LARCHMONT
36 minutes from 42d Street; modern Colonial home, half brick and shingles; contains central entrance hall and 10 rooms and 3 baths; terraced plot, highest in community, 80x142, with shade and apples trees. All improvements. Inquire M. S. Keller, 40 W. 32d St., N. Y. City. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

NASSAU-BEEKMAN BUILDING
140 Nassau St. N. E. Corner Beekman St.
Offices, Single or En Suite
Lawyers, Insurance, Paper Trade
Excellent Light, Moderate Rent
MACLAY & DAVIES
67 Wall St. Phone 8131 Hanover

133 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single suite for rent.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS
7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Fulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Rare opportunity to secure beautiful corner space, about 900 feet, Broadway and 18th St.; excellent light; thoroughly up-to-date building; space suitable for offices and showroom; entirely fitted out with oak partitions; this space can be sublet at a very low figure; can be leased for two years. Apply Harry Feller, 873 Broadway.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Loft, 50 by 100, to rent in sprinkler-equipped modern building; good labor conditions; corner Dumont Av. and Hendrix St., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. Inquire of Mr. Cohen.

Store and three rooms, together or separately, in building 21x70 feet; cellar 21x125 feet, at 992 2d Av. Chas. J. Kroehle, owner, 159 East 71st St.

INDIVIDUAL DESIRES TO SHARE SINGLE OFFICE WITH PARTY REQUIRING STENOGRAPHER. CALL BETWEEN 12 AND 2, OR AFTER 4. ROOM 225, 30 EAST 42D. MURRAY HILL 3830.

Modern loft, 60x100; daylight; insurance rate on stock 25c. per $100, at 88 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn, B. Shoenfeld.

Part of an established cloak store to rent out for dresses, on commission basis. Schoolman, 62 Division St.

Architect will share pleasant office, facing Public Library; equipment, telephone; 10x20. Room 505, 17 West 42d St.

Lofts to let, 16,000 sq. ft. or less; ideal help centre. L. Druckerman, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Richmond Hill 2600.

MADISON AV., 180.—Large, light rear parlor; parquet floor; central location; reasonable.

Part of a well-furnished office to let in high-class Broadway building. Phone Cortlandt 2027.

Corner, magnificent suite, 6 offices, 12 outside windows; $160. 110 West 40th.

Beautifully furnished uptown offices to sublet; will sell furnishings. J 113 Times.

Entire or part of basement, 45-47 West 27th St. Edgar Lehman.

Brooklyn.

Light, sprinkler building, 22,000 sq. ft.; good labor section; larger, smaller spaces. Baffa & Dixon, 228 B'way, B'klyn; Williamsburg 72.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

By public stenographer, office space with firm of reputable lawyers. A 371 Times Downtown.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the VIEROW TOWING LINE, INC., owner of the steamtug Downer No. 5, has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 7th day of April, 1917; value of vessel and freight, Fifty-five hundred ($5,500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April, 1918, or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED TO SHOW cause why a new certificate should not be issued for lost certificate D No. 197 for fifty (50) shares, common stock, National Water Company, (now White Rock Springs Company,) in name of John O'Connell. T. F. Wood, Jr., Treasurer, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME
THE RENT YOU NOW PAY

and a small payment down secures title; $7,750; plot 100x165 ft., 10 big rooms, 2 baths; wide verandas; in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, markets, country clubs, churches, schools; on hilltop, with wonderful view; 5 min. walk to R. R. sta., 45 min. to N. Y. C.; splendid commutation. In exclusive Montclair-Morristown section. P. D. WORCESTER, 2 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. 1522 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WILL SACRIFICE two-family brick; need $800 cash, rest terms; rents $720 yearly. Also Modern 7-Room House,—large plot; $600, rest terms; good opportunity. Belden, J 235 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $250 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Twenty-acre farm; tillable land, under cultivation; city limits and city water; 1,000 feet river front; New Jersey; distance 20 miles; suitable for factory site or building lots. Owner, 252 West 17th St., Manhattan.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDERS' BIG CHANCE
to make money building houses at Bethlehem, Penn., to house Bethlehem Steel employes. For particulars and locations, write or call on BETHLEHEM REALTY SERVICE CO., Room 4, Woolworth Bldg., Bethlehem, Penn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Berkshire Properties, Farms, Estates. List your properties now. Archer, 10 East 43d.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4308 Woolworth Building.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm bargain wanted; prefer large equipped Orange County property; for sale cheap or exchange; owners send details. Paul Boughton, 361 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

Reliable party would lease small apartment house property in select neighborhood; annual rental not exceeding $6,000. N 566 Times Harlem.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Forest Hills.—7-room house for rent or for sale. Phone Forest Hills 6770.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

78TH ST., 325 WEST.—10 rooms, 2 baths; rent $125. Brokers' list.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—At Chester, N. J., a farm of 325 acres with complete set of farm buildings; suitable for dairying or general farming; any reasonable offer considered; terms attractive. J. E. Hulshizer, 200 Fifth Av., New York.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

POULTRY FARM.
For sale or rent; fully equipped commercial plant; completely stocked and guaranteed on a paying basis; 19 miles from New York. Z 206 Times Annex.

For Sale.—480 acres good wheat land, six miles from Mansfield, Wash; 300 acres summerfallow goes with place; fair buildings; plenty water; price, $27.50 per acre; only $1,500 down, balance crop payments. Box 157, Mansfield, Wash.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

28TH ST., 28 EAST, (Apt. 14.)—Beautifully furnished 2-room apartment, elevator, telephone, and maid service.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 64 EAST. — Nicely furnished, two, three rooms, bath, every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

64 EAST 86TH ST.
Six outside rooms, two baths, twelfth floor; unusually attractive; rent $300 monthly to Oct. 1; seen by appointment. Telephone Lenox 9434 before 10 A. M.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Seven light rooms; elevator; modern improvements; $65.

APARTMENTS. — Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, Madison Av., 59th-60th Sts.; living room, bedroom, bath; elevator, maid, tray service. Plaza 6676.

EAST 80S.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, $225 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK, 12.—Studio apartment, (furnished, facing park,) for rent from May 1 to Oct. 1; lease can be continued from Oct. 1 if desired; apartment can be inspected on weekdays between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH STREET. 5-room corner apartment and kitchenette. Large light rooms and bath. Restaurant. Furnished, $175. Unfurnished, $125. Regent Realty Company, 33 West 42d St.

MADISON AV., 543.—Beautifully furnished two rooms and bath; nonhousekeeping.

Two large rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautifully furnished, to October; $150 per month. Tel. Murray Hill 2890.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, all light; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
Large room, bathroom; electricity, steam heat.

47TH ST., 115 WEST.—SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM, BATH, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE; SEEN ANY TIME.

48TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. — SITTING ROOM, ALCOVE BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE, BATH, COMPLETELY FURNISHED. TELEPHONE BRYANT 9779.

55TH, 350 WEST, (Apt. 8B.)—To sublet, one room, bath and kitchenette, $55.

59TH, 24 WEST.—Nicely furnished three-room apartment; $150 per month.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated, large, sunny rooms; exceptional accommodations.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Newly furnished three rooms, bath, kitchenette; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

72D ST., (near subway.)—Beautifully furnished sunny 7-room apartment; piano; $160; reference required. Phone Col. 1430.

72D ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; piano; $135. L. W. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

72D ST., 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment; southern exposure; windows on three sides; until Oct. 1.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Parlor floor, select residence; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; improvements; maid.

79TH ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $150; large, light rooms; Elberson, 25 West 42d.

79TH ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $150; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Unusually attractive 6-room apartment, with large studio living room; rent three months or longer, $150. Phone 4498 Schuyler, between 12 and 2 for appointment.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, $30 to $90; maid service; references necessary.

105TH, 142 WEST.—Front suite, near subway; piano, electric light, and telephone; $18 weekly. Apartment 1 E.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

111TH ST., 528 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Handsome, sunny three rooms; rent, $75. Apply any evening after 7 o'clock.

150TH, 615 WEST.—High-class four-room apartment, furnished, to sublet; excellent location. Apply Superintendent.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; unusual opportunities; subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED seven-room apartment to sublet; strictly modern; unequaled view of Hudson and Drive; will sell furnishings at sacrifice; leaving city. J 112 Times.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Sublet, 2-room and kitchenette apartment, exquisitely furnished; overlooking Central Park; building just completed; restaurant; thoroughly reliable party only. Mason.

EIGHTIES.—Five rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; immediate possession; short lease. Hubert, 200 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 361.

EIGHTIES, (Near Park.)—Two sunny rooms, kitchen, bath; telephone, electricity, maid service. Tel. Vanderbilt 424 between 10-5.

FURNISHED or unfurnished apartment; six rooms and two baths; can be seen by appointment. Schuyler 1852.

HOTEL JOSEPH, 205 West 101st St., Near Broadway. — Beautifully furnished large, warm, sunny 6, 7, and 8 room; bountiful closets; extra large kitchen; electric light, linen, maid service; all-night elevator, telephone, bellboy service; immediate possession. Phone 9575 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660.—A delightful 4-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, completely furnished; grand piano; sublet 6 months; references required. Tel. Audubon 3120, Apt. 65.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Luxuriously furnished 7 outside rooms, foyer hall apartment; unobstructed views of Hudson; plenty heat. Riverside 2042.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment to sublet for 3 months. Call 3400 Audubon, Apt. 2K, before noon.

Unfurnished—East Side.

49TH, 21 EAST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; suitable studio, business, or residence. Polk.

76TH ST., 55 EAST.—11 rooms, all beautifully finished in white enamel; ground floor, front; suitable physician or dentist; rent $1,600. Superintendent on premises.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath; agent on premises.

87TH ST., 59 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, steam heat, electric lights, all improvements, $50, $60, $75.

MADISON AVENUE, near 59th Street. 5-room corner apartment, & kitchenette, Large light rooms and bath; restaurant. Unfurnished $125. Furnished $175. REGENT REALTY CO., 33 W. 42d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, two rooms and bath. Duross, Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

92D, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

113TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Apartments two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished, in newly altered private house; rents $600-$900; dining room in building. R. A. McEntee Co., Inc., Renting Agents, 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1891.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—Elegant, large, light, 4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat; hot water; electric light; telephone service, and all modern improvements; rent very reasonabl. Apply agent on premises.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Bright, attractive, five-room apartment; new building; $52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450.—Beautiful seven-room apartment; six windows overlooking river; sacrifice for balance lease. Phone Morningside 2243.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms and 3 baths; $2,000. Morningside 6080.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—To sublet, 5 rooms and 2 baths. Morningside 9080. Supt.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two ladies from South desire furnished apartment for two or three months; two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath; prefer Washington Square or Gramercy Park section; quote terms. O 287 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants comfortably furnished two-room apartment, with bath, for light housekeeping; state weekly price, particulars. H 310 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartments wanted for clients. Miss Hinton, care Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

Immediately, small apartment; rent reasonable; best care assured; state location. J 116 Times.

Artist studio wanted only for occasional use by writer. J 121 Times.

Unfurnished.

Business woman would like share apartment with congenial couple; she would require two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; vicinity of Morningside Heights. J 32 Times.

Two business women desire couple rooms or small apartment in convenient location; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. R 4 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine front parlor; private bath; electricity; piano.

60TH, 132 EAST.—Elegant suite rooms; newly furnished; private bath; electric light; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large furnished room, running hot and cold water; telephone.

89TH, 154 EAST.—Large, well-heated room, suitable for two; conveniences; telephone; private house.

MADISON AV., 180, (34TH.)
Rooms, $5 to $8; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 222.—Sitting and bedroom combined; parlor floor; private bath.

West Side.

34TH ST., 217 WEST, (Apartment 100.)—Newly furnished room; every convenience; man only; $7. Phone Greeley 6147.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small front parlor, overlooking park; north light studio; references.

50TH, 55 WEST.—Desirable small front room, electric lights, steam heat; southern exposure.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms; hot and cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Pleasant room, well furnished; reference.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large room, private telephone; excellent location; refined house; gentlemen.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large, single room; steam, electricity; southern exposure; refined home; moderate.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished and furnished rooms in private house; all modern conveniences.

70TH, 112 WEST. — Large parlor, southern exposure, new mahogany furniture, twin beds, private bath; well heated; telephone; $12 per week.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; references; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite, private bath; modern conveniences; will divide; references.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, including piano, private bath; private family; gentleman only; references required. Apartment 2 East.

71ST, 19 WEST. — Magnificently furnished large front suite; exclusive bachelor home; owner's residence.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, warm, front room, all conveniences.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, private bath, steam, electricity; breakfast; reference.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large south room; bath, kitchenette; small rooms; electricity. Columbus 4135.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Special rates, unexpired lease, handsomely furnished two-room suite, 2d floor; electricity, parquet flooring, and maid service.

74TH, 242 WEST.—SMALL ROOM, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED; JAP SERVICE.

At the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

161 WEST 74TH.
Bachelor room, steam heat, electricity; references; private house. Phone Columbus 8768.

73TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; electricity, running water; parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist, or studio; meals optional.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front room, running water; select residence; convenient location. $9.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; small room; hot, cold water; electricity.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room, with private bath, electricity; also front basement, with bath, unfurnished.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room with private bath; exclusive house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; heat, hot water; adjoining bath; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Double bedroom; 2 gentlemen, business women; conveniences. Fallon, Schuyler 7127.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Large, newly decorated, partly furnished or unfurnished; separate or together.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms; every convenience.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms adjoining bath; all home conveniences.

79TH, 225 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—Nice, large rooms; conveniences; private house.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant large front, southern exposure; steam heat; porch; private bath; maid service; modern private home. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large room; conveniences; business people preferred; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; private family. Koenig.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Rooms for business women; private house; kitchenette privileges; electricity; convenient.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large room, with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; near Riverside; rooms $5-$15; references.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Two large, pleasant rooms, well heated, attractively furnished; conveniences.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant room; southern exposure; twin beds; adjoining bath, shower; references.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Light, front rooms; conveniences; two small rooms; rent to seamstress in exchange for sewing. Riverside 5863.

93D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, home-like suites, every convenience, refined, well appointed private house.

93D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; southern exposure; refined surroundings; references. Riverside 8133.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water, electricity; private house; $8.

95TH ST., 310 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheerful, front room; modern elevator apartment; near subway, Riverside Drive; small French family; permanent gentleman preferred; privacy.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Pleasant, large room, with running water, suitable for two. Apt. 4W.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Well furnished large front room, bath, telephone, gentleman, $6.

98TH, 254 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Room, twin beds; also room, double bed; adjoining bath.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, with lavatory, rented single or en suite, $8-$10. Riverside 1512. Willis.

106TH, 238 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, LARGE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY; ELEVATOR APT. BROWN.

106TH, 300 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Sunny front room, all conveniences; private family; gentleman; references. Savage.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Refined young couple rent one or two rooms; high-class elevator apartment; conveniences. Apartment 82.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia campus; gentlemen. Apartment 71.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; conveniences; elevator service; heat, hot water. Fort.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Warm, attractive room; suitable two; elevator; $4.50. Brockway.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Attractive, sunny outside rooms; southern exposure; suite, single. Mrs. Scurry.

147TH, 547 WEST.—Attractive room for refined lady. Kraft, Phone Audubon 3970.

152D, 588 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; well heated; suitable one or two.

155TH, 539 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, adjoining bath; electric light, phone; convenient to "L," bus, and subway; select neighborhood; private family. Apt. 34.

165TH, 560 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Suite two beautiful rooms; private bath. Apt. 4A.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (Riverside Drive, 116th St.)—Large, beautiful room, 10th floor, facing Columbia Campus; private family. Apartment 102. 6659 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20, (116th St. L.)—Sunny room, modern elevator apartment. Edwards. Apartment 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93D.)—VERY LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, BOARD WITH CONGENIAL FAMILY; HOMELIKE, COMFORTABLE. STANHOPE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Large, comfortable room; also small room; elegant house; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640, (141st.)—One, two, private bath; overlooking Hudson. 12 G.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (515 West 187th.)—Outside room, southern exposure; modern. Apt. 41. St. Nicholas 3048.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished corner room, twin beds, electricity, steam heat, in exclusive residence. Telephone Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 391.—3-room suite and bath; sunny, attractive; high-class elevator apartment; private; subway, car connections. McDonald.

WEST END AV, 896, (103d.)—Large room; private bath; steam, electricity; large closets; $12.50.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior suite in exclusive residence; breakfast. Riverside 8050.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms; conveniences; kitchenette privileges; parlor floor or basement; business.

128TH, 202 WEST.—Parlor floor; two elegant rooms; newly decorated; suitable for profession or business.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th.)—Attractive room; running water; music studios rented daily, hourly.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO young men want well-furnished, connecting bedrooms, with private bath; would also consider taking parlor; good locality and furnishings essential. F 186 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN desires large, light room, electric light, phone, between 70th and 100th Sts., west side; full particulars. Address S., 1,464 3d Av.

THREE or four furnished rooms, west side, for two couples, one adult. Answer 347 5th Av., Room 304.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.
Small room, near bath; quiet surroundings.

65TH ST., EAST, (near Park Av.)—Exceptional accommodations in charming private home. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $14 weekly up.

West Side.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Table board, large rooms, with bath; reasonable rates; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny large room, 2d floor; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Double room, private bath; southern exposure.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class, large, small rooms; French table d'hote; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

72D, 314 WEST.—Single warm front room, near bath; American home; excellent table.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

75TH, 260 WEST.—Accommodations, with excellent board, superior to what you pay in hotels for rooms alone; large, sunny room; private bath, shower; 1 flight; twin beds, box springs, hair mattresses; double front room; library, furnished, dressing room, parlor dining room; separate tables; Southern home cooking.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge, steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Single sunny room; electricity; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable, medium-sized, heated rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; one single room; parlor dining.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front, sunny rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; business people.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny suite; bath, electricity; best home table; owner's residence.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny 2d floor room adjoining bath; excellent table; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence; spacious front room, overlooking Hudson; steam heat; every convenience; single rooms; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

110TH 501 WEST.—Small room with bath; excellent table; refined surroundings. Apartment 19.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Room and bath to sublet; palatial mansion; hotel service; ever room with private bath and telephone; high class; Hebrew social surroundings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Gentlemen may obtain exceptional accommodations; small family; elegant large room, bath; unexcelled cuisine. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Pleasant single room with running water; refined surroundings. Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540, (127th.)—Sunny, steam-heated room, single, en suite; excellent board. Payne.

ROOM and board, refined, private Jewish boarding house. Baehr, 122 West 120th St.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Modern, high-class house; one, two rooms with private baths; surroundings, location delightful; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

BOARD WANTED.

Young Japanese couple want two rooms with board in refined private family; references; quote terms. J 31 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

YOUNG COUPLE, HAVING A COZY MODERN HOME IN NEW JERSEY WILL ACCOMMODATE CONGENIAL COUPLE AS PAYING GUESTS. EASY COMMUTING DISTANCE FROM NEW YORK. P 146 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER sedan, latest importation; genuine 1914; elegantly upholstered; body built by Healey; cost $9,500, will sacrifice. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, 1917-1916.
Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Flack Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES, LIKE NEW.
Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday. Will fit "8-cyl." chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN.
Four door, seven passenger; had little use. K. C. DARLING, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet, with extra touring body; condition new; extras. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Guaranteed; bargain. K. C. DARLING, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CASE 1916 7-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

COLE 1916 7-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DE DION inclosed drive sedan; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS RUNABOUT, TOURING, AND WINTER TOURING CARS. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE Brothers Sedan, driven 5,000 miles. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

FORD coupe, 1917; General Electric self-starter; everything in first-class condition; can be seen after 10 A. M. Murray Hill, 27 East 40th St. S.

HUDSON Super Six 1918 sedan; run 164 miles; no dealers. J. J. Barrett, 141 South Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y. Telephone 2483R, White Plains.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL RACEABOUT.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, $575; CHALMERS, 1917, 7-passenger, equal new, $650. Main 422.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917-18 model.
Brand new; fully guaranteed.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

LANCIA 1916 RUNABOUT.
35 H. P. Four-passenger.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

LEXINGTON 1918 demonstrator, all-weather Sedan; guaranteed; great discount to purchaser. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

MARMON 1917 4-passenger touring club roadster; guaranteed same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger limousine; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring car, also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring, good mechanical condition; very good appearance. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

MERCER RACEABOUT, 1913.
Painted grey; new tires.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MITCHELL 1917 7-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MOON, 1917, Chummy, special Spanish leather upholstery; Continental motor; excellent shoes and paint; extras; quick bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 5-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OVERLANDS and Willys Knights, closed cars, tourings and roadsters; overhauled, repainted and guaranteed; as efficient as new cars with a used-car price; reasonable payment terms, and free storage to April first. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St. Call. Write for bulletin.

OVERLAND 1916 WINTER TOURING
in exceptionally fine condition, $500.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

PACKARD 1918 touring car; condition excellent; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 7-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PEERLESS, late 1917; run less than 3,500 miles; wonderful opportunity for gentleman to secure practically new car. Phone Monday Columbus 3725. Mr. Howison.

RENAULT ROADSTER, 1916.
18 H. P. Sportif model.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

REO 1916 touring; good mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

ROLLS ROYCE touring, sport and town cars; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

S. G. V. Brougham.—Special show car; almost new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX special, 1915, shaft drive, 4-passenger; Holbrook body; genuine bargain; also Simplex, 1914, 7-passenger; Holbrook body; both cars guaranteed. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX CRANE ROADSTER,
1917 model.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
Best of Knight motored cars, unexcelled for efficiency, economy, and durability. We have ready a "Light 4" Limousine and a "Light 4" Touring. Both these cars are newly painted, overhauled, in great condition, and are sold with the factory guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1917 limousine; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-passenger, 1917, coupe, 4-cylinder, painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice; used very little. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av.

STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other makes
Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHTS, all models, with manufacturer's guarantee. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON Six; 33 H. P.; very fine condition; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON Six; 48 H. P.; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham, Sedan.
1917 CHANDLER Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS little "6"; like new.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
STUTZ late model Speedster, $850
1917 GRANT Light Six Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Sedan, with extra Summer top.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
OVERLAND Touring; electric starter; $250.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.—2½, 3½ ton trucks for hire, day, week, or long-distance hauls, covered vans; also with hosts; owner drives. Service telephone, Vanderbilt 238.

WANTED.—Loads 5-ton motor trucks, New York to Philadelphia; special rates. Communicate Stern, 3,217 Broadway. Phone Morningside 6095.

TRUCKS, 3-3½ ton, for hire; day, week, or contract. Kaiser, Audubon 8467.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, late model, in good condition. Egidi, 123 W. 52d.

500 AUTOS Wanted.—Cash ready; all good makes. 1,763 Broadway. Circle 2476.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Attractive Cadillac limousine very reasonable, shopping, theatre, or monthly. Phone 5174-Riverside. Morrison.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. Riverside 5518.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Renting Service, $75-$100 per week; shopping, theatre. Call Riverside 5245.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTO repairing, all branches; coach work, slip covers, tops, &c.; best work; reasonable. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West 48th, third floor. Bryant 9340.

PAINTING, trimmings, woodwork, victoria tops and slip covers, also dents. 2,734 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. 6462 E. N. Y.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311 West 140th. Audubon 1540.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good penman; knowledge of general office routine; quick at figures; initial salary $10, with excellent prospects for advancement; closed Saturday, open Sunday; to receive attention must state full particulars. Advancement, 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $12. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, stenographer, typewriter; capable taking entire charge. J 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, SECRETARY, (office management ability,) wishes position; 5 years' experience; best references; salary $20. R. E., 146 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced young lady, able to handle cash accurately and capable of analyzing daily sales sheets; state age, references, experience, and salary desired. C. L., 38 Times Bronx, 2,914 3d Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wishes statistical or high-grade clerical position; excellent training and experience in mathematical work. G 186 Times.

COLORED WOMAN would like half-time position. Julia Holder, 152 West 143d St.

COMPANION.—Refined widow, 43, unencumbered; willing to travel; salary $35. S. C. V., 130 S. 8th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

COPYWRITER. Advertising. College woman desires position. Literary. Stenham, 361 West 121st.

CORRESPONDENT, (English-Spanish,) stenographer, efficient, exporting experience, desires responsible position with good opportunities. J 278 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—French nursery; entire charge child over 3; references; only by letter. H., 123 West 43d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, capable English woman, open for engagement in first-class house; highest references. H 61 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Christian matron wishes position as supervising housekeeper; good references. H 58 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Colored; first class; take washing home; references. White, 54 West 99th St.

NURSE, graduate, desires position in dentist's office; some knowledge of mechanical dentistry. C. Davis, Schuyler 8276.

NURSE, graduate dental hygienist, wishes position with dentist. Weisman, 509 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Practical; German; for invalids, children; city, country. B., 217 E. 62d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 25, desires position where culture, brains, and education are desired; expert law stenographer; $25. J 23 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, high school graduate, refined, intelligent, experienced, ambitious; $16-$18. J 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $10 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough knowledge modern office methods; experienced stenographer, who will prove a valuable assistant; $18-$20. Miss Vannatta, Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; good address, academic education; several years' experience; salary $20; excellent reference. J 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clerical work; high school graduate; competent, experienced; desires connection high-class concern; $16. Schmeidler, 28 West 113th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-class, rapid, accurate, five years' experience, excellent references. Telephone Columbus 8666. Address 111 West 63d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young lady for office of Ford automobile concern; moderate salary to start. A. X., 27 Times Bronx, 2,914 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Gentile, 9 years' experience; efficient, capable; A1 references; salary to begin $18. J 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Jewish, high school education, reliable, efficient, 8 years' experience. J 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' experience: college education; permanent, temporary. 2896 Morningside; Apt. 22.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' experience; willing worker; $12. J 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $15. B 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position requiring executive ability; interview noon. N 582 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge office work; competent, reliable; six years' experience; references. B 468 Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, high school graduate; moderate salary. Deitsch, 80 Grafton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid and accurate; $18. A 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced; salary $12. N 580 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, conscientious; $18. J 124 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

TYPIST, clerk; high school graduate; accurate, experienced. Yalan, 751 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as assistant bookkeeper; 5 years' experience manufacturing line; salary $15; A1 references. N 575 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON'S SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6088.

ACCOUNTANT.—Office manager, capable of handling large office force; best references; permanent position desired. W 189 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (34;) executive ability; 15 years' experience with industrial and manufacturing institutions; best references. J 86 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, (25,) seeks permanency; thoroughly competent; highest credentials. J 114 Times.

Active, educated American, aged 47, with experience and judgment, returning to New York, wishes forenoon employment as clerk or correspondent. Reliable. B 219 Times Downtown.

AMBITIOUS American, (25,) well educated, good appearance, 3 years' experience large manufacturing concern, desires permanent connection. J 117 Times.

AMERICAN, ambitious, 20, college education, good appearance; moderate salary and advancement desired. B. E., 573 East 141st St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 20, accountancy student, desires assistant bookkeeper's position with good chances for advancement. A 380 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, junior accountant; married; competent take full charge controlling accounts, cost systems, collections. J 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young man, thoroughly experienced; excellent references. J 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; capable taking entire charge. J 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, or clerical work; 21; exempt; accurate figurer; references. J 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, high school graduate, evening college accounting student, experienced. B 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, quick, accurate, trial balance, controlling accounts. W 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, American, several years' experience, double entry, control system. J 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, correspondent; knowledge double entry; references. Jetter, 520 West 156th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 19, 2 years' experience, double entry, typist; $14. J 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; thorough on controls and trial balances. J 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, double entry and commercial; experienced, energetic, and bright. J 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, accountancy student, 3 years' experience, $16. Kantor, 170 Henry St.

BUTLER, VALET, English, tall, good appearance, age 47, open for engagement; first-class references. H 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single, good mechanic, very careful driver; high-class cars; private family experience only; $100 monthly; best references. S. Fischer, 667 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, 28, married, wishes private position; 7 years' experience; A1 references. F. Bares, 1254 Beach Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, three years' experience, wants position, private or commercial; best references. John Halleran, 15 Manhattan St.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC, experienced; first class references; last position for 14 years. Fred Oesterreicher, 756 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, three years' experience on all cars, wishes position with private family. Dan Bleiweis, 80 East 107th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single; excellent reference; $30 weekly; permanent; private only. J 29 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) experienced, good mechanic, sober, honest; references. Kueffner, 328 East 21st St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Married, 12 years' experience; family laying up car. G 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes good, steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 66th.

CLERK, (26,) ten years' experience stenographer, office assistant, desires permanent position; conscientious; best references. M. F., 120 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN desires position evenings. Mark Levien, 117 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT with knowledge stenography desires position; can be great help to busy executive; refined, intelligent, ambitious; has common sense; salary $22 week. B 276 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, licensed, 32, Scotch, would like to connect with some reliable engineering or packing concern as a city salesman. G 165 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Young man; pleasing personality; analytical, progressive, tactful; accustomed large responsibilities; 15 years' experience, largely executive; new connection desired account war conditions; desires connect organization providing future. H 51 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.
Capable, industrious man; 17 years' clerical and executive capacities; 34 years age; knowledge bookkeeping and accounting; also capable stenographer; salary $40. J 120 Times.

FINANCIAL.—Trustworthy, educated man, ineligible military, shortly leaves bank service, seeks post. Z 259 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN, elderly, active and capable, thoroughly familiar and experienced with office detail, wishes position as office or stock room assistant or similar employment, with reasonable salary. O 284 Times Downtown.

MANAGER or foreman, 25, exempt; executive ability, been 5 years in business for himself manufacturing skirts, desires to be connected with a jobbing or manufacturing concern; references furnished. J 103 Times.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, chief draftsman, twenty years' experience in design, manufacture, and engineering, wants responsible position. A 357 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, 27, married, bookkeeping, collections, credits, employed, desires change with opportunities. Address "D," 263 West 125th.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Wanted, position to represent manufacturing, or other interests, in Washington, D. C., by a man of large acquaintance and more than ordinary business experience. Address A. Huntsberry, 1,220 Euclid St., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN.—Young man with automobile, exempt, wants to connect with tire manufacturers or automobile supplies as salesman. J 72 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, draft exempt, desires position, city and vicinity; A1 reference. C. Weber, 160 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, capable, with executive experience, open; drawing account against commission. G 184 Times.

SECRETARY, (20,) experienced stenographer, correspondent; possess initiative, knowledge accountancy; high school graduate. Apartment 6 N, 860 East 161st St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, 18, high school graduate, beginner, wishes position. J 211 Times Downtown.

TECHNICALLY educated young man, selling experience, inside or outside work. J 119 Times.

WATCH YOUR STEP before filling that vacancy. I go to a progressive house with a good proposition. Grant me an interview. G 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes change for better; apt correspondent, familiar with office routine, experienced typist. Address Confidential, 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, 27, exempt, conscientious, reliable, experienced investigator, seeks employment. J 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes make change for the better; apt correspondent, familiar with office routine. Address Confidential, 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Stuyvesant graduate, desires position; office experience; references. B 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19; reliable; general clerical experience; excellent references; advancement. J 301 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, college education, clerical experience; reliable, conscientious worker; highest reference. P. M., 206 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19; high school education; business experience; willing worker. J 299 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, conscientious, executive ability, desires position traveling. J 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, capable, efficient, having clerical experience, desires position. J 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with future; knowledge of bookkeeping. Bressler, 229 West 111th.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) typist, desires evening work; experienced; excellent references. H 59 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 22, American, exempt from immediate military service, desires position. Qualifications: Stenographer, typist, correspondent, secretary; perfectly familiar with South American banking business, drafts, documents, coding and decoding cablegrams; fair knowledge Spanish. Salary $25. J 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, familiar office routine; knowledge of French and business conditions in Spain and South America; highest credentials; reputable houses only. J 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, three years' business experience double entry and trial balances, desires position as bookkeeper. Box 880, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) draft exempt, business and office experience, good penman, desires position offering opportunity for advancement. Benj. Simon, 910 Union Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, six years' experience foreign exchange and credits, desires connection import, export, or banking institution. B 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, obedient, A1 penman, good figurer, clerk, assistant bookkeeper, desires position with good future. M 399 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, exempt from draft, has 3 years' experience selling and shipping furs, wishes position at anything. H. Schwartz, 110 Lewis St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, commerce education, understands bookkeeping, typewriting, desires position; $15 start. Harry Vlach, 345 East 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTISTS.—Wanted, girls for art work; experience unnecessary, but neatness essential; those having knowledge of china paintings preferred. Apply, between 12 and 2 P. M., Radium Dial Co., Room 901, 501 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced double entry, with knowledge of stenography, typewriting; good opportunity. New Era, 15 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry and controlling accounts. Seventh floor, 122 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, WANTED. NEMOITER & BURGER, 11 WEST 32D.

CLERK wanted in cost department of a large printing house; must be good at figures. Apply Employment Bureau, 91 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

COAT BUYER,
(ASSISTANT.)
A large specialty shop requires the services of an A1 woman assistant to the coat buyer; state clearly in your replies where you were last employed, references, and so forth; all communications treated confidentially. Interviews will be arranged by letters addressed to Z 228 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.
Laboratory work for college graduates who have specialized in physics and mathematics; good opportunity for advancement; $15 to start. Address, stating age,
A. H. C.,
463 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

DESIGNER and sample hand, by the leading manufacturers of infants' and children's headwear, catering to the better trade; an attractive opportunity for the right party. T. B., 249 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, one experienced in drug line preferred. P 160 Times.

DORMITORY MAID.—Middle-aged woman; steady work, good pay. 318 West 57th. See Mr. Nyhan.

ENVELOPES.—EXPERIENCED HAND FOLDERS; STEADY POSITION. SAMUEL CUPPLES CO., 7-11 LAIGHT, NEAR WEST BROADWAY AND CANAL.

GIRLS WANTED.
Over 16 years, to fill seed mail orders; bonus paid on work done; can make up to $3 per week in addition to salary if efficient; no previous experience required. Peter Henderson & Co., 35-37 Cortlandt St.

GIRLS, 16-20, for stockroom and order filling, large mail order house; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton, near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRL for mangle; steady work, good pay. 318 West 57th. See Mr. Nyhan.

HOUSEWORKER, (general.) J. Karpen, 214 Riverside Drive.

KINDERGARTNER.—Must be recent graduate of a New York training school, not over 25 years old. H 57 Times.

MANAGER.—Refined woman, experienced in interviewing, to take charge of office, (42d St.;) salary moderate to start; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and experience. J. M., 214 Times.

MILLINERS WANTED.
Yearly Positions.
Highest Salaries.
Ideal Working Conditions.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Middle-aged woman to help light housework and the care of two children. Mrs. J. C. Brown, 48 Post Av., New York City.

NURSE, (Infant's.)—Reference required; take complete charge. J. Karpen, 214 Riverside Drive.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; previous experience not necessary if qualifications are proper; an exceptionally good position in a nice home in New Rochelle; answer, stating fully education, training, and experience; give age and salary expected. Y 397 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat young lady to operate switchboard, typewriter, and do general work in export office for Gentile firm. Apply Room 1306, 29 Broadway.

OFFICE WORK.—Two young ladies, experienced in crediting ledgers and general office work; must be accurate at figures. Apply Magazine Service Company, 3,293 3d Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady for high-class establishment to sell toilet preparations; good salary; advancement. Box W 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, &c.—Experienced and competent women to do men's work as stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, switchboard operators, office assistants, &c. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St. Tel. 2547 Vanderbilt.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary wanted by firm in Equitable Building; neat girl, experienced; state age, salary, references, and other full details. H 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; good, permanent position. City Real Estate Improvement Corporation, 347 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with clerical experience; must be capable and intelligent; state references and salary. Z 261 Times Annex.

SUIT BUYER,
(ASSISTANT.)
A large specialty shop requires the services of an A1 woman assistant to the suit buyer; state clearly in your replies where you were last employed, references, and so forth; all communications treated confidentially. Interviews will be arranged by letters addressed to Z 229 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH
OPERATORS.
WANTED, YOUNG WOMEN TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; BOTH DAY AND NIGHT WORK; GOOD SALARY, RAPID ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 3, ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.

TYPIST.—One who can operate switchboard preferred, but not necessary. P 159 Times.

USHERS WANTED.—LIGHT-COLORED YOUNG LADIES; GOOD PAY; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; CALL AUDUBON THEATRE, 165TH ST. AND BROADWAY, MONDAY MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK.

WANTED.
A Number of
YOUNG WOMEN WANTED
WHO ARE GOOD SEWERS
to learn the millinery trade. Good salaries paid while learning. Congenial surroundings and ideal working conditions.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN
WANTED TO TRAIN FOR POSITIONS AS AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; SALARY PAID DURING TRAINING; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT; BOTH DAY AND NIGHT WORK. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 4, ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d St.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

CARIDA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, want thoroughly competent stenographers, typists, office assistants.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, General Office Workers. Free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

FULTON AGENCY, 93 Nassau, 489 5th. Register free. Many superior office openings.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$18; clerical, $15; typists, $12-$15. Lang Agency, 120 B'way.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25; we quickly prepare you for and guarantee to get you a first-class position. Call or phone Worth 3964 for particulars. Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—GENERAL OFFICE MEN; MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS. APPLY STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, BRUNSWICK AV., ELIZABETH, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT wanted as assistant by large concern; must be good penman, quick and accurate; preference given to one who has taken accounting course; state age, salary and experience. O 279 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior assistant for accountant's office; state salary and references. J 259 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, FOREMAN, AND STOCK CLERK wanted in iron works; state qualifications and salary wanted. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, energetic young man, experienced in piano business preferred; splendid opportunity for advancement. P 81 Times.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.
OPERATORS FOR ACME AND POTTER & JOHNSON AUTOMATICS.
PERMANENT POSITION, HIGHEST WAGES, AND EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS FOR EFFICIENT MEN; 44 HOURS WEEK; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AND LETTER OF APPLICATION.
C. S. C., 126 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, for a large manufacturing plant, a young or middle-aged man who is experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; for a competent man this position offers a good future; give age, nationality, experience, references, and salary required; answer in own handwriting. A 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; young man, experienced in analyzing sales and purchase journals, able to take off trial balances, &c.; must have good handwriting and be quick and accurate at figures. Call Monday, 9 A. M., 607 Bergen Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced man, to take charge of a department; must be energetic and capable; excellent opportunity; A1 references required. Y 227 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as assistant; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. H 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Energetic young man, experienced in piano business preferred; splendid opportunity for advancement. P 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Single, country inn, 30 miles out. Apply after 11, G. N. Vincent, 524 6th Av.

BOY wanted for general office work; must be good penman, quick, accurate, reliable; salary to commence $7 per week; advancement in accordance with ability. Apply this morning, Current History Magazine, 17th floor, Times Building, Times Square, 42d St. and Broadway.

BOY, bright; office work; good salary; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Commonwealth Fruit Products Corp., 243 West 17th.

BOY for downtown fire insurance company; must have good education; salary $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. J 285 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Educated, handy, ambitious; good future; references. A. Littauer, 100 5th Av.

CHEMIST.—Thoroughly familiar with manufacture and testing of casein. Address, stating experience, age and salary expected, Y 357 Times Annex.

CHOIR positions for boys, 9 to 12; salary; inexperienced. Write for particulars to Choir, 552 West End Av.

CIVIL ENGINEER, assistant to city engineer; job will last about six months, and must be filled at once; applicant must be able to design steel and concrete highway bridges with spans up to 150 feet, make surveys for the same, and inspect the construction; salary $150 per month. State experience in full when replying to Z 258 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR and office assistant for a responsible Brooklyn real estate office; exempt from draft; state age, experience, salary, and references. Apply in own handwriting, Box 31, Station G, Brooklyn.

CONTRACTOR wanted on men's bathing suits. Eagle Military Products Co., 62 University Place.

CONSTRUCTION MEN wanted at once on factory and dock construction; several instrument men, rodmen, and chainmen for work near New York City. Write, giving experience, age, salary expected, and how soon able to report. Address Construction Department, Box Q, Bayonne, N. J.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wholesale house has opening for first-class correspondent; must be able to write convincing and forceful letters, adjust complaints, &c.; permanent position; satisfactory salary; address giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary to begin. Address Adjustment, 262 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANTS.—TWO EXPERT MEN, PREFERABLY THOSE VERSED IN MACHINE SHOP COST ACCOUNTING; MEN WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY HAD CHARGE OR BEEN CONNECTED WITH LARGE ACCOUNTING PROPOSITIONS; MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS. APPLY STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, BRUNSWICK AV., ELIZABETH, N. J.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, for a large machine shop, a thoroughly experienced cost accountant who is versed in modern cost finding methods; only men who can produce best credentials considered; plant near New York, but not commuting distance; give age, experience, nationality; salary commensurate with ability. A 159 Times.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on popular priced dresses. Jacob Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRAFTSMEN AND TOOLMAKERS.
High-grade mechanical draftsmen on jigs and fixtures; also tool and gauge makers; most modern plant in New England, 50 miles from New York. Apply at once, 299 Broadway, New York, Room 1011.

DRAFTSMAN.—(Mechanical;) designer and detailer light automatic machinery; knowledge of jigs and fixtures; state age, nationality, education, experience, and salary expected. S. F., 248 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY
for errands; good wages; steady work. Paul Overhage, 229 West 28th.

INSPECTOR wanted to take charge of inspection in assembling room of a large electric motor and generator manufacturing company; good opportunity for a man who has had technical training and some practical experience; state age, nationality, experience, salary expected. Y 353 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FARMER AND TEAMSTER.—Married man, experienced with horses and cultivating crops; abstainer, industrious, and well recommended; cottage and $70 monthly. Carnegie Station, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
HAHNE & CO. have vacancies for several floor managers; must be experienced and of good appearance.
Apply at superintendent's office, second floor, before 10 A. M.

FOREMAN FOR TIN CAN MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.
Must understand automatic machinery, soldering, &c., and be able to tactfully handle help; permanent position with attractive salary and opportunity with old and reliable New York firm; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. P 172 Times.

MACHINISTS.—Automatic screw machine operators, experienced on Brown & Sharpe machines; only those capable of setting up their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—Hand screw machine operators; only experienced men on hand machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER MEN'S NECKWEAR FACTORY WANTED; BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE MAN WHO HAS MADE GOOD AND CAN RUN LARGE PLANT. WRITE AT ONCE, STATING PAST EXPERIENCE FULLY, ALL PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS, AGE, SALARY WANTED, &c. J 123 TIMES.

MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.
I want several men to work with me in New York; absolute integrity first requisite; selling experience desirable; must have personal force, common sense, and sincerity; big pay and splendid opportunity for quick promotion to highly paid managerial positions; don't hesitate to answer if you are now employed; it will pay you to make a change; commission basis. Telephone for appointment after 9:30, Gramercy 3815.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted for all or part time; salary basis. Apply by letter only to Home News Publishing Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years or over, in office of large and old-established concern; must be neat, willing, and well recommended; salary to start $9, with good chance of advancement. Address, in own handwriting, W 127 Times.

OFFICE BOY in large publishing house; must be neat and willing; salary $7, with good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

OFFICE BOY, about 17 years, with high school education, to do filing and office work. Write, stating experience, salary desired, &c., F. T., 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, experienced in shipping and general office work; must be 19 years of age or more. Apply Magazine Service Company, 3,293 3d Av.

PACKING BOX INSPECTORS, United States Government; must have been employed 5 years in industries; state capacity and where employed. P 173 Times.

PORTER-WASHER in Ford automobile concern; salary about $15 weekly. Call Monday, 9 A. M., 607 Bergen Av., Bronx.

REPAIR MAN.—Real estate office requires a young man, draft exempt, for repair department; state wages. Apply by mail, Office 516, 76 William St.

SALESMAN,
WITH LAMP AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURE EXPERIENCE. APPLY WANAMAKER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

SALESMAN.—Automobile supply jobbing house wishes gentlemanly salesman to take over, cover, and develop established Long Island territory; remunerative position with great possibilities on liberal commission basis for high-grade man of selling ability; state qualifications in first letter. R. S., 148 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN.—Active, intelligent man, who is not satisfied with present income, to introduce necessary educational work; salary and carfare paid while under instruction; chance to earn salary better than $50 per week. William H. Gutelius, 44 East 23d St., Monday.

SALESMAN WANTED TO CARRY OUR LINE OF QUILTED TABLE PADS AND QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS ON COMMISSION BASIS. CALL OR WRITE IDEAL QUILTING CO., 141 POPLAR ST., JERSEY CITY.

SALESMAN to carry high-grade line ladies' sweaters; all territories; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and all coast resorts; exceptional opportunity; commission 7½ per cent; give all details. "A-74," P. O. Box 3443, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN wanted for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa by firm making well-known brand of middy blouses, house dresses, and nurses' uniforms; only those acquainted with territory need apply; commission. J 115 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for all territories to handle side line ladies' and misses' sport coats; biggest thing in the market; commission basis; state all particulars. R 8 Times.

SALESMAN.—Competent young man to sell pearl buttons to the cutting-up trade; must have following; good opportunity for right party. Call Room 817, 20 West 22d St.

SALESMAN wanted, on commission, to sell ladies' hats for jobber, New York and New Jersey; only those with experience. Apply to P 144 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two live hardware men for work in metropolitan district; salary; Christian concern. J 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, active stock salesman on commission; high-grade proposition; appointments by phone. Bergen 418.

SALESMAN wanted on superior side line of silk dresses for office trade; commission only. 13 West 17th St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—On men's neckwear; commission basis. National Neckwear Co., 835 Broadway.

SHOE SALESMAN.
Thorough retail experience; permanent position; satisfactory salary; highest references necessary. R 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man to work up to position of trust and responsibility; good salary at start, increase assured when ability is demonstrated. O 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, (two,) prominent manufacturer; 18 years or over; splendid chance for advancement; salary to start $12. H. Ohashi & Co., Inc., 54 Leonard St.

STENOGRAPHER, 18-20 years, for work in credit department Wall Street bank; excellent opportunity. O 295 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN in nearby town and for New York City to sell an issue in a dividend paying oil company; strictly commission. Call all week, L. P. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced, wanted for retail merchandise store. 550 5th Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERK.—For drug house; experienced. P 156 Times.

TOOLMAKERS
AND
MACHINISTS.
PERMANENT POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT WAGES, FOR HIGH-CLASS MEN; 44-HOUR WEEK; TO MEN POSSESSING PROPER QUALIFICATIONS EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED; FULL STATEMENT OF EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED IN FIRST LETTER.
S. C. S., 157 TIMES.

TOOLMAKERS.—First-class men on jigs and fixtures for night work.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class mechanical draftsmen, bill of material men, also tool designers.

STOCKROOM MEN.—Those experienced in machine shop storeroom to give out stock and keep card record.

MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., ELIZABETH, N. J.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There have been local rains and snows in the Northern Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere the weather has been fair and unseasonably warm, especially east of the Rocky Mountains. In the Canadian Northwest there has been a change to lower temperatures, although the fall has not been great.

The weather in Washington forecast district will be generally fair Monday, but local rains are probable Tuesday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region.

Local rains are also probable Monday and Tuesday in the upper lake region. Mild temperatures will continue in all districts, except that it will be slightly colder Tuesday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States.

Winds Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, fair. Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coasts, moderate west, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Western New York.—Fair Monday.

Southern New England, New Jersey.—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Northern New England.—Local rains Monday; Tuesday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
3 A. M.	33	40	4 P. M.	48	47
6 A. M.	31	39	6 P. M.	47	41
9 A. M.	35	42	9 P. M.	48	37
12 M.	45	45	11 P. M.	46	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33, at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature 52 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 31 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 70 per cent. at 8 A. M., 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.80 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.63 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:38|Sun sets..5:42|Moon rises..5:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:21	7:45	1:16	1:43
Governors Island	7:56	8:18	1:50	2:17
Hell Gate	10:04	10:21	4:12	4:29

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—388 West St.; not given	Slight
1:40—2,256 5 Av.; not given	Slight
2:40—93½ 7 St.; Rosenwaite & Ashe	Slight
3:45—225 E. 73 St.; Cortlandt Development Co.	Slight
5:50—74 W. 142 St.; not given	Slight
9:55—439 E. 10 St.; S. Fassell	Slight
10:00—232 E. 109 St.; Frank Calandra	Slight
P. M.	
12:05—167 Division St.; H. Witkin	Slight
12:40—1,444 Boston Rd.; V. Simonetti	Slight
4:15—2,258 University Av.; E. Morris	Slight
5:00—1,463 Amsterdam Av.; Bessie Lutz	Slight
6:00—450 E. 31 St., (auto;) Wyoming Coal Co.	Slight
6:00—1,449 B'way; Schulte Cigar Store	Slight
6:30—60 Vestry St., (auto;) Miller Auto Express Co.	Slight
7:00—2,476 Hughes Av.; G. Gioia	Slight
7:45—28 E. 52 St.; Chaplain Dodd	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ARMATURE WINDERS.
EXPERIENCED IN HAND WINDING AND REPAIRING OF SMALL AND LARGE MOTORS.
BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints and micrometers; steady positions; high pay.
TOOL DRAFTSMAN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small, interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply.
TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
YOUNG MEN,
from 18 to 21 years, to work nights on rectifiers; will be paid $10 week while learning, $18 week when experts.
CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house; must be neat and accurate. Apply, with references, store, 45 Leonard St.

YOUNG MAN, active, with stock and office experience; permanent position; good prospects. K. E., 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN in builder's office; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. G 187 Times.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed by business and by the Government; responsible positions seek men who can devise records and procedures, supervise accounting detail, audit expenditures, determine cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, systematize, organize, control; write for Bulletin 40, giving details of training necessary and of evening classes now forming. Address: F. P. Lamphear, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Pl., Bklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced; city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1809D Candler Bldg., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE—OPPORTUNITY.—Have the space and business to fill same—want active party with $3,500 to finance same; handle your own money. J 302 Times Downtown.

Will sell cheap, complete modern plant of 30 machines and fixtures; also lease on sprinkler loft, 50x100; rent $1,500 yearly. Supin, 36 West 20th St.

Will take over, invest, join partnership in legitimate business. Koci, 133 East 73d.

I have $5,000, office, and space. Have you any proposition? J 38 Times.

Business Notices.

Wanted—Contract or piece work in mechanical line, equipped threading machines with automatic chucks and dies up to 2 inches; lathe and drills; send sample for prices. Address Box 399, New Brunswick, N. J.

FUND RAISING.
We raise funds for clubs, colleges, and other worthy objects. B 463 Times Annex.

FOk SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 433 Broadway.

For Sale—Two Irish terrier puppies, pedigree stock; one fox terrier, thoroughly house broken. Blank's Stable, 170th St. and Jerome Av.

Private sale silk, satin and moire handpainted bags; call all week, including Sunday. Miss Kelly, 4,313 Katonah Av., Woodlawn, Bronx.

Deafness.—New Anderfone aids hearing; free trial. Write or call, Anderson Electric Co., 145 West 36th St., 1 H, New York.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 113 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

REPUBLICANS PLAN UNITED CAMPAIGN

Congressional and National Committees Are Mapping Out Policy for Fight Next Fall.

PENROSE PREDICTS VICTORY

Administration's Attitude Toward Labor to be One of the Points of Attack—Drop War Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — Preparations for the Congressional election will be made this week, when Will H. Hays, newly elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Representative Frank P. Woods, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, confer here and map out a policy of campaign to be employed by both organizations.

In the opinion of Republican leaders, the party has never been so firmly united since 1908 as now. The election of Mr. Hays at St. Louis, dictated in some degree by the Progressives, received the hearty approval of the wing which split the party asunder in 1912. The re-election of Representative Woods as the head of the Congressional Committee had the same effect.

The result is a united Republican Party, which will make a fight undisturbed by differences in its own ranks to regain control of Congress. For the first time in many years the National Committee will co-operate with the Congressional Committee in the Congressional election. The two machines will work as one. The policies will be carefully agreed upon, and the biggest drive of Republicanism since 1896 will be witnessed next November.

The campaign will not be particularly aggressive as to its assault upon the policies of President Wilson. As to the war policies the campaign will be silent in some cases, and in others the speakers will indorse what has been done by the Administration.

The supreme issue of the campaign will be a full exploitation of the treatment of labor by the Administration, beginning with the time President Wilson signed the Appropriation bill exempting labor from injunction proceedings, tracing the increasing surrender to labor through the eight-hour law legislation, and ending with the relation of the Administration to labor in the wartimes. In effect, the Republicans will attempt to prevent what the leaders declare is the rise of socialism resulting from the indulgence labor has received by Federal officials.

Leaders Hopeful.

Great confidence is expressed by Republican leaders here that both the House and Senate will be controlled by the Republicans in the next election. Conservative Democratic leaders cannot see at the present time how they can hold their small majority in the present House. As to controlling the Senate, the Democratic advisers say there will be no doubt as to their maintaining a majority, admittedly smaller than the present majority of nine.

In reality the present House is in the power of the Republicans. There are six vacancies in the Democratic ranks, due to deaths and resignations, making the total Democratic membership 208. The Republicans have a total membership of 214. Three of these are in the army—Representatives La Guardia of New York, Heintz of Ohio, and Johnson of South Dakota. By getting these men back the Republicans could, if they were so disposed, unseat Speaker Clark, elect a Republican Speaker, and take over all the patronage of the House. If this should be done, and it is not contemplated, the Republican victory would be short-lived, as elections in the six normal Democratic districts will soon return Democrats and restore Democratic control.

At the present time the political complexion of the Senate is: Democrats, fifty-two; Republicans, forty-three; one vacancy in Wisconsin. The Republicans gained a seat in the appointment by Governor Edge of New Jersey of David Baird to succeed Senator Hughes. The special election called in Wisconsin is expected to return a Republican, reducing the Democratic majority in the Senate to eight.

"The next Senate will be Republican by at least four," said Senator Penrose tonight. "Reports coming to the National Committee show a strong swing to the Republican Party in States normally Republican that slid away from the Republican column in 1912. Republicans will be elected in Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Idaho and Nebraska, and perhaps several other States. We will displace enough Democrats to give us control of the Senate."

Retiring Senators.

The Senators whose terms will expire on March 3, 1919, and whose successors must be elected in November, are: David Baird, Republican, New Jersey; William E. Borah, Republican, Idaho; Le Baron N. Colt, Republican, Rhode Island; Albert B. Fall, Republican, New Mexico; Bert M. Fernald, Republican, Maine; Nathan Goff, Republican, West Virginia; Thomas W. Hardwick, Democrat, Georgia; Henry F. Hollis, Democrat, New Hampshire; Ollie M. James, Democrat, Kentucky; William E. Kenyon, Republican, Iowa; James H. Lewis, Democrat, Illinois; Charles L. McNary, Republican, Oregon; Thomas H. Martin, Democrat, Virginia; Knute Nelson, Republican, Minnesota; George W. Norris, Republican, Nebraska; Robert L. Owen, Democrat, Oklahoma; Joseph E. Ransdell, Democrat, Louisiana; Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas; Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, Delaware; John F. Shafroth, Democrat, Colorado; Morris A. Shepherd, Democrat, Texas; John K Shields, Democrat, Tennessee; F. M. Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina; William Alden Smith, Republican, Michigan; Thomas Sterling, Republican, South Dakota; William H. Thompson, Democrat, Kansas; Benjamin R. Tillman, Democrat, South Carolina; James K. Vardaman, Democrat, Mississippi; Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, Montana; Francis E. Warren, Republican, Wyoming; John W. Weeks, Republican, Massachusetts; Charles B. Henderson, Democrat, Nevada; John F. Nugent, Democrat, Idaho.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between 88th St. and Hotel Astor, Thursday evening, lady's diamond flexible bracelet. One hundred dollars reward and no questions asked for its return to Geo. B. Caldwell, 2 West 45th St., N. Y., or Hotel Astor.

LOST—Feb. 22, diamond and crystal locket, with monogram "H. O. K." on black cord chain, on or near Broadway, between 79th and 107th Sts.; liberal reward. Return 140 West 79th, Apartment 12, east.

LOST—Saturday evening, between 101st St. and Broadway and Loew's Theatre, 124th St., a large beaver muff; reward. Abeles, 241 West 101st St.

LOST—Valuable sapphire and diamond bar-pin in Shubert Theatre or vicinity, Feb. 20; reward $50. Telephone Plaza 2468, Mrs. de Guigne.

LOST—Sunday evening, on Broadway, between 99th and 110th Sts., silver mesh purse with bills and key; reward. Please notify Miss Bolender, 561 West 152d.

LOST—Vicinity 42d St. and 5th Av., lady's gold watch, initials "M. P. B." Reward if returned to 1,212 Union St., Brooklyn.

LOST—5-karat diamond ring, platinum setting, on Lincoln's Birthday; liberal reward. Alice Moore, 645 West End Av.

LOST—Scarfpin. Would lady kindly communicate Monday with C. B. Martin, 170 5th Av.? Telephone Gramercy 3063. Reward.

LOST—Black pearl scarfpin, surrounded by diamonds, Thursday evening; liberal reward; no questions asked. J 53 Times.

LOST—Between Waldorf-Astoria and Penn. Station, black purse containing money, key, and railroad ticket to Wynnewood, Penn.;

LOST—Shriner's Masonic gold fob and ribbon on 6th Av., near 39th St., at 7 o'clock; reward. M. Ingerman, 132 West 21st St.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, engraving on back liberal reward. Mrs. Harold Cook, 2,351 Grand Concourse. Fordham 1104.

LOST—5th Av. bus, Friday night, 7:30-8:30, black patent leather purse containing wedding ring; reward. J 118 Times.

LOST—On Broadway, at 70th St., fox neckpiece. Please return to Walker, 220 W. 70th.

LOST—Seal scarf, Biltmore ballroom; reward. Miss Goldstein, 485 5th Av., 8th floor.

LOST—Three shares U. S. Rubber preferred stock. Z 257 Times Annex.

LOST—181st. St. Nicholas Av., Sunday, 9:15 P. M., beaded bag; reward. Spring 4531.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, Feb. 16, between East 67th and 57th, West 37th, and Winter Garden, extensible platinum diamond watch bracelet. Return to Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$150 REWARD
for diamond flexible platinum bracelet, lost Feb. 21 in vicinity of West 40th St.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LIBERAL REWARD—Male white poodle, 66 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 3. Telephone Audubon 9240.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

$500 REWARD.

Mrs. Annie O. Kayser, who is described as 54 years old, 5 feet 6 inches, weighs 130 pounds, sallow complexion, mixed gray and black hair, gray eyes, thin face, wrinkled; was last seen on January 14th, 1918, leaving the Prince George Hotel, New York City, where she had been living. She wore a grayish brown gabardine suit, a plum-colored coat, with detachable sealskin collar, and a white and blue flannel shirtwaist; also wore a gold wedding ring on third finger of her left hand, and a turquoise stone ring on little finger of left hand.

She may have met with an accident, and relatives are anxious concerning her safety. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for information resulting in locating the whereabouts of Mrs. Kayser or the recovery of her body.

Address all communications to PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, 92 Liberty Street, New York City.

MURPHY NOT TO INTERFERE

Tammany to Keep Hands Off in Naming of State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Charles F. Murphy and Tammany will keep their hands off Democratic State politics and will allow Edwin S. Harris of Albany, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to draft the State ticket next Fall.

These facts were made known tonight in an interview granted by Mr. Harris to Pauline E. Mandigo, who has been interviewing men of all political faiths throughout the State in an effort to obtain the attitude of political leaders toward women voters.

Mr. Harris quoted Mr. Murphy as saying that Tammany would have no part in State politics until the ticket was made, when it would pitch in and help carry the Democratic Party "over the top" and rout "the State Republican forces next Fall."

According to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, there are already a score of men mentioned as possible heads for the Democratic State ticket.

"Federal interests may suggest Frank Polk or Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy," Mr. Harris said. "The name of William Gibbs McAdoo is often suggested, but I believe Mr. McAdoo will not even consider the question. William Randolph Hearst is mentioned, but I do not think he will be a candidate. Judge Henry B. Borst of Amsterdam is another up-State Democrat suggested, as are Judge Herbert Bissell of Buffalo and Mayor Smith of Utica."

MAY LOSE ESTATE TAX HERE

State Not Expected to Contest Mrs. Bingham's Personal Assessments.

The New York State Controller will probably not make any legal contest of the payments to Kentucky and Florida of the inheritance taxes on the personal property of Mrs. Mary L. Flagler-Bingham, wife of Judge Robert W. Bingham of Louisville. Lafayette B. Gleason, personal counsel to Controller Travis, said yesterday that Henry M. Flagler, the first husband of Mrs. Bingham, from whom she inherited the larger part of her estate, now estimated at $65,000,000 in personal property and an additional $10,000,000 in realty, had ceased to be a resident of New York many years ago.

"The inheritance tax may be collected here only upon such of the property as now exists in this State," said Mr. Gleason. "Without consulting the records I cannot say exactly what this property in New York consists of or its value, but I know that it includes two pieces of realty and buildings, one in Fifty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue. However, I do not believe that the part of Mrs. Bingham's estate here will exceed $1,000,000.

"Mr. Flagler ceased to have a residence here when he made his investments in Florida, and I understand after that he claimed that State as his legal residence. When Mrs. Flagler married Judge Bingham her legal residence naturally followed him to Louisville, and it appears that, with the exception of the Florida realty, Kentucky will collect the inheritance tax on the bulk of the personal property."

According to Mr. Gleason the question of Mr. Flagler's legal residence was raised here at the time of proceedings for the guardianship and trusteeship for his first wife. By an act of the Legislature a committee was appointed for the first Mrs. Flagler, who was committed to a sanitarium as an incompetent person. It is said she is still living, and that Attorney Cornelius J. Sullivan is acting as trustee of the estate provided by Mr. Flagler for her care and maintenance.

TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE.

Appeal for Funds to Aid Victims of Tuberculosis.

An appeal for funds to increase the facilities for care of tubercular patients has been issued by the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. A statement which the association made public yesterday said that recent medical examinations in the new army and navy had brought out the fact that there were about ten active cases of the disease for every death from it. The number of cases in the United States at present, according to estimates by the association, is between two and three million.

"This does not mean there has been any such increase in tuberculosis," said the statement. "It does mean that we have evolved new and more accurate methods of measuring it, with corresponding possibilities of more complete control. In the military medical examinations so far, an average of about 2 per cent. of the men of draft age in the country at large are found to be tuberculous."

CLEAR PHONES OF GOSSIP.

New War Measure Adopted by East Orange Women.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 24.—A telephone traffic schedule under which for the period of the war East Orange women will forego interminable conversations at certain hours every day, in order to give war activities the "right of way," is being planned. The work of the men at the head of the various war organizations has been affected by frequent reports wire is "busy," especially where party lines figured.

Under the arrangement the wires will be cleared in East Orange of all but necessary traffic from 7:30 to 8:30 A. M., and from 6:30 to 8:30 P. M. The plan is being worked out by the National Woman's Council of Defense.

NO FUSION IN STATE, BENNETT DECLARES

Dissatisfied Republicans, Ex-Senator Says, Will Fight Inside Party.

FARMERS FAVOR PRIMARIES

They Will Oppose Any Move to Restore the Old State Convention.

Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, who is the most active of the Republican leaders opposing the renomination of Governor Whitman for a third term, denied yesterday that this opposition would develop any form of affiliation with the reported campaign plans for a State Democratic fusion ticket next Fall, which, according to political reports from Albany, counted upon party dissatisfaction among Republican farmers as a further aid for Democratic success. Mr. Bennett said:

"There is nothing in these political statements or hopes of Democrats for State fusion with Republicans and other 'elements'—except hope, perhaps—because the dissatisfied farming communities, like the other sections of opposition to Whitman, are going to do their work within the party, and particularly in the Republican primaries. The farmers and consumers are going to work together for the nomination of a good candidate against Whitman, and by means of the direct primary they will beat Whitman two to one."

Mr. Bennett said there was no likelihood that the proposed bills to restore the State convention system would get the approval of the Legislature, and he continued:

"The up-State farmers were referred to as having radical political tendencies, according to the Democratic statesmen, who would make it appear that the dissatisfied farmers may be induced not only to join in with a Democratic fusion ticket, but willingly support a municipal-ownership platform with William R. Hearst at the head of the State ticket. That is an incorrect forecast. If the up-State farmers are radical, it is a radicalism for the continuation of the direct primary and petition to the voters, and they intend to see to it that the old form of the State convention is not galvanized into life again."

The dissatisfaction which, it is reported, the Democrats hope to capitalize for next Fall's campaign, Mr. Bennett said, was a matter that would be fought for and remedied within the Republican Party, and no outside consideration would have any effect on this program.

"Some part of this dissatisfaction is due to the State Administration's policy in consolidating the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Foods and Markets into a bureau known as the Department of Farms and Markets," asserted Mr. Bennett. "This new department has twelve men to manage it. You cannot run any department with twelve persons in charge. The up-State people want some one man put at the head of this department.

"Regarding the real feeling throughout the State, the people are tired of an administration that is trying to get away from natural laws and natural causes. There is such a multiplication of new offices and new officers in the State Government as to give reason for the apprehension of waste and lack of economy, and about which it may almost be charged that one-half the people will have to work to support the other half in public office. But, notwithstanding this situation, there will be no fusion of up-State Republicans with Democrats. I have it on very reliable information that up-State farmers are going to combine with the people down here for work within and for the Republican Party, and to put up a Republican at the primary against Governor Whitman. The outlook is good for beating him by a big vote."

Mr. Bennett believes that several of the seven elective offices of the State will also receive consideration from the party voters at the primaries, but this is a matter yet to be considered. Regarding the report that a place may be found on the proposed Democratic fusion ticket for Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara on the ground that he had shown resentment against his own party by introducing a bill for an investigation of the Republican primary frauds in New York City, Mr. Bennett denounced it as unfair to the Senator's party allegiance.

"It may be recalled that the primary frauds concerned both Democrats and Republicans," said Mr. Bennett. "Some Democrats opposed Thomas E. Rush just as some Republicans worked against me, and in the prosecution of the primary men arrested District Attorney Swann had to prosecute both Democrats and Republicans."

The anti-Whitman movement within the Republican Party, Mr. Bennett said, was being carried out actively in every one of the 7,800 election districts in the State. The State Grange, the Horticultural Society, and the Farmers' Federation are all assisting, he said, and there would be no fusion fund next Fall to oppose the work as was the case in the city campaign.

Mr. Bennett declared that there was much criticism of the State Administration up-State, and particularly of the Governor, because no efforts had been made until very recently to plan for the operation of the new barge canal. The 2,000-ton barges that will be necessary for operation, he said, when the canal opens for traffic in a few months, are costly and almost impossible to build under present war conditions, whereas the administration had more than two years in which to prepare for this part of the work.

FEARS RACE WAR NEXT.

Bishop Bashford of China Urges Extension of Christian Missions.

Dr. James B. Bashford, the Methodist Episcopal Bishop of China, issued a statement last night in which he said the present war would be followed by a conflict of the white race on one side and the yellow and black races on the other, unless the Christian Church spread its missionary work on a vast scale in Asia and Africa. He said that the surrender of Russia to German influence could have been prevented if $40,000,000 had been spent on missionary and educational work in Russia. Dr. Bashford said:

"Those of us who have studied conditions over the world see it is of no avail to declare that such a race war is impossible. Civilization thought such a war as the present was out of the question. With the colored races outnumbering the white races of the earth, with South America, one of the great unoccupied regions of the world, filling up with a mixed white and colored population, with Malaysia, the other great unoccupied region of the world, filling up with the Oriental races, which will number three or four hundred million before the close of the present century—who doubts that if the white races continue to dominate every continent by military power and to exclude the yellow races from five of the six great continents and to limit their countless millions to a small portion of the world, there will arise a race war, in comparison with which our present struggle will prove a skirmish?"

The only solution of the problem, Dr. Bashford said, was the multiplication of Christian missions to win the yellow and black races to Christianity.

AMERICAN VESSEL ASHORE.

Kentra's Crew and Part of Cargo Saved Near Coronel, Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 24.—The American steamer Kentra, plying between New York and Chilean ports, has stranded near Coronel, and, it is believed, will be a total loss. The crew was rescued and part of the cargo saved.

The Kentra belongs to the United States Products Company, New York. She measures 4,683 tons gross. The steamer was built in 1907.

SOLDIERS SUSPECTED OF CARRYING DISEASE

Fourteen From Camp Merritt, Said to Have Recovered From Spinal Meningitis, Isolated.

Fourteen soldiers, in good health themselves, but suspected of being carriers of spinal meningitis, were removed from Camp Merritt in New Jersey yesterday to Base Hospital No. 1, in the Bronx, where they were isolated in a small building.

Their condition will be studied, while they are undergoing treatment to free them from the condition which it is thought might result in communicating the disease. It was reported that the soldiers had themselves suffered from the disease, but had recovered. It was reported that while it was not certain that they were active carriers of the disease, they would undergo observation until it was established that they were no longer a danger to others.

One hundred men, who had been undergoing treatment at the hospital, were pronounced cured and were sent to report for duty. One of these was a soldier who had lost an eye when struck by a piece of shrapnel while in France. He was sent back to this country after preliminary treatment on the other side. Another who will return to duty was a shell-shock patient.

Reports yesterday were that about 750 men were in the base hospital and that 40 per cent. of them were suffering from tuberculosis.

PRAISES UPTON'S MORALS.

Gen. Johnston, at New Church, Tells of Men's Fine Behavior.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Feb. 24.—"Of the 45,000 men who have passed through this cantonment since its establishment only 53 have been tried by court-martial, and only 10 of these were criminal offenders," said Brig. Gen. Johnston, division commander, in an address today at the opening exercises at the new interdenominational church.

The church, said to be the only one of its kind in a national army cantonment, cost $30,000, and will be known as the Church Headquarters. The services held in connection with its presentation to the camp was conducted by Catholic and Protestant clergymen and a Jewish rabbi. The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, Secretary of the General Wartime Commission of the Churches, presided. The invocation was spoken by First Lieut. James J. Halligan, Catholic Chaplain of the 308th Infantry; Father Lawrence Bracken, Acting Chaplain of the Depot Brigade and representing the Knights of Columbus, read from the Scriptures; prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish and Acting Chaplain of the 302d Engineers; the presentation address was by the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, rector of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; prayers were read by Lieutenant James M. Howard, Chaplain of the 304th Field Artillery, and the benediction was pronounced by Rabbi N. Blechman, representing the Jewish Board for Welfare Work. The Y. M. C. A. was represented by Herman Eldredge, its religious director, who conducted the responsive reading. The Depot Brigade Orchestra and the Y. M. C. A. Quartet provided the music.

In his address General Johnston said that such a church was only possible as an outgrowth of war, when an upheaval unified religious thoughts. "I am proud of the moral spirit of this division," said the General. "When 22,000 men are allowed to go to the city on leave, and practically every one is back in camp on time, it reflects the good influence of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, and others. There are forty creeds here. At first you may have held out against the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew, the Mohammedan, or the Confucian, but you have learned they are men like yourselves.

"You will be shoulder to shoulder with your comrades in Europe some day. The Jew will then lay down his life for the Gentile, and the Catholic for the Protestant. War does not allow the petty things of creed to divide men. As commander of this camp I could never have looked favorably upon this church if it was to advance any propaganda or creed."

The last men of the first draft in District 2, Nassau County, will leave Mineola this morning for Camp Upton. In the contingent are Walter Hunt of Manhasset, a jockey employed by Harry Payne Whitney; William J. Fogel of Lakeville, a long distance runner of the Irish-American A. A., and Joseph Quinn, clerk of Assessors of North Hempstead. Quinn is the sixth member of his family to enter the service. They are sons of William J. Quinn, a retired farmer of Great Neck. Joseph is married and has a baby girl, but he waived exemption.

ARMY UNITS NEED MEN.

Director of Mayor's Committee Tells of Many Vacancies.

Henry MacDonald, Director General of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, last night made public a list of the various units of the army in which vacancies exist, and which the Mayor's committee has been called upon by the National Government to assist in filling.

Mr. MacDonald also announced that last week, in addition to its activities in arranging the details of the national army parade on Friday, the committee had been successful in recruiting more than 2,000 volunteer shipbuilders.

Applications for the vacancies which now exist, and of which the following is a list, will be accepted upon passing the physical examination required.

Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Medical Department, unlimited number; Aviation Section, Signal Corps, mechanics of all kinds, unlimited number.

Signal Corps: Signal, cable, wireless operators, switchboard operators, and men who understand the maintenance and installing of telephone lines; electricians, inside and outside wiremen.

Army Transport Service: Mechanics, clerks. Apply at 104 Broad Street, New York City.

Engineer Corps: With letters from Chief of Engineers or Director of Military Railways, men for railway operation in various engineer regiments and as sappers. Other regiments: Forestry, highway, supply shop, general construction, water supply, mining, quarry, gas and flame, auxiliary forestry, railway enforcement, pioneer re-enforcement, limousine company, all-weather car company, touring car companies, motorcycle companies.

Colored Service Battalions 510 to 515: Selected white men of previous service for grade of non-commissioned officers in these battalions.

With letters: 39th Engineers, surveying and ranging; 37th Engineers, electrical and mechanical; 56th Engineers, searchlight; 36th Engineers, railway transportation staff; 38th Engineers, crane operators.

WOMEN ARE DIVIDED ABOUT REGISTRATION

Mary Garrett Hay Insists That New Voters Turned Out Splendidly.

PLEASED WITH THE FIGURES

Miss Kilbreath, Anti-Suffragist, Amazed at the Showing, Which She Terms "Abominable."

Suffragist leaders professed yesterday to be well pleased with the showing made by women on Friday and Saturday in registering in four Congressional districts in New York City for the special Congressional elections on March 5. The total number of persons who registered in the two days was 37,623, about 10 per cent. of whom were men who had to register again this year because they had failed to register last Fall or because they had moved from one election district into another since that time.

The entire male registration in the four Congressional districts last Fall was 135,022. As the census figures for New York State show 1,029 males to every 1,000 females, the total registration of women would have been 131,216 had they registered in the same proportion as men did in 1917. The total registration of 37,623 during the four days was 28 per cent. of the registration of men in the four districts in 1917. Estimating that 10 per cent. of the latest registrants were men, the women registered for the special election were about 25 per cent. of the number who would be on the books if the women had shown the same eagerness to register that the men of the same districts did last year. Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, said:

"The women of the four Congressional districts turned out splendidly under the circumstances and showed conclusively how eager women are to have the ballot. I expected that the number who would register would be between 20 and 25 per cent. of the number of men registered in the districts, and I was very much surprised when I found that they exceeded that figure.

"It would have been a poor showing if it were a well-advertised registration occurring before a general election, but it was a very remarkable showing considering the circumstances of this election. In the first place, it was only a week ago that the registration was decided upon. During that week there had been little discussion of the subject, and not much had been printed in the newspapers. Besides that, special elections of Congressmen do not generally arouse great interest. Then, the men always have a week to register. The women had only two days in which to register at an unexpected and unadvertised period of registration, and one of those days was a legal holiday, and both of them Jewish holidays. The interest which the women of the four districts displayed in their civic duties was amazing.

"The best proof of it is the fact that there were very few registrations the first day and a remarkable showing on the second. Because there had been so little in the press before the first day only a small proportion of the women knew that they had a chance to register. But when they read about it in the papers the morning following the first day of registration they flocked to the polls. The suffragist organizations did not have time to organize in order to urge women to go to register, and very few party workers were busy during the two days. There was no house-to-house canvass, and very little artificial stimulation of any kind. The fact that so many women registered under such circumstances is a clear indication that practically 100 per cent. will register and vote at any important general election."

Miss Mary F. Kilbreath, President of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said yesterday that the registration of women was discouraging from any point of view.

"I was amazed at the poor showing made by the women of the four districts," she added, "I cannot account for such a surprising lack of interest in civic affairs on the part of women. I feel as much discouraged on account of the women who are opposed to suffrage as on account of those who favored it. We have been urging women who were against having the ballot to be sure and register and vote, once the ballot was imposed on them. I am very much surprised at the apathy displayed by women, and I consider the showing they made to be abominable.

"The worst part of it is that women should take so little interest at this time only a few months after they have received the right to vote. Before the novelty of the new toy has worn off, they seem to have lost interest in it. If this is the case when women have first obtained the right to vote, what kind of a showing will they make in years to come, when the vote is an old story with them? I had no idea that the indifference of women to the ballot was so prevalent."

SUFFRAGISTS QUOTE WILSON'S SUPPORT

For Amendment, to be in Harmony with Allies, as President Told Raker at Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—John E. Raker of California, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee of the House, was quoted in a statement issued today by the National Woman's Party as stating that President Wilson had said to him that his reason for favoring the Federal suffrage amendment was to place the United States in complete harmony with its allies. Miss Anne Martin, Vice Chairman of the party, quotes Mr. Raker as saying to her:

"On the day the President explained his position to me, he told me that the Governor General of Canada had lunched at the White House, and had said to him that the Canadian Parliament had recognized the necessity of national woman suffrage as a war measure, and that the franchise had been given to the women relatives of soldiers, and would undoubtedly be broadened and extended.

"'Our Congress,' President Wilson said, 'should take similar action on this principle of democracy as a war measure. We cannot afford to lag behind, to take a reactionary position, on this matter. We must be in harmony with our allies.'"

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the party, said in the statement:

"King George has signed the Suffrage bill passed by the House of Lords a week ago. The bill gives the vote to all women over 30, with practically the same property qualifications that apply to men. About 6,000,000 women are enfranchised under this act. It was passed in the Commons and the House of Lords with overwhelming majorities. In the final reading in the Commons the vote was seven to one.

"Since 1916, besides the suffrage measure of the national Government in Canada, the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Ontario have enfranchised their women. Canadian soldiers in the trenches sent enormous majorities in favor of 'democracy at home.' Alberta has already elected a woman to the Canadian Parliament, Miss Roberta MacAdams, who will take her place at the coming session.

"King Albert of Belgium recently made a public announcement that Belgium was only waiting for the power to govern itself to enfranchise all its women citizens.

"A municipal suffrage bill has been introduced in the French Parliament and made a Government measure. Another bill to enfranchise the women relatives of the men at the front is being opposed by the French suffragists. 'Freedom for all,' is the slogan of the French women.

"Russian women waited forty hours outside the Council Chamber of the first revolutionary Government in the stirring days of March, 1917, for the definite word that told them they were included in the new freedom of Russia. They were told that in New Russia 'universal suffrage was a fact, not a phrase.' The Kerensky and Bolshevist Governments have appointed women to high positions. Mlle. Panin, Assistant Minister of Education under Kerensky, was the first woman in the world to hold a Cabinet position. A woman, Dr. Shiskina Yavein, is a member of the committee appointed to draw up a Russian Constitution.

"In Italy the General Federation of Labor, the Socialists, and the Parliamentary Socialists have united in a demand for direct equal suffrage. In response to this demand a suffrage reform bill including women on the same terms as men has been made a majority party measure and promised by the Government.

"There is a vigorous suffrage movement in Japan, and Japanese newspapers are commenting on the important part played by women in the last political campaigns.

"Even the Central Empires are taking heed of women's demand for recognition. Count Tisza of Hungary said that the demand of the men and women for suffrage was 'frivolous.' His Government was dissolved and Esterhazy, the Prime Minister, who formed the new Government, promised a franchise bill as one of the first reforms. The bill as introduced gives the vote to every man and women over 24 years of age who can write. The bill is pushed by Karolyi, the leader of the Independent Party. It will enfranchise about 260,000 women.

"In Germany thousands of members of the Woman Suffrage Society have made a stronger and stronger plea for 'a voice in their own Government.' Herr Haase, a leader of the Independent Social Democrats, has already urged suffrage for women on the floor of the Reichstag after 27,000 Hamburg women joined a monster suffrage demonstration.

"Since the war began the women of Denmark and of Iceland have been enfranchised. Norwegian women already had suffrage. The first Norwegian Congresswoman was recently elected. Twenty-four Finnish women are sitting in the Diet this Winter. Swedish women have municipal suffrage, and both Liberal and Social Democrats have promised an equal suffrage bill in the Fall.

"In November the Parliament of the Netherlands abolished the provision of the Constitution forbidding woman suffrage. Women may now be elected to office. For months before the White House pickets took their stand the Dutch Parliament had been surrounded by Dutch pickets, who stood there day after day 200 strong."

CENSOR WADSWORTH MAIL.

Lieut. Franchot to Read Letters Sent from the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 24.—Lieutenant Charles P. Franchot was appointed camp censor today, and, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, all letters containing matter for publication will be submitted to or mailed through him. The order directed that such letters be left unsealed, and the censorship applies to personal letters sent with a view to permitting them to be published as well as those addressed directly to a publication.

After exempting accredited newspaper correspondents from the new censorship, but cautioning them to a rigid adherence to the voluntary co-operation with the Committee on Public Information, permission was granted to writers in military service to contribute to publications, providing no pay was received for the articles and the censorship observed.

During the week just ended the percentage of insured in the entire division was boosted to 96 per cent., with a total policy underwriting of $249,000,000.

CAILLAUX ILL IN PRISON.

Government Considers Transferring Him to an Infirmary.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Ex-Premier Caillaux, who is in the Santé Prison charged with treason, has been ill for the last three days. He is said to be suffering from indigestion. A physician, Dr. Socquet, has been officially charged with an examination of the prisoner in order to determine whether it will be necessary to transfer him from the prison to an infirmary at Fresnes.

ARRESTED FOR DRAFT FRAUD

Wife Says Death Threat Made Her Sign Exemption Claim.

Louis Ratchick, 28 years old, a cloakmaker, born in Russia, who registered in Local Draft Board 151 at 238 East 105th Street last June from 232 East 100th Street and gave his present address as 521 East 145th Street, the Bronx, was locked up last night in the East 104th Street station, charged with perjury in his questionnaire claim for deferred exemption and with attempting to evade the selective draft law.

David S. Jacobs of 162 East 105th Street, Chairman of the board, and Jeremiah G. Keleher of 164 East 102d Street, Clerk of the board, are the complainants.

According to Chairman Jacobs and Appeal Agent Edward Petigor, Ratchick was put in Class 4A after he had submitted claims for deferred classification signed by his wife and others, that he was supporting a wife and a 5-months-old child.

On Saturday, the Chairman of the board and the appeal agent said, the wife appeared voluntarily before the board and made affidavit that she had signed the exemption clai mbecause her husband had threatened to kill her. She swore, they said, that her husband had not supported her and their child or lived with them for six months. She is now making her home with a brother at 1,370 Boston Road, the Bronx.

"I've got a good lawyer," Ratchick said at the station, "and I'll get out of it."

ARMY WANTS GUIDE BOOKS.

Library Association Calls for Baedekers on France, Italy, and Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—"Wanted—Baedeker's guide books to Northern France and Belgium."

This is the appeal that is being sent out by the American Library Association War Service. Officers and men alike are calling for books of information on the land in which they are fighting. The famous German guide book is not only one of the most comprehensive but also one of the most compact volumes of this sort, but it is no longer purchasable in this country. Naturally, none has been shipped out of Germany since the war began.

Because of this the A. L. A. is calling on all American travelers on whose book shelves rest Baedekers for France, Belgium, or Italy to answer the appeal of the soldiers. All the owner of a Baedeker has to do is to turn his copy over to the nearest public library. The American Library Association, through its overseas service, will do the rest.

APPROVE $2 WHEAT PRICE.

Chicago Grain Men Enthusiastic Over President's Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Chicago Board of Trade members generally speaking are enthusiastic over the proclamation issued by President Wilson fixing an average price of $2.20 a bushel for wheat.

"The prices named by the President are approximately the same as those paid last year," said Joseph P. Griffin, former President of the Board of Trade, "but they are the same as an increase of 20 cents per bushel to the farmer.

"The food bill was intended to fix the $2 price, free on board, at the terminal points. The President's prices, as I understand them, will give the farmer $2 at his farm."

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Accidents will happen even in the best-regulated traffic.
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WURLITZER
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TIRED OUT Weariness more often comes from upset digestion than from too much mental or physical work. Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls and keep your system clean. You'll come up smiling, rested and happy. Keep clean inside. Be regular and grow strong. Try just one fruit roll to-night. You will be glad. Boal's Rolls are the perfect, natural laxative for family use. 6 rolls 15c. druggists.
Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

Special Reduction Sale On All Wool Suitings
37 styles, enough to make 225 suits, added for this week's selling to this pre-war sale. Samples on request.
Many $30 to $35 materials now $25
Many $40 to $50 materials now $30
Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
At Very Reasonable Prices.
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TWO STORES
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P. S.—*Wise economy suggests taking your money to a forum where it can talk the loudest.* Arnheim Axioms

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NOTICE
To Hotels, Apartment Houses, Office Buildings and All Others Interested
Under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Laws of 1918 no person, partnership or corporation in any county bordering on the Hudson River or upon Long Island shall manufacture artificial ice after March 1, 1918, under a penalty of $50 per day. This is to give notice that temporary permits pending application for permanent permit will be granted upon written application to the Ice Comptroller at his office, Room 3233, 120 Broadway, New York, if such application is made prior to February 28, 1918.
B. B. ODELL, Ice Comptroller.

EXTRA
Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring and Summer Suits in a Sale—Now
1537 two piece and three piece Suits that were carried over from last year—priced then at $22.50, $25, $30, $35 and $40, and worth much more today.
We believe it's the last chance you will have to pay less, instead of more, for light weight clothes—in a long time.
$19.50
There are many blue serges, oxford grays, light grays, Springy light mixtures and rich browns and heathers among them.
We have marked them $19.50. Some are 1/8 silk-lined, some 1/4 silk-lined; Varsity Fifty-Fives—belt backs, pinch backs, sport Suits.
The assortment is generous. In some cases, there is only one of a size, other lots have two, or three, or more—but every size is found in a good variety of styles.
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